THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863. NUMBER 162.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JULY 11.

Republican Union Convention.

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the State of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the Administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over a united Republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured,"—and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open, armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Secretary of State;
State Treasurer;
Attorney General;
Auditor of State;
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by Delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2	Morrison	1
Benton	2	Mower	2
Blue Earth	1	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Olmsted	6
Carver	3	Pine	1
Chisago	2	Ramsey	5
Dakota	7	Renville	1
Dodge	3	Rice	5
Faribault	1	Scott	3
Fillmore	9	Sherburne	1
Freeborn	3	Sibley	3
Hennepin	8	Stearns	3
Isanti	1	Steele	2
Goodhue	6	St. Louis	1
Houston	5	Wabashaw	7
Le Sueur	4	Wilkona	6
McLeod	1	Waseca	2
Meeker	1	Wright	3
Mille Lac	1	Washington	4

No Delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F. FISK, Ch'n.
WILFORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D. BLAKELY,
J. B. GILFILLAN,
BENJ. F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

THE PIONEER'S NOTION OF A LOYAL CONVENTION.

The call of the Republican Central Committee for a State Convention, is addressed to "Republican *and all other* UNCONDITIONAL UNION MEN," to "all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open, armed rebels in the South or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace."

Extraordinary as it may seem, this does not please the *Pioneer*. It lacks the requisite degree of "patriotism and magnanimity" to suit that eminently patriotic and magnanimous journal. It is altogether too narrow and partizan for its liberal and comprehensive views of what it calls a loyal Convention.

A broad, generous, hospitable invitation to all *conditional* Union men—to all who are *compromisingly* hostile to traitors and Disunion Peace men—would have covered its case, would have suited its ideas of "loyalty" to a charm, and would doubtless have secured the questionable advantage of its support. We may take the liberty to doubt, however, whether a definition of loyalty which would suit the easy virtue of the *Pioneer* would be quite acceptable to the loyal masses of Minnesota.

Though usually, we are sorry to say, somewhat equivocal and obscure, it has at least been frank enough to leave us in no doubt of what it means by "loyalty" and a "loyal convention." It was only three weeks ago that our neighbor endorsed the Ohio Democratic Convention, which nominated the traitor and Peace-Disunionist Vallandigham for Governor, as a "loyal convention;" and of the platform adopted by that convention, in which there is not a single word of condemnation of the rebellion or its authors, not a single word in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union, but which is from beginning to end a tissue of assaults upon the present Administration, and its measures for putting down the rebellion; of this foul outpouring of partizan malignity, the *Pioneer* of June 16th says:

> Whoever will take the trouble to read them, (the resolutions) will find that for the most part they cover the *true*, LOYAL, *conservative Democratic ground*.

If the *Pioneer* wants a "loyal Convention," which would be likely to nominate Vallandigham for Governor of Minnesota, or adopt "the true, loyal, conservative, Democratic" platform of the Ohio Copperheads, as the "expression of the sentiments of the loyal masses," we are inclined to think it will have to look for its materials outside of the Unconditional Union men of Minnesota, and for for its instruments to some other quarter than the representatives of the Republican party. We would take the liberty to refer it to its friend, the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, and its old allies of the Democratic Club, upon whom its advice would be more appropriatly bestowed, and who would, doubtless, lend it all possible assistance in the furtherance of its "patriotic and magnanimous" views.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN MINNESOTA.

As the machinery of the Conscription Law is now in full activity in the principal States, it will probably not be long before it is put in operation here. It will therefore interest our readers to recur to an exhibit which we gave some time ago, of the state of our accounts with the General Government under previous calls for men, and of the balance which, under ment, in apportioning the new levies of the rules adopted by the War Department, is to be credited on our quota.

In the aggregate our State has been called upon for 7,149 three years' men and 2,681 nine months' men. If, as is stated, four nine months' men are to be considered equivalent to one three years' man, our aggregate quota, under all calls, has been equal to 7,819 three years' men.

To meet these requisitions we have raised 9,278 three years' men, and 1,218 one year's men, equivalent, in all, under Stanton's rule, to 9,684 three years' men, *leaving an excess furnished over our aggregate quota, under all calls, of* 1,865 MEN, which will be credited to our State, under the coming conscription.

Under a call for 200,000 men we should not, therefore, have to draft a single man.

But the Government has called, it is now understood, for 300,000, and our quota under the call, if our excess is credited to us, *will be only* 812 *men in all* throughout the State. And even this number will be considerably reduced by the recruits for Major Hatch's battalion.

IN our notice of the contract for building the Cedar Valley Railroad from Minneapolis to Faribault, the contractor D. J. Cameron, was incorrectly stated to be a resident of this city instead of Wisconsin. He is a reliable man and the fact that he has the contract, is an assurance that the work will be done and done well.

AMONG the barbarities indulged in by the Indians when they murdered the Dustin family, was to cut off the lips of old Mrs. Dustin, the grandmother, to prevent her speaking, and also while she was yet alive two fingers were severed from one of her hands and borne away as trophies.

THE officers who have arrived from the expedition say it was not the intention to start the mail from Alexandria until Tuesday, and consequently it will not be due here until to-morrow.

HON. H. A. SWIFT has arrived and will be sworn in as Governor at 10 o'clock this morning.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Among the names appended to a call for a Vallandigham ratification meeting at Cleveland, was one of a man who had been dead two years, and another of one who had been out of the country since before Vallandigham was nominated.

—Some idea may be formed of the tremendous consumption of the munitions of war which the rebellion has occasioned by the fact that the Waterbury, Conn., Cap and Flash Company alone made, during the past year, over 150 tons, or 200,000 pounds of copper into percussion caps.

—Gen. Scott has completed his seventy-seventh year.

—The following is an extract from a letter written previous to the surrender of Vicksburg: Hearn at General Grant's headquarters that the death of the wife of General Pemberton by the explosion of a shell, is confirmed. Since that event Pemberton has been unusually morose, and less disposed to listen to any expostulation of the citizens of Vicksburg against a decisive resistance.

—The following is related of General Kimball, in his late march along the Yazoo:

> Gen. Kimball got out of his carriage, shouldered a gun, and walked several miles, to give a private, who had fallen down by the roadside exhausted, a chance to ride and gather up strength enough to go on.

—The Lancaster correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writes that shortly after the news reached that city of the approach of the rebel army, Ex-President Buchanan was seen rushing excitedly through the streets, with a big tin box under his arm.

—The Hartford *Times* says that in many parts of Connecticut a drought of unparalleled severity prevails. In most parts of Litchfield and Fairfield counties there has been only one shower since the 4th day of May. Such a circumstance, in May and June, has never before been known in Connecticut. Along the western border of the State the grass is all burnt up, and will not average more than half a ton to the acre—hardly enough to encourage the farmers to get it in. Corn in many fields has not come up at all in half the hills, and what has sprouted looks a month behind hand. Oats, rye, &c, also suffer badly. Farmers in the grazing towns in the western part of the State are troubled what to do, and must reduce stock.

—Major General Sigel who reported himself for any duty which might be assigned to him at this critical moment, has been directed by the Secretary of War, to report at Harrisburg, to aid Gen. Couch in the defense of Pennsylvania.

—The body of Col. Cross, of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, has been sent to New Hampshire. He was killed in the battle of Thursday, the 2d, near Gettysburg.

A SQUAD of five men reported to the Adjutant General, from Buffalo, Wright county, yesterday, under the call for sixty day scouts.

The Conscription Law.

THE PROCURATION OF SUBSTITUTES.

The following exceedingly important order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30th, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 34.

1. Section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "For enrolling and calling out the National Forces and for other purposes," is as follows:

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted, and not found to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding $300, as the Secretary may determine, for the procuration of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a General Order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing a substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report, after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

It is hereby announced that the amount to be paid, in accordance with the foregoing section of the enrollment act, by any person who may be drafted, in order to secure exemption from service, has been fixed by the Secretary of War at $300.

II. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in each Congressional District has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons, who desire to pay it for the purpose of exemption, the money above specified. On the receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the drafted person paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts shall be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day the drafted person is required to report for duty, and when so delivered to the Board, the drafted person shall be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption. "Form 31, Regulations Provost Marshal General's Bureau," stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of $300.

III. The Provost Marshal shall make out within the first Monday of every week, an abstract of persons to whom exemptions from military service have been granted by the Board during the week previous. "Form 41." All receipts or certificates of deposit delivered to the Board, by persons claiming exemption on account of persons having paid the required sum of money, shall accompany the abstract.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Gen. Dana and the Clergy.

The work of recruiting in Philadelphia continues with unabated enthusiasm. Gen. Dana on the 2d inst. sent the following communication to the clergy of the city:

Rev. Dr. Nevin, Secretary of Committee of Clergymen:

DEAR SIR:—I beg you will remind the Committee that the offer of three hundred of the clergy of Philadelphia and vicinity to work on the fortifications of the city has not been lost sight of.

I am frequently called on by some of them to inquire when their services will be needed, and to re-announce that they are waiting for employment. The Chief Engineer, Prof. Bache, is unable as yet to assign them a place. The city authorities have put at his disposal as many as he has hitherto been able to use. As the work progresses your services will be required.

If inappropriate for me to express my gratitude at so touching an example of a conscientious performance of patriotic duty on the part of men who could not be expected to neglect a call of that nature, I may at least be allowed to express admiration at the real pleasure they appear to take in anticipation of fulfilling so laborious a task.

I trust the example may have a favorable effect on all of us, and may influence us to do with our might whatever our hands find to do, and in such an exhibition of lofty devotion we will recognize an illustration of the proverb, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is the reproach of any people."

With great respect, your servant,
N. J. T. DANA, Major General.

Our Navy.

The daily increasing dimensions of our navy, which are recorded yearly in the Naval Register render a semi-annual statement of its condition interesting and useful. A London paper recently stated that although there are now over 400 ships in the United States Navy, not fifty of them were built for war purposes. So far as this from being true, it is a fact that since the war broke out, nearly 150 vessels have been constructed expressly as men-of-war, and of these nearly fifty are iron-clads. Many of the purchased steamers are now as formidable as navy-built craft. There are, all told, about 530 vessels now registered on the books of the Department, all being purchased save the following:

Screw sloops	60
Paddle wheel steamers	44
Iron-clad steamers	68
Rams	3
Sailing ships	29
Total	204

Trying the Other Side.

The city of York, Pennsylvania, which was assessed three hundred thousand dollars by its rebel conquerors, is said to have contained some of the worst Copperheads in the country. They, doubtless, have had a great deal to say about the oppression of the taxes occasioned by the war for the Union. Some of them, have, probably, talked about resisting their payment, and made up their minds that Jeff. Davis' Government was much more liberal than ours. They will now have an opportunity of judging between the two. We wonder how they like the other side of the question.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

LEE UNABLE TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.

His Line of Battle the Antietam Field.

MEADE AND COUCH'S ARMIES CONCENTRATING.

A Great Battle Will Probably be Fought To-day.

The Two Armies but Ten Miles Apart.

STUART DEFEATED NEAR SHARPSTOWN.

GENERAL KILPATRICK NOT KILLED.

Details of the Vicksburg Surrender.

Grant and Pemberton had a Private Interview.

THE REBELS PAROLED, AND GIVEN 4 DAYS RATIONS.

THE GARRISON NUMBER FROM TWENTY TO THIRTY THOUSAND.

Emancipation in Missouri.

MORNING REPORT.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

MIDDLEBURG, July 9.

The number of wagons destroyed by our cavalry is over five hundred. Buford destroyed two hundred on Monday, and on Saturday and Sunday burned between two hundred and three hundred. Full one-third of the transportation of the rebel army has been destroyed, and the damage to them is fully twice what they are able to carry out of Pennsylvania.

Saturday the enemy pressed our cavalry back upon Boonesboro, and Sunday threw a few shells into the place. Buford then dismounted, his forces being very much exausted, and taught the rebels for two hours, driving them clear back to Antietam Creek.

From a captured letter, we learn the enemy are trying to shove a portion of their forces, and their wounded, across the river.

A *Tribune* dispatch, dated from the front, 9th, says:

Intelligence just received concerning a cavalry fight yesterday near Sharpstown, with a part of Stuart's forces, supported by infantry, took up a strong position in the wood south of town, after a determined resistance on their part.

The arrival of General Buford towards night resulted in a gallant charge by our men. The Fifth Michigan distinguished itself particularly, upon the grounds occupied by rebel infantry, driving them from the woods. Our forces occupied the ground first chosen by the rebels. We lost from 50 to 100 killed. The enemy lost about equally with the addition of 50 prisoners.

Kilpatrick, erroneously reported killed, charged the enemy in person, and drove them at least three miles.

One thousand prisoners passed through Frederick, on their way to Baltimore, to-day, among them a number of officers.

News from the Upper Potomac is more encouraging. I: is almost certain that Lee will be brought to battle on this side of the river and under great disadvantages. It is ascertained he has only managed to cross, his wounded and part of his Pennsylvania spoils, having so far as is known no means of crossing, but a large number ot boats.

The two armies at last accounts were not more than ten miles apart, General Lee's stretching from Hagerstown to Williamsport, and Meade's being upon the march from Boonsboro, on two roads towards him. Our telegraph is already four miles from Boonesboro, our advance being at that place.

SHIPPENSBURG, July 9.

The armies of Generals Meade and Couch are rapidly concentrating in front of the army of Virginia, and the headquarters of General Couch, are here to-night.

News to-day from Waynesboro show that a portion of Lee's army are only three miles from the forces of General Smith.

The enemy's cavalry paid a flying visit to-day to Green Castle, probably for the purpose of watching our movements, and are gathering supplies.

Lee's headquarters are still believed to be at Hagerstown.

Exciting events may be looked to take place during the next two days.

BOONESBORO, Md., July 9.

No active operations on our front to-day.

After the cavalry fight yesterday, the enemy drew on their forces towards Hagerstown, and formed in line on elevated ground from Funkstown, on the right bend of the river to Williamsport, on the left, thus uncovering the Shepardstown Crossing.

Scouts and reconnoitering parties report Lee intrenching his front, drawing ammunition from his train on the Virginia side, and making general preparation for another battle. It is contradicted that we have a force in Lee's front of retreat in Virginia. It is not likely that a general battle will take place to-morrow.

THE VICKSBURG GARRISON.

CINCINNATI, July 10.

The *Gazette's* Vicksburg correspondent says:

Among the officers captured were one Lieut. Gen., four Maj. Gens., and between fifteen and twenty Brig. Gens.

The garrison comprises 20,000 men.

TRYING TO CAPTURE BOATS.

CINCINNATI, July 1.

It is reported this morning that the rebel forces are operating on the river between here and Louisville, with the intention of capturing passing boats.

DIX'S MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

Operations of General Dix's command at White House and on the Peninsula, have cut off all direct communication between Richmond and Lee's army, and detained a large number of troops in and about Richmond, which would otherwise have gone to reinforce Lee.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House, last night, which was participated in by those opposed to the action of the late State Convention, in adopting the present scheme of emancipation, and in declaring the exemption of slave property from taxation, and in denying to the people, the privilege of voting on the project of emancipation.

Mayor Filley presided. Speeches were made by Charles D. Drake, Henry T. Blow, C. P. Johnston, B. Gratz Brown, and others.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the action of the Convention in its last session was arbitrary, tyrannical, and in opposition to the plainest principles of republican government, and proved the body from which it emanated to beunworthy of the respect and confidence of a free people; that although described in its title "Ordinance for the emancipation of slaves," we can regard convention enactments in no other light than a cover to attempt to strengthen slavery in Missouri under cover of their disguises of a professed purpose to accomplish freedom. That the attempt to favor the owners of slaves by a body of men a large majority of whom are slaveholders, at the expense of others by exempting slave property from all taxes, exhibited a spirit so narrow and mercenary, and at the same time so unfair as to equally merit our condemnation and contempt; that we hold the people of Missouri as citizens of a State, occupying a place in a Republican Government, are entitled to the principles of popular sovereignty, and a right to choose their own rulers; that on condemning the action of the convention, as a body, we except from our declaration a minority of true men, who labored to secure to the people their constitutional rights.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

BOONESBORO, Md., July 9.

[*Times' Special.*]—The rebels were drawn up in line of battle, three and a half miles from here, this morning, on the road to Hagerstown. From there they extended towards the Potomac in the vicinity of Bakersville. They are throwing up rifle pits near Fairplay, and will probably await an attack.

Our forces are so placed that a collision may occur any hour.

FREDERICK, July 9.

Gen. Nagle, with troops from Foster's Department, N. C., has been assigned to a command at Harper's Ferry.

EVENING REPORT.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, July 9.

A special to the Missouri *Democrat* says: By the arrival of the steamer Niagara, with Lieut. Dunn of Gen. Sullivan's staff, from Vicksburg the 4th, who is bearer of dispatches from Grant to the War Department, we have the confirmation of the capitulation of Vicksburg from reliable sources.

I have been able to gather the following particulars of the closing scenes of the siege of Vicksburg:

The first flag of truce for some time was on July 1st, asking an escort for two Englishmen, who had been shut up for some time in the Confederacy, which was granted by Grant.

On the previous day, the rebels made an unsuccessful sortie on the works on our left, meaning to take our soldiers out of their rifle pits.

This day Johnston was only twenty miles off, and our men were in line of battle to receive the attack.

On the 3d another flag of truce came into our lines, brought by two Confederate officers, one of whom proved to be Maj. Gen. Brown. The messengers were blindfolded. They remained awaiting the return of Gen. Smith, who took the dispatches from Pemberton to Grant. Their eyes were unbandaged after an hour, and they conversed freely with the Union officers. One messenger said—"Iron enough had been thrown into the city to stock an immense foundry, and build monuments for all the citizens and soldiers who had fallen."

When Smith returned the messengers were again blindfolded and conducted to a safe point, from which they could enter their own lines again.

Curiosity was manifested by the officers and soldiers to learn the contents of Pemberton's dispatches, which was finally gratified.

The rebel General saw fit to intimate that unnecessary effusion of blood and loss of lives might be prevented by a brief cessation of hostilities, during which Commissioners might be appointed for the surrender of the city.

He also intimated that he could hold the city for an indefinite period.

Grant's reply was very brief, saying that Pemberton had it in his power at any moment to stop the bloodshed. The Commissioners were unnecessary, as the only stipulation he could accept was unconditional surrender. It was concluded with a deserved tribute to the bravery and endurance of the rebel garrison, and said if they surrendered, they should all be treated with the courtesy due prisoners of war.

The rebel messengers had not been gone long, when Pemberton sent again, asking a personal interview with Grant, which was promptly granted.

At 3 P. M., the same day, a conference took place about midway between the fronts of the contending forces. The scene was witnessed by thousands of federal and rebel soldiers, who for the first time in weeks, showed themselves with impunity above the rifle pits, and during all these weeks they had been within five yards of each other.

Grant came slowly to the place of rendezvous smoking a cigar, and apparently the only unexcited person in the vast assemblage.

Pemberton first remarked he had been present when different fortresses had surrendered to Federal arms in the Mexican war, and in these the enemy were granted terms and conditions, and so he thought his army as well entitled to favors as a foreign foe.

Grant listened and then proposed a private conversation, to which Pemberton agreed. What was said during the conference can only be judged from the results.

After little more than an hour terms were agreed upon, and the rebels surrendered.

It was arranged that the Federal forces should enter at 10 o'clock on the 4th.

The rebels were all to be paroled.

The prisoners are allowed to retain their horses and four days rations to be taken from the rebel stores.

The prisoners are liable to exchange.

The enemy numbered from 20,000 to 30,000.

By Pemberton's arrangement there fell into Grant's hands along with the small arms the forts, defenses, &c.

Cannon are plenty, and in quality equal to the best in the Confederacy.

At 10 A. M. on the 4th Gen. Steele and a division marched into and garrisoned the city, the bands playing national airs. The flag was soon seen above the buildings where of late only the rebel ensign met the breeze, and Vicksburg was in loyal possession once more.

Not long after a formal possession had been taken of the city Col. Markland made his entrance and took charge of the Post Office, and agreed to establish Federal mail routes with the rest of the world.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck, dated Vicksburg at 10:30, on the morning of the 4th of July, states that the rebels surrendered this morning, and that their troops were paroled as prisoners of war.

The movements about to be made by the forces of Gen. Grant are detailed, but they are not proper for publication at present.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

The *American's* Frederick dispatch, dated this morning, says there is no longer a question as to whether the Potomac is fordable, but as to whether any bridge the rebels may have would stand before such a flood.

It speaks of active army operations. Our cavalry are constantly picking up prisoners, and sending them in by hundreds. Also capturing or burning rebel trains.

The rebels are abandoning their wounded, whom they placed in wagons taken from farmers, along the line of their march.

Lee is detained at the river. His case will be most desperate, if not hopeless.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

No information has been received from Williamsport, up to two o'clock to-day. It is not believed here, that there was a fight there yesterday, although it is probable.

Gen. Sedgwick has done the enemy's rear much damage.

Messages for the Associated Press from Frederick to-night says information which can be relied on comes from the front this morning of the following purport:

The rains checked the passage of the rebel army. A small portion of Lee's transportation has been crossed on rafts at Williamsport and Shepardstown, and his stock swam over. His ambulance train with the wounded has also crossed, but his supply train with cavalry and artillery is on this side.

His first line of battle has been formed in the Antietam field. Should this prove true, and it is certain he cannot receive reinforcements, he will be obliged to trust his army to the arbitrament of a bloody battle-field.

Our forces are gradually concentrating in that direction and the hopes and prospects of annihilating the entire army of Virginia are bright. The best possible spirits animate the officers and men.

At last advices Lee was concentrating his forces by every possible route. Fearing an attack, he, yesterday morning, planted his batteries on every road by which we were likely to approach.

Sad Accident to Mrs. Lincoln.

From the Washington Cronicle, July 3.

We regret to learn that a painful accident occurred to Mrs. Lincoln yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, near the Mount Pleasant Hospital. It appears that Mrs. L. was passing across the lot near the hospital, in her carriage, when the driver's seat became detached from the carriage in some way, precipitating the driver to the ground. At this the spirited horses became frightened, and dashed off at the top of their speed.

Mrs. L. was alone in the carriage at the time, but observing the great danger she was in, quietly and quickly sprang from the carriage, her presence of mind and courage not deserting her for a single instant. Although the horses were running at full speed at the time, Mrs. L. fortunately received no more serious injuries from the fall than several severe bruises, which stunned her for a moment. The most severe of these wounds is upon the back part of her head; but we are glad to learn it is not at all dangerous.

Several surgeons from the Carver Hospital were soon upon the spot, and Mrs. L. was taken to the hospital, where the wounds were dressed by Dr. Judson, the efficient surgeon in charge. It was soon ascertained that no bones were broken, and it was thought that she could be conveyed to the White House without too much risk. Dr. Judson quickly had his carriage in waiting, and Mrs. Lincoln was placed in it and driven home. The escape of the lady was almost miraculous, considering the circumstances, and we learn that she has entirely recovered from her fright. The injuries are not of a serious character, and we hope to see Mrs. Lincoln about in a few days.

DIED.

At the International Hotel, on Friday P. M., July 10, at four o'clock, CHARLOTTE S., wife of John C. Hooper, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at five o'clock, from the Cathedral. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The funeral services of Hon. CHARLES N. MACKUBIN, deceased, will take place from Christ Church, Cedar street, Sunday next, at 5½ P. M.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE

Of Horses, Cattle, Wagons, Carriages and Agricultural Implements, Saturday, July 11th, at 10 o'clock, at the County Fair Day sales Yard, by Fairchild & March. Among the rest several Milch Cows, and Calves, Yearlings, &c. jy10-2t

BILLL POSTING, &c.

MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake jobs of whitewashing in different colors. jy10-1m

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,
250 Fulton Street,
Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK.
W. S. M'CLURE. C. M'CLURE.
B. F. BALLARD.

REFERENCES:
Geo. W. White, Cash, Mechanic's B'k, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
K. H. Huntington, Adam's Ex. Co., N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin. jy10 1y

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,

Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR

This Popular Loan

Until further notice at our office.

THOMPSON BRO'S, Bankers, Ag'ts.

July 6, 1863. jy7-2w

FOR SALE.

160 acres in Rose town, adjoining the school section, the following described land: N. W. ¼ section 21, town 29, Range 23; about fifty acres under cultivation, some improvement, all fenced, and a good well on the premises. Will be sold in a body or in lots of forty or eighty acres, one-fourth cash, the balance in three yearly payments, at seven per cent. per annum. Title perfect; possession given after harvest.

Also: The undivided N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of section 28, Town 29, Range 23, on the road to Lake Johannah, about three miles from St. Paul.

Enquire of J. P. THOMPSON,
At Nichols, Dean & Co.
July 9-d1m.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 00 Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from Michael McGraw, town of Dayton, Hennepin Co., about the middle of June last, a three year old, bay horse colt, black main and tail, and darkish legs, and star in the forehead; was last seen near Monticello. Any one giving information that will lead to his recovery, or will return him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

Dayton, July 6, 1863. jy9-d2w*

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

je25-2w

WANTED,

A Nurse Girl; apply at the residence of
F. DRISCOLL,
je30-tf corner of 10th and Canada-sts.

YACHTING ON LAKE COMO.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that the beautiful and well-known yachts Pauline and Claude Melnotte, have been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and are now at the service of parties desiring a sail upon the placid waters of Lake Como. No labor nor expense has been spared in fitting them for this purpose. The Claude Melnotte has been carpeted and specially fitted for the accommodation of ladies, and select parties and families desiring its exclusive use will please leave their orders twelve hours in advance at the store of W. Sherman Potts, Druggist, St. Paul. The subscriber is an old sailor, and as such, contributes his skill and and experience to the comfort of pleasure parties.

jy7-2w* K. G. ALDRIDGE.

FARMER WANTED.

I want a responsible man and wife to take charge of my farm and sheep on shares. 300 acres of land—90 of it under plow. 200 sheep or more. Address,

jy7-tf H. W. BARRY, Dundas.

COPPER TOKENS OR MEDALS,

Blanks, Dies, Business Cards and Collections, furnished cheap and in great variety. Also, National Union League Badges, Army Corps Badges, National Union League Dies, &c, at lowest jobbing prices.

A. OGDEN, No. 1 Clark Place,
jy7-1w Room No. 16, New York.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We have a consignment of the following goods to sell cheap for cash: Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, Ladies' Hoop Skirts, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Notions of all kinds. Auction sales every evening and special sales at 10 A. M., on Third-st., second door from the Merchant's Hotel, front the levee.

jy8 H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers.

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

CHAS. SCHEFFER,
jy1-tf State Treasurer.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

GETTYSBURG.

The Great Battles of Wednesday and Thursday.

PARTICULARS OF GEN. REYNOLDS' DEATH.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

In the battle fought on Wednesday, the 1st inst., near Gettysburg, but a small portion of Gen. Meade's army appears to have been engaged. The advance of our forces passed through Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and a quarter of a mile west of the place encountered Longstreet and Hill, who attacked Gen. Reynolds corps—that corps having the lead. Gen. Reynolds withstood the force of the attack until relieved by another corps—one account says the Third, and another the Eleventh—when a commanding position was secured. This position the rebels made a strong attempt to flank, but they were repulsed, and the battle ceased for the day at four o'clock P. M., the losses having been about equal.

Correspondents give the following account of the engagement:

PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

Gen. Buford's cavalry had previously driven the rebels to the west of the town, beyond the seminary, and between nine and ten o'clock A. M., the rebels gave his pickets a pretty sharp brush, and drove them in. Gen. Reynolds with the First Corps, was on the road from Emmettsburg to Gettysburg, on his way to the latter place, which the road approaches through the very scenes of the conflict.

General Reynolds at once threw forward the First division, under General Wadsworth, which began to drive the enemy from the start. Very soon after the Second division of the same corps went on the right of the First division, the Third division on the left of the First, and the whole line began to advance. Nearly west of the town, just in the outskirts, near the seminary of which I have spoken, is a large brick edifice. Southward from this runs a piece of woods, and the seminary stands on a ridge which slopes to the west in a little open valley of ploughed fields and meadows, rich with grass and grain. Beyond the valley is a ridge of higher land, thickly wooded. The valley runs in a southwesterly direction, and at its lower extremity is a large warmhouse, near which the Eight Illinois cavalry was drawn up in the field, and formed our extreme left. Several farmhouses dotted this rich little valley. Across this valley General Reynolds' line advanced somewhat hastily, almost before it was well formed, and in that condition did not go far until against it a heavy force of rebel infantry was immediately thrown, and Gen. Reynolds was in turn driven. But his troops retired step by step, and in excellent order. Forward with the utmost enthusiasm pressed the rebel line, eager now to turn Reynolds' retirement into a rout. Some of the rebels had too much energy and got too far, for, while they pressed too closely on the right of the centre division, the left of the same division was suddenly swept around, and then enclosed, in the handsomest manner, an entire rebel brigade under Gen. Archer.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL GENERAL.—DEATH OF GENERAL REYNOLDS.

General Archer and his whole staff were taken. About fifteen hundred of the enemy's men thus fell into our hands and went to the rear. The regiments which made this capture were the Sixth Wisconsin, the Brooklyn Fourteenth and the Ninety-fifth New York.

Though the First corps still continued to retire, the rebel advance was broken soon after this, and General Reynolds now prepared to go forward in earnest. Apparently forgetful that he had at first only gone in to support cavalry, he was very likely to bring on a general engagement with only one corps. Formed as before, his line went forward and drove the enemy across the valley and over the ridge at the further side: but it was at great expense to us, as the fire with which they received our fellows was terribly severe. From the hill the line of skirmishers was thrown out some distance, and General Reynolds went out to the line to reconnoitre, when he was hit by a musket ball in the back of the neck, and killed instantly.

Another correspondent says:

Major General Reynolds was placing his men when he was fatally wounded, and urging them on to the support of General Buford. He cried out in his enthusiasm, "For God's sake! forward, my brave boys—forward!" And forward they did go—the iron brigade of old Col. Meredith's, which has never failed since the war began. Just then General Reynolds received his fatal wound, and falling over upon Captain Wilcox, his aid, who was riding beside him, he exclaimed, "Good God, Wilcox, I am killed!"

HOT WORK.

At half-past two o'clock, while the batteries exchanged a heavy fire and some sharp musketry woke up the echoes on the right, the rebels advanced in heavy force against the first corps, which slowly retreated from the hills beyond the valley to high ground near the seminary, where it prepared to make all the resistance it was capable of. It was reinforced there by some dismounted dragoons, and fought in the open field; for, though some rail fences were thrown down across the front of our line, they afforded no cover. From the woods beyond the farmhouses, and across the open space, a rebel force of perhaps three large brigades advanced handsomely in line of battle, while the the rebel batteries near the general centre shelled our position hotly to cover the advance.

On came the line, right up within shot range of our position, when it was opened upon with a fire so sharp and well served as to stagger and then completely repulse it. Backward went the line that came forward in such good order, a mere mass of stragglers, each of whom made the best of his way across the plain.

THE REBEL LINE BROKEN.

While the musketry was very hot in front of General Doubleday, a party of about one hundred rebels stole through the woods well up on Doubleday's left flank, and fired a large barn, one of those immense magazines of breadstuffs that in Pennsylvania so overtop the comparatively small farm-houses. An immense black column of smoke soon began to ascend from the roof, breaking out presently into a white sulphureous cloud, and then into a fierce red blaze. Under cover of this fire the rebel skirmishers exchanged numerous shots with a line of skirmishers from the cavalry on our extreme left. Repulsed, but not vanquished, the rebel line was retormed and reinforced; and now, for a second time, came on a force nearly twice as great as at first. Once more, also, the batteries threw shells, answered by our batteries on the left, and also by batteries of ours on the extreme right, which at this time threw shell at the position on the enemy's centre. Once more the rapid rattle of our file fire broke out, and once more the rebel line was broken and went to the right about in front.

OUR FORCES GIVING WAY.

There is a mysterious fatality connected with the third time; and so, after a lull and period of comparative quiet of twenty minutes, onward for a third time came the rebels, quite as orderly as before, their line of skirmishers firing as they came on. In so great force was this line that it completely overlapped the line of the First Corps on both flanks. Two brigades on the right were quite out of ammunition, and the order was given to retreat on the town, and our boys accordingly retreated in good order, while the rebels rushed forward with yells to our position. On came the enemy's fourth line, further to the right of the third, in good order, skirmishers ahead, until the position at the seminary was reached, when they came forward with a rush, and occupied a hill we had deemed it worth while not to hold after the other was taken. On also came another line in support behind this, and our cavalry on the extreme left began to retire.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

General Reynolds, it seems more and more clear, fought rashly on Wednesday, and very probably against the wishes of the commander of the army; yet this battle, which lost us many men, gave us full information of the whereabouts of the enemy's main body, and committed the enemy to the position north of Gettysburg, or perhaps led him to believe that we had the greater force in his front than we then had, and so made him fear to make any such considerable movement as would be necessary to take up a new position in presence of this army. At Gettysburg all the good roads in this part of the county converge. All the other roads, except those that meet here, are mere by ways for the use of the neighborhood, narrow and soon cut up, and thus rendered unfit for the movement of arms. Northward from Getty-burg run roads to Harrisburg, and southward from it run three roads, the principal and best of which is the Baltimore turnpike. For any movement towards its own border, therefore, the possession of these roads which run to the south was necessary to the Southern army, and these roads, once in our possession, the position of the Southern army became critical; for should Lee attempt to retire by any other roads than these, we should have a shorter line to any point on this route, and could consequently hit him whenever we might choose: while if he should fight us without these roads and win, he would win but little more than a way to get out, and if decisively beaten his defeat would be very disastrous

General Meade, therefore, began from the first to cross his forces in such a manner as would enable him to hold these roads to the best advantages. South of the town the country is generally hilly; but there are three hills that deserve especial mention, as they form the points on which our line is drawn—Cemetery hill, in the southern edge of the town; a nameless hill half a mile to the east of Cemetery hill, and Sugar Loaf hill, directly south of Cemetery hill and two miles distant from it. Between Cemetery hill and Sugar Loaf hill the country is open and level, and our men in that position faced directly west from Cemetery hill to the nameless one; we faced to the north, and between the latter and Sugar Loaf hill you look to the southeast. Our position was there a somewhat irregular triangle, and its peculiarity was that, practically, it had no flanks; for in case of necessity the line could have swept around so that the extreme right and left would meet on the turnpike. Our line from Cemetery hill, to the right was on a rocky ridge, very thickly wooded; and here, during the early part of the day, some defenses were constructed under the direction of Generals Williams and Geary, of the Twelfth Corps, which was posted at this place. Though many of those who helped to construct these defenses thought that they would, like countless others, amount to very little when the fight came, they proved eventually to be of the utmost value.

Gen. Steinwehr occupied Cemetry Hill, which commands the town, while the fight raged on Wednesday, and at the close of that day's battle the remnants of the first and eleventh corps were posted there and a little down the line to the right and left, and there they remained on Thursday at the commencement of the second battle. On the open country to our left lay the second and third corps, and the fifth was so massed as to fill up the third line. The sixth was put near to the fifth when it came up.

On Cemetery Hill we had several batteries, and, indeed, every point that could possibly command a fire was crowned with a battery; for, in addition to the guns regularly attached to the corps, we had up the reserve artillery. Throughout the wide extent of the fields enclosed within our lines ambulances and ammunition trains were parked everywhere, and it proved that they were all under fire, for the field of fire of the rebel guns opposite our right met that of the rebel guns opposite our left in this enclosed space, and shells exploded everywhere, and round shot hustled through the air in every direction.

After what had taken place on Wednesday, and with the knowledge of the force that had come up, there was good reason to believe, and all in camp did believe, that the day would be ushered in with the noise of battle. Day broke in quiet however, and breakfast was taken at ease. Now and then there were little disputes between the enemy's pickets and ours, in the streets of the town, for we held part and they part, and sometimes a gun in one of our batteries would send an experimental shell towards the enemy's lines. The enemy through all of this, kept marvellously shy with his artillery, and did not fire a shot, which, it was thought, indicated that heavy ammunition was scarce in the rebel camp.

During all the earlier part of the day, but little was known in respect to the enemy's movements, but it was thought to be clearly made out that he was massing his forces on our extreme right. In view of this, additional preparations were made to meet whatever might come in that direction. But there were some who thought from the first that the movements of the enemy towards our right were made only for a show, and to distract attention from more important points; for such was the nature of the country that had the enemy really wished to mass his forces there, he could have done it without making a man visible.

All day more or less picket firing had taken place on our left, and it became pretty sharp between two and three P. M. Some movements were in progress behind this fire, and to develop these General Sickles was ordered to advance with the whole third corps. This advance brought on the general engagement Under cover of a fire from the eight brass pieces in battery on the open field, the corps went forward in line of battle, corps and division and brigade colors all in the air, and the men in excellent spirits. Then the enemy's artillery, so long silent, began on our left at the pieces in the field. In turn our pieces on Cemetery Hill opened on those of the enemy in the field; other batteries of the enemy nearer our center opened on those on Cemetery Hill, and so it went around until our guns on the northern face of the hill engaged the enemy's batteries two miles across the country, on our right. The whole valley in which Gettysburg lies was one immense network, with the trace of shells from battery to battery.

Such a coalition of fire on our position naturally necessitated some movement of ambulances and ammunition wagons, and in ten minutes after the extensive duel began the Baltimore turnpike was lined with vehicles in motion towards safer places. All sorts of shaky fellows also improved this opportunity to effect a slight skedaddle, and soon the column of men in motion towards the rear became more considerable than the column of vehicles. When men begin to go each additional shell that explodes in the air above them makes them want to go faster, and, owing to this peculiar constitution of the human animal, a stampede down the Baltimore road was imminent, when a line of men was established and every fellow disposed to retire was forced to the front.

By this shelling Cemetery Hill was cleared. All day it had been occupied by lines of men, and there groups of officers gathered together, inspected the position and canvassed the possibilities. Many men sat upon the graves, leaned against the tombstones, and recounted their various mischances. Orderlies came and went incessantly, for there Generals Howard and Steinwehr had their headquarters. Altogether the city of the dead was a very lively place; but very soon after the artillery fire became warm, it was deserted by all but the Generals, whose headquarters were there, and the men necessary to hold the place.

Meantime the musketry fire on our left seemed to become every moment more and more fierce. Already the Third corps had once been driven in disorder from ground it had won, but, rallied by General Sickles in person, it had again gone forward and now held its place with desperate tenacity against a very heavy force, for this advance on our left had developed that the enemy's force were in reality massed here; and when the Third corps took the intiative, it only precipitated an attempt on the part of the enemy which might otherwise come when we were not so well prepared to receive it.

Hard pressed on its whole line, the Third corps called for support, and at five P. M. the Fifth corps was marched from its position on the Baltimore turnpike, by a little cross road right across to the little hill just north of Sugar Loaf Hill, and went into action on the left of the Third corps. This advance developed still further the intention of the enemy, which was to get around our left flank, and so to get at the Emmettsburg road, and perhaps at our ammunition wagons near it. As the division of regulars and Griffin's division of the Fifth corps went forward, and before the fire had opened on their front, some fire swept from their left down the line, and the right brigade of the division of regulars was wheeled so as to face that way. No sooner had it done so than the fire in front opened, which then came in the rear of the right brigade, and threw it into some confusion; but it was rallied and went on again, and the line of the two divisions drove the enemy before it until it had taken the position previously occupied by one of the enemy's batteries.

Here a fire was concentrated on these two divisions from batteries further to the rear, and at the same time the enemy was reported on their left. At once the line was ordered to retire, and went back steadily to the crest of the hill. This hill was not particularly precipitous, but on the front it was rough and rocky, and the crest was covered with a growth of scrub oakes.

It was half an hour before sunset, and now came the final great attempt with which the rebels usually endeavor to close up great engagements—the attempt which certainly has in the larger number of instances been crowned with success. Here, however, it met a different fate. Two divisions, which proved to be Anderson's and McLaw's, of Longstreet's corps, were formed for this great attempt, and came forward in their usual magnificent style. They had difficult ground to come over; but on they came, over rocks and through the low wood, until within a fair distance, when they made a rush with all possible yells roared out in one. They did not keep their line very even, but they were scarcely less impetuous as a mass than they would have been in line. They killed men on the crest of the hill, over the crest, and men were even driven well down on the other side; but these rallied on those that held their places, and bullets were poured into the rebel mass by volleys. Checked, broken, beaten back by this one Titanic effort of the Fifth corps, the attacking column was scattered down the hill, and the battle was over on the left, with the enemy completely beaten.

In twenty minutes after the heavy fight was over on our left, the last vestige of daylight was gone, and the moon was so much enveloped in clouds that it was scarcely possible to see at all. Just in this impenetrable darkness the fire of pickets began across on our right, and in a little while swelled into a heavy continuous fire. This was at the post where the Twelfth corps had been placed early in the day, but when the battle became doubtful on our left, all of the Twelfth corps but one brigade had been sent over there. The brigade thus left was the Third, of General Geary's division, made up of five New York regiments—the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and thirty-seventh, and One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and was commanded by Brig. Gen. George S. Greene. Though the force was so light the command was in worthy hands, and thus our brigade was enabled to hold a line which had previously been occupied by a corps. Gen. Wadsworth sent down a few men from the 1st corps, and Col. David Ireland, of the old One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, gathered together some loose men on the road, and compelled them to take their places behind the field works against Gen. Greene's position.

The enemy advanced in two lines. Our men held their places well, and repulsed at this point four charges, when the enemy gave up all further efforts. Though I recount General Greene's victory thus briefly, the fire on his front was continuous for thirty minutes.

NEWS ITEMS.

—It is stated by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* that Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is the loser of $100,000 by the rebel invasion, the rebels having destroyed his iron mills near Gettysburg, and stolen all his teams. This loss embraces about all Mr. Stevens was worth.

—Considerable interest has been felt to know what reception the two nominees for Governor of Ohio would meet in the armies of the South. Responses have been received from both sides of the lines in Southern Tennesse, and we place them side by side as follows:

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.	FROM THE REBEL LINES.
This army greets Brough.—*Gen. Garfield's Dispatch.*	He (Vallandigham) is our man.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

—A dispatch sent West on Monday morning, purporting to be a special from Cairo to the New York *Sunday Mercury*, relative to an engagement between Johnston's and Grant's forces, is a base fabrication. No such dispatch was sent from Cairo. The dispatch from Des Moines, relative to the movements of the Indians, is also bogus.

—The steamer Harriet Pinckney, four and a half days from Bermuda, arrived at Halifax, Sunday the 5th, with Vallandigham and several other passengers from Charleston and Wilmington.

—The last heard from Tullahoma was that our forces are moving towards Chattanooga. No battle is expected this side of that place, but a great one there. It is as hard a place to take as Vicksburg, and the rebels are thoroughly prepared to dispute us.

THE CHICAGO CANAL CONVENTION.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Canal Convention, was held on Thursday, July 2, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York. I. N. Arnold, of Chicago, was chosen chairman, and Col. Foster secretary. The committee was appointed at the recent convention at Chicago, for the chief purpose of preparing a memorial to the President and Congress Mr. Hills, of Iowa, moved the appointment of a sub-committee to draft such memorial; the motion prevailed, and the committee was constituted thus: Messrs. Hills, of Iowa, Dawes, of Massachusetts, Howes, of Missouri, Chamberlain, of Ohio, Edwards, of New Hampshire, together with the president of the committee, I. N. Arnold, and the vice president, A. A. Low.

The Fame of a Mean Man Traveling.

The line of telegraph extending from this place to St. Paul has been sold and transferred by James M. Winslow, the former proprietor, to Messrs. Albert H. Smith and Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, Wisconsin. The purchasers are among the principal owners of the Wisconsin telegraph lines, and are men of approved business reputation and responsibility. The union of the two lines will undoubtedly result to the public benefit—the more so as Mr. Winslow, the retiring manager, was so exacting as to have earned the title in this State of a small despot in his way.—*Winona Republican.*

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Blank Book Manufactory.
The Press Printing Co.
Have in successful operation the largest and most complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the latest and most improved machinery. Employing only competent and careful workmen, and using the best material, they hope to continue to give satisfaction to all.
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To New York, New England and the Canadas.
On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.35 P. M., Boston, 11.45 P. M.
7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.
Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.
The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
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On Cars of Day Express Trains.
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R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
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Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.
For rates or further information inquire of
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

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Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,
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SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,
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From $15 to $50.
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Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of
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A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

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The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same
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je25-tf St. Paul.

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The People are perceiving that
Glowing Representations are not Merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.
THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.
An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.
It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.
The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.
ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.
All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.
St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT
C. PROAL'S,
SADDLERY WAREROOMS,
An assortment of Gum Goods, such as
Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,
ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.
Corner Third and Robert-Sts.
January 11, 1863.—1y. may15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.
ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.
FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,
AND
All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.
This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *Collegii Medici Ohiensis*. Without degrading it into empiricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," he, like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality curing the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.
The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnasticon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.
While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.
PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.
JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.
Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to
THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,
(Box 198,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.
jy3

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Red Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c
Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $6 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan8-d&w1y

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.
THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY
DRY GOODS
A Little Cheaper at
"The Cheap Cash Store,"
THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE."
We have a splendid stock of
DRESS GOODS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
And all kinds of
Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,
No. 218 Third Street,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
je5-tf

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
ap15tf

The Saint Paul Press,

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.60 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following business notices, after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one-third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $50 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if over, undercasc charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No cuts given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Penedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINGS, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBAKN & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. JeS J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE Liquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John R. Irvine and Nancy Irvine his wife, mortgagors, to William H. Ennis, mortgagee, bearing date, and duly acknowledged by said mortgagors, on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1859, which said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the mortgagee and his assigns, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, on the third day of October, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in Book "D" of Mortgages at pages 465, 466 and 467; which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of five thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($5,251.35-100) and interest according to the condition of two certain promissory notes made by said John R. Irvine, payable to the order of said mortgagee, and bearing even date with said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due, and is actually due and unpaid, upon said notes and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents ($6,672 50.)

And the said mortgagee did, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, pay certain delinquent taxes upon the mortgaged premises, to the amount of $475 96, and did thereafter, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1863, pay certain other delinquent taxes upon said premises to the amount of $71.30, for which several sums he has taken and now holds receipts of the person authorized to receive such taxes, and which sums with interest from the day of the payment thereof respectively, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, amounting at this date to the sum of $577.33), the said mortgagee will claim, and collect with and as part of the amount secured by said mortgage, making the entire amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest upon the said mortgage, including the sums so paid for taxes with interest thereon to this date the just and full sum of $7,249 83.

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate and lying in Ramsey County, Minnesota, known and designated as lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in block numbered forty-six (46), of Rice & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul; also lots numbered twelve (12) and thirteen (13), of block numbered sixty-nine (69), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), in block numbered seventy-one (71), and lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered seventy-seven (77), of Dayton & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul, according to the plats or maps of said Additions respectively, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated St. Paul, June 10th, A. D. 1863.
WILLIAM H. ENNIS, Mortgagee.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE, Attorneys for Mortgagee. w je10-7w

DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.
All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Graindine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & ALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!
5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.
Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at Weed's, on Robert street, next to Third.
mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.
80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to
H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
Je26-1m* St. Paul.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.
Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of
Forty-Five Dollars
A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,
Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior to* the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.
☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.
P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
je19-t Jan 1

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,
Third Street,
Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.
It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.
It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of
ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
No Machine covers so great a range of work.
☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*
FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.
No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.
Runs more quiet than any other Machine.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.
A child of ten years can
ADJUST THE NEEDLE,
As easily as an experienced operator.
They give universal satisfaction wherever used.
The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.
They range in price from $53 to $115.
☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜
Hemmers and all necessary tools included.
G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—
JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale low, by
je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,.....MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
al-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen,
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.
TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.
SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material. Just received and on sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.
J. B. BRADEN.
ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines, Brandies,
GINS, &c.
Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.
Week's Sparkling and Still Catawba.
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters.
Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:
One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.
Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.
Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.
A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.
Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.
There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.
The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.
Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.
☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

NOTICE.
The Commissioned Officers of the 31st Regiment M. S. M., will meet on the 13th day of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of Hope Engine House, St. Paul, for the election of the following officers: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 1 Major. By order
CAPT. L. H. EDDY, Commanding.
☞ Staats Zeitung copy once. je18-td

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

TAX DEEDS.
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY
Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities
Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&wly

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.
Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
ST. PAUL, MIN.
my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.
FOR SALE.
Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.
TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York,
SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY
Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All Infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.
☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.
LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have sustained loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.
In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.
{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents.
Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.
The State of Minnesota.
To the above named Defendants:
You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.
Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.
GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For —
jan1-d1y

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST,
(Office in French's Block,)
Third Street, near the Post Office.
SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
jan29-1y

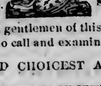
FOR THE CARS.
Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &C.
F. W. TUCHELT.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of
P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

1863. SEEDS. 1863.
Seeds! Seeds!
GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS!
DAY & JENKS,
DRUGGISTS, ST. PAUL,
DEALERS IN
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Clover, Red Top, Hungarian, Blue Grass, Orchard and Lawn Grass.
GARDEN SEEDS—By the pound, box or paper, in great variety.
FLOWER SEEDS—The largest and best assortment in the State—sent by mail free of postage at five cents per paper.
Ruta Baga and Turnip Seed wholesale and retail.
mar28 d1w&w3m

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,.....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, Mckinney and Moors.....Boston
je14d&oilm&wly w

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,
Third Street.  Saint Paul.
The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the
LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT
OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Watches.
CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,
Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a
FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,
My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES.
All goods warraned precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.
Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated
American Watches.
Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of
HAIR WORK
Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.
All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.
Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.
ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.
ST. PAUL PROPERTY.
$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.
A first-class Stone Store on Third street.
A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.
Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.
A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH
USE THE
DANDELION
AND
Wild Cherry Bitters.
In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c.
These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.
In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.
For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.
S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.
For sale by E. H. Biggs, H

THE CITY.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—The City Council held a regular session yesterday, at four o'clock. Present—Aldermen Palne, Thompson, Peckham, Wright, King, Reed, Fink, Eddy, and Gross. Alderman Thompson in the chair.

MONUMENT TO THE FIRST REGIMENT.

A lengthy communication from his honor, the Mayor, was read, urging on the Council to inaugurate a movement towards the erection of a monument in honor of the First Regiment. The communication proposes to have a magnificent cenotaph, erected in some prominent place in St. Paul, which, while it will be an ornament to the city, will be a just tribute to the fallen men of what has recently been well termed "the finest regiment in the world."

On motion, the matter was referred to a special committee of five members, with instructions to report a place for the erection of such a monument. The committee consists of Messrs. Eddy, Palne, Peckham, Fink and Wright.

There is scarcely a man in Minnesota who will not contribute towards such a work in honor of men who have, by their bravery and historic achievements, shed a glow of fame on the name of Minnesota that will endure forever. Perhaps $25,000 could be raised for such an object—at least it should be. The design and construction of such a monument should be given, as far as possible, to Minnesota artists and mechanics, and the material used, so far as can be, should be our beautiful Minnesota limestone, in which can be inserted blocks of marble to contain the inscriptions of the battles in which the First were engaged.

MORE FIRE CISTERNS.

A communication was also read from his Honor, representing the need of more fire cisterns. After some debate, it was agreed to fix the locations of the cisterns as follows:

Corner of St. Peter and Ninth.
Corner of Fort and Walnut.
Corner of Olive and Eighth.
Corner of Pearl and Eleventh.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

REVENUE FROM LICENSES.

The Committee on Licenses submitted a report, showing the amount of revenue received from licenses for the current fiscal year to be $3,153. It was stated that there are but few delinquents—a fact which we are glad to hear, as it has been reported that not one in three of the liquor saloons are paying licenses this year.

TROUBLES OF A FIRE WARDEN.

Mr. F. P. McNamee, Fire Warden of the Second Ward, reported to the Council the case of J. B. Lygo, who has a defective chimney, endangering the property around it, and who had refused to remedy it. The matter was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

OPENING OF STREETS.

Petitions were read for the opening of Tenth street, from Jackson to Broadway; and also of Chestnut street. The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Ald. Gross, from that Committee, reported favorably on the petition from two-thirds of the property owners on St. Peter street, from the hill northward, to have that street opened, accompanying it with a motion to order the City Clerk to give the usual notice.

Ald. Reed, and other members from the lower wards, opposed it, on the grounds that St. Peter street was getting too much, and that when street improvements for lower town were before the Council, the up-town members, including the honorable gentleman who introduced the resolution, invariably opposed them. Quite a lively debate sprang up, but the motion finally passed.

The Council then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.—*Fourth Day.*—Edward Heenan vs. Patrick Nash. Submitted on brief.

Johnston Brothers vs. James Gilfillan. Argued and submitted.

Joseph Ullman, respondent, vs. Kalman Lion, appellant. Argued by respondent, and leave granted appellant to file briefs within ten days.

The following cases have been decided:

Patrick Nash vs. City of St. Paul. Judgment of the District Court sustaining the demurrer is affirmed, and the case remanded with directions to permit the parties respectively, to amend.

Samuel J. Van Brunt vs. Andrew Misner. Order overruling the demurrer to the reply is reversed, and the demurrer sustained.

James Teller vs. Charles Bishop and wife. Judgment below affirmed.

Lewis Jones vs. David Cooper. Judgment below affirmed.

THE atmosphere yesterday was remarkable in the extreme, and its like was probably never seen by even the oldest inhabitant. It was excessively smoky; so much so as to be almost impossible for one to see any object more than a square off. The air was thick and oppressive, and a dull pall seemed spread over everything. The sun was not visible during the whole day, and a sort of twilight gloom took the place of our usual bright sunshine.

If such weather were to occur about the date of any expected Milleritish end of the world, there would not be wanting many to proclaim that the destruction of the world by fire had already commenced.

The real cause of the smoke, however, is undoubtedly the burning of the woods caused by the drought. The forests near Little Canada were reported to be on fire yesterday, and from other portions of the State comes the same report.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.—This public House, which has been opened only about two months, is already doing a large business, and no wonder, in fact, for its management is all that a guest could wish. The fare is excellent, the rooms neat, and the beds clean and airy. Everything about the Hotel moves like clock-work under Mr. Whitcher's excellent management, as he has had considerable experience as a Landlord. The fare is as low as it is possible to be in view of the high prices prevalent. We publish in another place the daily arrivals at this Hotel. It will be seen that it is getting a fair share of public patronage.

THE DRAFT.—If the rumor is true that the coming draft is to be only for 300,000 men, it virtually exempts Ramsey county. Our quota under such a call would be about a hundred, and as we are in excess on former calls already, and one cavalry company of about 80 are to be mustered in in a day or two, it looks pretty certain that we will not be drawn on this time.

EXCURSION ABANDONED.—By the following item from the Chicago *Tribune*, it will be seen that the contemplated excursion we noticed some time since, has been abandoned:

"Owing to the unprecedented low water in the Upper Mississippi, the managers of the advertised excursion to St. Paul, have been compelled to abandon the enterprise. While this result will be regretted by many, it may be some satisfaction to know that a trip up the river is, in the present stage of water, not a pleasant one."

For the St. Paul Press.

MINNESOTA STATE BIBLE SOCIETY.—This Society held its seventh annual meeting on the 11th day of June, 1863, in the city of Winona.

In the absence of the President Judge Abner Lewis, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided. There was a large congregation present, who showed a deep interest in the proceedings of the meeting.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented and approved. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Parker of Boston, and Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer of Saint Paul.

A collection was taken up on account of the Winona Bible Society.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—D. W. Ingersoll.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Wm. Holcombe, Hon. Abner Lewis, Prof. T. F. Thickstun, of Hastings, Prof. J. Brooks, of Red Wing, and Hon. R. J. Baldwin, Minneapolis.

Secretary—J. G. Riheldaffer.

Treasurer—D. D. Merrill.

Executive Committee—Messrs. John Nicols, William Wakefield, Wm. J. Smith, R. Marvin and I P. W. Nicols.

The meeting then adjourned.

ABNER LEWIS, Pres.

J. G. RIHELDAFFER, Sec'y.

MILITIA ELECTION IN MINNEAPOLIS to-pay, the 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., as follows:

District No. 18—All of Minneapolis west of former Corporation limits at the house of John S. Blaisdell.

District No. 19—All of Minneapolis north of Itaska street, at Bassett's Hall.

District No. 20—All between Itaska and Nicollet streets, at Express Office, under Nicollet House.

District No. 21—All between Nicollet and Cataract streets, at Fletcher's Hall.

PORTRAITS.—Mr. Bartlett, Portrait and Landscape Painter, has located in Concert Hall Block, St. Paul. We are gratified that we have now among us, and we hope, permanently, a skillful Portrait and Landscape Painter. Mr. Bartlett is a graduate of the "National Academy of Design," New York, and has had a full share of experience among the Artists of that as well as other cities. Our citizens will find him a true gentleman and we trust he will receive patronage commensurate with his merits.

Mr Bartlett, we understand, will teach oil painting in all its branches at his studio.

MILITARY MEETING.—The officers of the thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty-eighth regiments should remember the drill to-night, at Armory Hall. Let there be a good turn-out.

MILITARY ELECTION.—On Monday next, July 13, at eight o'clock in the evening, the election for Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major of the thirty-first regiment, comes off at Hope Engine House.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Minneapolis—Rev. C. C. Salter, Pastor. Services every Sabbath (until further notice) in "Harrison Hall," at 10 1-2 A. M. 2t

LOCAL NOTICES.

VICKSBURG SURRENDERED—COTTON SCARCE—GOODS FIRM.—Allen & Comstock are now receiving a fine lot of goods, bought during the great Panic, consisting of dress goods, denims, stripes, cottonades, hats and caps, and a stock too numerous to mention, all of which they offer at less than the present New York cost.

Steamboat and River News.

☞ The Chippewa Falls arrived yesterday morning from Prescott.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

FRIDAY, July 10.

INTERNATIONAL.

R B Mooker, St Anthony; John R Hezlep, U S C C; S P Farrington, wife, child and servant, Chicago; D Ricketts, wife and servant, Indiana; Miss Chittles, do; Miss Symmons, do; N Geery, Chicago; T B Carpenter, do; Isaiah Partington, Waterville; Mary H Partington, do; M M Merands, New York; D C Freeman, Milwaukee; R B Langdon, Joliiot, Ill; Mr & Mrs G R Jewett, Bangor, Me; Miss March, do; N M Jewett, do; W F Smith and wife, Rochester, N Y; T Simpson and wife, Winona; C H Blanchard and wife, do; Mr & Mrs W L Dunglison, Philadelphia; Mrs Menges, do; George C Chase, New York; Chas T Fernols, do; D B Burns, St Louis; Dr O R Stratton, Centreville, Ind; Fred B Curtiss and lady, Hastings; Miss Ethridge, do; D S Norton, Winona; L W Delans and wife, Vermont; Wm Mulliken Madison, Wis; H H Rogers, Fort Snelling; Alex Smith, lady, two daughters, and one son, Smith's Landing, O.

MERCHANTS.

J F Patton, Cincinnati; G W Rich, Henderson; J J Segers, do; G M Seymour, Stillwater; Hon Henry A Swift, St Peter; John D Toll and wife, Geneva, N Y; O N Tousley and wife, New Albany, Ind; D T Henry and wife, Pittsburg; W L Warner and lady, St Peter; Geo B Hezlep, Cincinnati; Mrs Wise, Le Sueur; T G Headley, Monticello; S S Chapman, Chicago; J E Warren and wife, Minneapolis; D A Huntsman, Shakopee; O J Gates, Chittenango; W W Rundall, Chicago; J K Hezlep, West Point Navy; G McAllister, U S Navy; I I Lewis, Watertown, Wis; J H Morton, Boston; A M Mealy, New Brunswick; H L Gordon, Clear Water; D C Parker, Plymouth, Minn; Ed Johnson, do; L Grandelmeyer, St Cloud; S S Murdock and lady, Stillwater.

AMERICAN.

John Dryer, Hudson; C B Baldwin; J H Norton, Faribault; B Van Campen, Cannon Falls; I Lincoln, Shakopee; S Gabrielson, Fort Ridgely; John Sloan, St Paul; A C Harrison, Milwaukee; W Bailey, Pokepsie, N Y; John Edwards, Crow Wing; James S Smith, New York; W H Bassiow, Boston; Samuel O Osgood, do; G W Klug, do; Wm Goodsell, Lewiston, Pa; S M Johnson and lady, Chicago; G A Herrinton, Galena.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

Dan Koehler, Dubuque; T A Barnes, Cannon Falls; S G Allread; Columbia City, Ind; Lizzie Read and daughter, do; Geo Abbott, Stillwater; P Gates, Red Wing.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 10.

The Produce Market has been quite flat for a day or two, and, notwithstanding the uncertainty attending the present crop, prices are by no means firm.

Wheat was quoted to-day at 80@85c, the large decline, as we mentioned yesterday, owing to the fall in gold.

Oats are quiet at 52@55c.

Corn 45c.

Rye inactive; no sales.

Barley 80@85c.

Potatoes, new, $1; old 40c.

Butter in request at 11@12½c.

Eggs 12½c.

Cheese, new, 10@12½c.

Wool is reported lower. As yet there have been only small receipts here. The principal portion of the sales have been made in the interior. The prices which have been paid have not been made known, but there does not seem to be much stiffness among sellers. The entire clip of several counties has already been marketed.

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent*. Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.
L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.
June 24th, 1863. dly

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE LATE CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.

They Recover the Atchafalaya District.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26th, 1863.—It required no gift of prophecy to predict, as I did in my last, the probable "gobble" of the Federal forces at Brashear City. Their capture was inevitable, unless gun boats and transports could be sent around by the Gulf to Berwick's Bay in time to take away from there these men. The Confederates were between Lafourche (Thibodeaux) and Brashear, and held the line of the Opelousas Railroad. No reinforcements or trains could be sent from here. There was no escape whatever.

To recapitulate a little: Saturday and Sunday there were skirmishers at Lafourche Crossing, and the official account carried you news of the Federal victory. It was pomposnly announced in the official, and copied into other city papers. There was no objection whatever, to the publication of this news, notwithstanding the ominous silence about Port Hudson, ever since the assault of May 27; and only yesterday, the Provost Marshal sent word to the city papers that they would make no allusion, at present, to military movements in this Department, which means to say nothing about the capture of Brashear city, which the newsboys cried about town yesterday, and the abandonment of the Lafourche country by the Federal forces.

The "victory" on Sunday at Lafourche crossing was followed by the speedy retreat of the Federal forces to Bute station. Before leaving Lafourche they burned the railroad bridge at the crossing, and several of the returned soldiers say that they spiked their battery and threw the guns into the bayou. At Bute station they proceeded to intrench themselves, and their subsequent operations are significantly summed up in the return of the 15th Maine regiment to this city yesterday with word that "the rest was coming," and the return this morning of the 26th Massachusetts, sent over as a reinforcement last Saturday evening. The Confederates meanwhile tore up a mile or more of the track west of the crossing, and between the two forces, Federals and Confederates, the Opelousas road may be considered for a "medium of communication" as dead as the Rochester Fox family.

Until Gen. Banks raises the siege, or takes Port Hudson, or until he is reinforced from Port Royal or elsewhere, the Lafouche country is in the hands of the Confederates, and pending the reliefs there will be no immediate action for the revision of the State Constitution and the revival of the civil government.

CONFEDERATE CAPTURE OF BRASHEAR CITY.

Last Monday the United States transport St. Mary, Capt. Tabbott, left this port and went round via the Gulf, to communicate with Berwick's Bay. Tuesday evening, while running up the bay, she met the United States gunboat Hollyhock (the old Reliance) twenty-five miles from Brashear city. The St. Mary took on board the gunboat's passenger's—the (late) Provost Marshal of Brashear and about forty Federal soldiers who had escaped on this boat. From them were gathered the following particulars with regard to the capture by the Confederates of Brashear city:

News of Saturday's and Sunday's operations at Lafourche crossing reached the force at Brashear city. It is said (but I am not certain of this) that the field guns of the 21st Indiana (infantry regiment, now the First Indiana) battery were sent to reinforce the Federals at the crossing. If this is the case, the Confederates will be obliged to fish them out of the bayou, instead of removing them, as they might have done, from Brashear city. The force at Brashear city expected an attack; but they looked for the attack from Lafourche, and were fairly surprised—literally as well as in a military sense—when at daylight Tuesday morning two batteries, mounted the night previous, opened upon them from Berwick city, opposite, and not an hour after came crashing through the woods a mixed mass of horse and footmen. There were not more than six hundred of them, and they were a portion of Mouton's force from the west bank of the Teche. They crossed on rafts and flat boats, landing on the south bank of Lake Palondre, charged into town, and came in the rear of the Federals, who were looking for an advance upon Bayou Boeuf. It was a short work. There was no fighting. The Provost Marshal and a few men near the bay succeeded in getting on board the Hollyhok. The rest were "gobbled."

As a raid, surprise, or "gobble," it was a most important achievement for the Confederates, and a disaster to the Federals. There are no means of knowing paecisely the number of men who were taken prisoners. They were volunteers belonging to the 23d Connecticut, the 176th New York, and the 1st Indiana battery, with several sick and convalescent men. Two thousand negroes—men, women and children—were in the city, not one of whom escaped. There is reason to believe that some of the soldiers joined the Federal forces at Lafourche Sunday evening. Those who remained are prisoners. The 1st Indiana battery men were on duty at Fort Buchanan, an earthwork on Lake Palondre, commanding the inlet of the Atchafalaya river. Capt. Noblett's horse came into the city from the fort riderless, and the fate of the rider is only conjectured at.

There were four heavy guns in the fort, one 30 pound Parrott in the city, three or four guns on the earthworks at Bayou Boeuf, and in the magazine there were 30,000 rounds of ammunition for these guns. In addition to the (temporary at least) occupation of this important position, there were other very desirable spoils in the place. When Gen. Banks made his advance to Alexandria, wishing to encumber the army as little as possible on the march, he left everything that was superfluous at Brasher City. His tents, his army's napsacks, the officers' baggage, considerable supplies of stores and provisions, have all fallen into the hands of the confederates. Beyond the clothes worn by those who escaped on the Hollyhok (and they did not stop to make very elaborate toilets) everything was captured.

A Quaker in the Aldie Fight.

HOW GENERAL KIRKPATRICK WAS RECOVERED.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1863.—The company in which General Kirkpatrick was engaging the rebels at Aldie was overborne by their superior mass. and he was left a prisoner in their hads. Captain Nicholas Halleck Mann, of Milton, Ulster county, New York, was in command of a squadron of cavalry, composed of two companies, and was witness of this misfortune. His squadron itself hesitated, wavered, and was giving way before the terrific swoop of the enemy's horse. He galloped to the rear, and by great exertion succeeded in stopping their backward movement, and in restoring order to their ranks. Again he was at their head facing the foe; and waving his sword over his head, he shouted "Men, are you heroes, or are you cowards? Follow me—charge!" Without waiting to look whether a single man would obey the order, he spurred his horse to an instant gallop and plunged alone upon the rebel ranks. His blade flashed right and left as he dashed forward. The squadron could not hesitate at such a brave sight, but with one impulse shouted and followed their leader—too late to save him, for his ardor had given him a considerable start; but they broke through, rode over, and cut down the rebel ranks with an irresistable plunge. Gen. Kirkpatrick was released. The artillery came up with a rush, and poured in the cannister and grape. Flight was established on one side, and pursuit on the other. To use the expression of one of the soldiers: "Those who escaped the artillery were hazed down with the sabre." One man, a short and slender Frenchman, named Pinot, or pronounced with that spelling, killed five with his own hand, and then fell himself. He was said to be a recent emigrant from his own country. The slaughter in this charge was two rebels to one Union soldier.

Captain Mann had been struck by a sabre and unhorsed. At the same moment his horse was killed. He lay on the ground helpless, but this did not prevent the rebels shooting him as he fell completely within their ranks. A pistol ball was shot through his back under the left shoulder-blade, making the circuit of his ribs inside, and lodging between two ribs in front, near the nipple, whence it was skillfully extracted by the surgeon several days after. That it escaped his heart is scarcely less than a miracle. He now lies in the Emory Hospital, a mile or more from Washington, and has such use of his arms as to indicate, with the healthy suppuration of the wound, a speedy recovery. Indeed, he is already thinking of his saddle, and says he will be in it again in a few weeks. The cut on his face extends from the cheek bone under his right eye to the muscle of the neck across the angle of the jaw. It is already in an advanced healing state

Capt. Mann is a Quaker, over six feet high, and "in for the war." He has two cousins of the same persuasion in the same cavalry, and has himself passed through many fights until now without injury. No one would suppose to hear them conversing in the gentle "thee and thou" language, that there is underneath such a noble, fearless and resolute military spirit. But the Quakers, when they do fight, show a degree of pluck that entitles them to rank with the bravest soldiers of any time or country—the Cromwellian.

THE TRUTH COMING OUT.

HALLECK RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REBEL INVASION—MISSION OF WADE, WILSON, CHANDLER AND SUMNER TO WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Cin. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The time has come when there is no longer any impropriety in revealing certain facts connected with the late and present campaigns that intimately concern our judgment of both. The burden of these facts is, that neither General Hooker nor the "war men" of the administration (as they have come to be known) are in any wise responsible for the policy that has rendered the present rebel invasion possible.

It will be remembered that after the reverse at Chancellorsville, much attention was directed by the journals in the interest of the Tory Democracy to the presence in Washington of Senators Wade, Wilson, Sumner and Chandler; and the "abolition junta" was described as at once bewildered by the "defeat of their favorite," and "industrious in schemes to prevent the return of"—the inevitable McClellan.

The Senators were occupied about much more important and practical business. They foresaw clearly what the certain result of inaction would be, and collectively pressed upon the Administration the warning that unless the army of the Potomac were speedily reinforced and placed on the offensive again, the rebels would undertake another campaign of invasion. It was in less than ten days after the Chancellorsville reverse that this impressive warning was given, and again and again repeated.

The Administration seemed to be convinced but replied that it was impossible to reinforce Hooker. But it is not impossible, argued the Senators. Take our troops from Yorktown, Fortress Monroe, and North Carolina; if need be from South Carolina, even; leaving only garrisons sufficient to hold the fortified points. Scattered as they are, the troops are useless; concentrated upon Lee's exhausted army at once, they may be able to drive it pell-mell through Richmond; and in any event they can keep it on the defensive.

Gen. Hooker was of course eager for this course. Anxious to fight again, with or without reinforcements, it was natural that he should seek as much numerical assurance of success as possible. He had his plans for a new movement; they were discussed with the Senators, who visited him to see if hostilities could not be immediately resumed; and finally, through their agency, Gen. Hooker came to Washington and held long consultations with the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. Halleck.

The result of these consultations was a decisive and successful opposition on the part of Gen. Halleck to every plan proposed.

Then followed the triumph of the Halleck policy, long weeks of inaction, the depletion of the army by the expiration of enlistments, the scantiest reinforcements, continued dispersion of troops, and, finally, and by the legitimate reference, the meddlesome Senators had pointed out, rebel invasion.

It is too early, perhaps, to pass any judgment on all this; fortunately, it is not too late to fix the facts; and justice alike to Gen. Hooker, the Senators, and the war members of the Cabinet, requires their statement now.

Had the counsel of these gentlemen prevailed, it is not certain that we would have won perfect success; but it is certain we would not have had the inaction which permitted, and indeed, produced this invasion. AGATE.

TRAIN DESTROYED ON THE LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD BY GUERRILLAS.—We learn by a private dispatch from Lexington, that a passenger train, bound from Louisville to Lexington, was attacked near Christianburg, Shelby Co., yesterday, by nine guerrillas, who burned the cars, tumbled the locomotive down a high embankment, and carried off the safe of the Adams Express Co. as well as the United States mail. They took all the arms in the possession of the passengers. The guerrillas stated that they had a force of 35 men near at hand, to aid them, if resistance was offered, but it appears their reserve was not brought into requisition, as the passengers readily surrendered. We did not learn the amount of money contained in the safe of the Express Company. The mail, which was an important one, destined for Frankfort, Lexington, and points farther east, doubtless contained a considerable amount of money.—*Cincinnati Commercial, July 2.*

FROM RICHMOND.

Interesting Statement of Released Prisoners.

THE SCARE ABOUT DIX—THE DEFENSES OF THE CITY.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A. G Hatfield and lady, of Lancaster, Penn., who were captured at the fall of Winchester, reached here to-night from Richmond, having left that city yesterday morning.

They were released with 900 privates at Winchester, who have been sent to Camp Parole, Annapolis, together with two commissioned officers, who have been in the Richmond Penitentiary nine months as hostages for some rebels recently held by us. They were the only officers released, even our surgeons and chaplains being detained.

The ladies who were wives of officers, some twelve in number, where regarded as prisoners of war and subjected to the most cruel treatment. At Winchester they were confined by the rebels in a small fort promiscuously with other prisoners, and on being released were furnished with wretched accommodations for transit to Richmond, several ladies being obliged to walk twenty and thirty miles. At every place they were hooted at, insulted, and looked upon as Yankee curiosities. On arriving at Richmond they were closely imprisoned and treated as most of our prisoners have been before them.

There was a decided scare on Friday last, when Col. Spear, of Dix's forces, made his raid so near Richmond. The entire city was alarmed, so much so that nearly a thousand rebel soldiers, confined in the same prison with three civilians, for military offenses, were called upon and told that they would be furnished with arms, and immediately ordered out in front of Richmond. The commanding officer reported that the Yankees were then within a few miles. On Colonel Spear's retreat the excitement subsided, but there is still constant fear of an attack, which was expected almost daily.

There are believed to be about 6,000 troops in Richmond, mostly conscripts and home guards. The prisoners saw boys not more than twelve years of age drilling in the streets. It is certain that none of Bragg's forces have reached Richmond, nor that that city has been reinforced otherwise. It is the opinion that it could now be easily taken.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

ANOTHER RAID BY GEN. MORGAN—FEDERAL REGIMENT CAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—At 7 o'clock this morning, John Morgan with 4,600 cavalry, attacked the 20th Kentucky infantry, 400 strong, under Col. Hanson, at Lebanon. After seven hours fight Morgan's forces commenced burning the town, setting fire to the rail road depot and six or seven houses. Col. Hanson then surrendered, and Morgan's forces left in the direction of Springfield. There were six or seven killed on each side and several wounded.

The *Journal* is advised that thirty rebel guerrillas crossed the Nashville Railroad at Rocky Hill Station early yesterday morning. They burned the depot, then went on to Lebanon branch, nine miles from Lebanon, and fired into the train going down, killing one and wounding another. They riddled one car with bullets, then went towards Lebanon encountering in their way ten of the Sixty-third Indiana, who, without even a commissioned officer, whipped thirty rebel cavalry, killing four, when the rest decamped. No loss on our side.

Capt. Ernst, of the 26th Kentucky, attacked a rebel company at Woodburn, on the Nashville road, he whipped them—capturing 50 horses, 4 prisoners, and wounding several. The rebels fled in the direction of South Union. There is a part of Col. Murray's cavalry in pursuit of them.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—The morning train hence to Nashville was ordered back to Louisville on account of the apprehended difficulty along the road. The up train at the latest advices were at Bowling Green. The rumors of a fight near Glasgow Junction is incorrect. At Nashville the river is 14 feet on the shoals, and still rising.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 9 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds		½ per ct. prem
American Gold		40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

CURTICE & HALSTED,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND
Real Estate Agents.
Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,
Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.
N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. apr22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to directions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the undersigned will be prepared to receive applications at the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minnesota, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1863, for entries of such lands, as are remaining unsold and unappropriated by law and heretofore subject to sale and entry at the Land Office at Otter Tail City, Minnesota, now discontinued.
Given under our hands at St. Cloud, Minnesota, this 27th day of June, 1863.
T. C. McCLURE, Register.
jy1-6tw C. A. GILMAN, Receiver.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF PRESS.—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.
Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
jn14-d&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maldies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.
Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassua St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C Barbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all joint reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.
Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my2-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.15 A. M.
VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,
Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.
VIA LA CROSSE,
Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.
No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.
☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.
No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.
E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.
my30-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:
REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public. I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.
I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.
The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.
Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
St. Paul, May 11, '63.

PRINCE & CO'S.
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.
MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
47 Fulton street.....New York
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WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tollman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEN EVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.
Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&w1y'63

HERNDON HOUSE,
Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,
HASTINGS, MINNESOTA,
W. E. HUNT,
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.
We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell
LOW FOR CASH,
OR
Short Approved Credit.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,
SUCCESSOR TO
Thompson, Whitney & Co.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS and SHOES,
46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE
BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.
and with very large addition to our
HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,
We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.
GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. m1-6m.

CARPETS.
STRONG'S CARPET HALL,
225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,
Where will be found a large assortment of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &c., &c.
New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.
UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.
mar12-1y R. C. STRONG.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW LOT OF
LINEN COATS,
PLAN LINEN DRILL PANTS,
AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED
MARSEILES VESTS,
All of which we are prepared to sell at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

STEAM
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
The Press Printing Co.
In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of
HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.
We are prepared to Print all kinds of
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS.
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS
BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,
And every other description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
At moderate rates and at short notice.

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,
No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago.
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Man

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1863. NUMBER 163.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, JULY 12.

Republican Union Convention.

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the State of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the Administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over a united Republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured,"—and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open, armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Secretary of State;
State Treasurer;
Attorney General;
Auditor of State;
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by Delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2	Morrison	1
Benton	2	Mower	2
Blue Earth	4	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Olmsted	3
Carver	4	Pine	1
Chisago	2	Ramsey	8
Dakota	7	Renville	3
Dodge	3	Rice	3
Faribault	1	Scott	2
Fillmore	9	Sherburne	1
Freeborn	3	Sibley	3
Hennepin	8	Stearns	3
Isanti	1	Steele	2
Goodhue	6	St. Louis	1
Houston	5	Wabashaw	3
Le Sueur	4	Winona	6
McLeod	3	Waseca	3
Meeker	1	Wright	3
Mille Lac	1	Washington	4

No Delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F. FISK, Ch'n.
WILFORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D. BLAKELY,
J. B. GILFILLAN,
BENJ. F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—A MINNESOTA HERO.

We publish to-day a remarkably vivid account of the great battle of Gettysburg from the graphic pen of S. Wilkinson, the correspondent of the New York *Times*, the most brilliant and effective correspondent in the field. The letter opens with a most affecting allesion by the writer to the death of his son, who fell in the battle, and the grief of the afflicted father breaks out in several touching references to the sad occasion. It is a battle seen through blinding tears.

The writer records one incident of remarkable heroism on the part of Corporal Hayden of the First Minnesota, which we take from the body of his letter to give it the more conspicous place to which the distinguished bravery of its subject entitles it in our columns:

A MINNESOTA HERO.

Corporal Hayden, of the First Minnesota, was captured—escaped, seized a musket and seized a rare opportunity, and actually made ten rebels surrender. While marching them to Gen. Gibbon's quarters, a rebel behind a tree on the way drew a bead on him with his rifle. Hayden saw him in time to bring his piece to a level, and cry out, "Surrender." The fellow actually threw down his gun and joined the cavalcade, and Hayden came in with eleven captives.

THE CORPS COMMANDERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

We gather here and there, from Eastern journals, some information, which we have been looking for in vain, as to the present organization of the Army of the Potomac.

The First Corps is commanded by General Newton.

The Second Corps by General Hancock, the hero of Friday's battle. He has a brother, we believe, at St. Anthony.

The Third Corps, by Gen. Sickles.

The Fourth Corps—cannot ascertain, unless it be Gen. Heintzelman.

The Fifth Corps, by Gen. Sykes.

The Sixth Corps, by Gen. Sedgewick.

The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Corps, cannot ascertain.

The Eleventh Corps, by Gen. Howard.

The Twelfth Corps, by Gen. Slocum.

HATCH'S RANGERS.

We are informed that the general chase after Indians in the western counties which has been stimulated by the recent order of the Adjutant General, has had the effect to interfere seriously with the recruiting for Major Hatch's battalion of Frontier Rangers. Now this is very much like robbing Peter to pay Paul. No citizen can possibly do more effective service in the extirpation of the Red Devils from this State than by enlisting in Major Hatch's command. In order to remove any misconception as to its destination we are authorized to state explicitly that this battalion is designed wholly for special service on the western frontier, and that when this service is performed they will be discharged.

THE CHENGWATANA MURDER.

We learn that Harris, the horse-thief, and murderer of Hathaway, is at Superior, and that Sheriff Blare, of Pine County, left Chengwatana on Thursday, and doubtless will arrest Harris to-day.

HEAVY BLOWS FROM JOHN BROUGH.

John Brough, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, is making telling speeches for the good cause. John thus describes the resolutions passed by the Ohio Copperhead convention, which the *Pioneer* says covers the "true, loyal, conservative Democratic ground:"

They are against the war; they are against the prosecution of the war; against the Administration; against arbitrary arrests; against every thing they could find to allege against the Government of the North. But not one line or word or syllable, from the first line of the first resolution to the last line of the twenty-third, condemnatory of this rebellion or of the men who inaugurated it. Your own Government is denounced, quarreled with, proclaimed to be most tyrranical. Your own people are maligned and abused, but not one word against those men who struck down the best Government the world ever knew, and and are seeking to establish and perpetuate an oligarchy. Did these leaders, for understand me, when I am speaking of this matter I speak of the leaders of this party and not of the masses, for my experience of the Democratic party in Ohio is that its masses are as honest as any men that ever walked on the face of the earth—did those leaders who drew up those resolutions wish to conceal the fact they were sympathizers with this rebellion, and opposed to putting it down? Undoubtedly they were sympathizers, but they lacked that great element of character that belongs to every man that is a man, they lacked the courage to say so, but left it on the face so plain that he who runs may read.

John administers a touch of Hail Columbia to the men who won't support the Administration in putting down the rebellion because their own political party is not in power. He reminds his Democratic friends how magnificently they denounced the men who could not support the war with Mexico because a Democrat was President; and he replies, also, to the Copperhead sneer, that this is a Republican war, in the following style:

I had no more to do in putting this Administration into power than you. I cast no vote for Mr. Lincoln, nor spoke any word for him in the campaign; yet I can not hestate to support him in crushing this rebellion. What matter to me if a man has one kind of politics or another, if he does his best and is faithful in the prosecution of the war? While he has prosecuted it, in some respects, in a way I do not approve, I find that every gallant man who is prosecuting the war in the land of the army on the bloody fields of Pennsylvania, or Tennessee, or Mississippi, almost every one of them is a Democrat—born and educated a Democrat. My friend Thurman, in his speech the other day, spoke of M'Clellan having been removed because he was a Democrat, while Rosecrans, wh o was a Republican, was permitted to reap all the glories of the war. I am sorry brother Thurman is not better posted than this. I happen to know something of Rosecrans' Democracy, for he was a politician with me in old Hamilton, years ago. You may run through the long list of Generals, and you will find nearly all of them Democrats. And, while they are fighting the battles of the country, you stay at home carping, and say you cannot do any thing because Republicans are at the head of the Government. That is not worthy of you; and, when one of these leaders puts that kind of an argument in your ears, you should thrust another argument down his throat. [Great applause.]

GEN. POPE'S FOURTH OF JULY SPEECH.

The Fourth was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Milwaukee. Senator Doolittle and Gov. Yates were among the speakers.

Gen. Pope was forced to come forward in response to an earnest call, and was received with great enthusiasm.

He said that he thanked the assemblage for the friendliness with which he was greeted. He had not come to make a speech, but simply as one of their number to participate in the exercises of the day, in a quiet manner. He could add nothing to the force of the eloquent remarks of Governor Salomon.

"As for my own views," said he, "none can misunderstand my position. (We know Island No. 10, said a man in the crowd.) I know nothing and care nothing about political parties. My only desire is to see the rebellion crushed, and I sympathize with all whose hearts are in this work. I can only appeal to you as patriots and as men, to stand by those who are in the field, and to support the Government, no matter what may be your views of particular measures.

Again thanking you for your demonstrations of kindness, I ask of you to allow me to remain a quiet spectator here to-day."

When the General concluded, three hearty cheers and a "tiger" were given with a will.

UNION GIRLS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives an interesting account of the recent and bazardous, but highly successful expedition of Col. Saunders, with 1500 infantry and cavalry, into East Tennessee, the results of which, in the destruction of bridges, railroads, &c., have been given in our telegraphic reports. One incident, among others, is related, which shows how strongly the love of the Union still survives in the mountains of East Tennessee:

Captain Welch had gathered a number of stragglers together, and joining Major Dow of the 112th Illinois, who had also collected a number, united their commands and concluded to stop during the latter part of the night for rest. Each rock was as soft to the tired men as downy pillows are at home. All were soon in the deep embrace of sleep. While the weary men slept three messengers came into camp. Were they brave men who came thus stealthily through the darkness? No! Heroic women, rather! Three Union girls with young hearts burning with love for the Republic of our fathers, came in the solemn stillness of the night to inform them that a rebel force, that required a half hour to pass their house, was in search of them. God bless the noble girls! What poet, with burning verse, will rise up to render their memory immortal? They were sent back to their home with instructions to prepare food for as many as they could of the hungry men, and to inform our men early of any movement they could discover on the part of the rebels. As soon as the first blush showed itself in the east, one of these girls came back to inform them that the enemy had come back and taken off to the left, thus leaving the way clear for our men to proceed. They now went down to the house of the three heroines, and partook of the meal which the girls had prepared in the night. This done, with guides procured, they proceeded on their weary journey, till they were quite beyond the reach of foes.

LAKE SUPERIOR ITEMS.

Mr. Clark just through from the Lake, informs us of the origin of the smoke from the North. The woods are on fire from Kettle to Snake River in many places. The drouth will give food for the fire until rain checks its progress.

The cattle market at Superior is lively. Mr. Clark met ovor 200 head on the way.

Weekly boats leave Superior for the mines.

THE report of Indian murders within six miles of Monticello, noticed in Friday's PRESS, proves to have been erroneous. A gentleman who arrived from there yesterday, says great apprehension exists, but no murders have been committed.

FIRST Lieutenant Albert H. Stevens of Co. B, 7th regiment has been promoted to Captain, *vice* Curtin resigned.

Second Lieutenant Archibald A. Price has been advanced to First Lieutenant, *vice* Stevens promoted. First Sergeant Erron D. Eastman becomes Second Lieutenant *vice* Price promoted.

HUNTERS and trappers are coming in daily to enlist in the sixty days service. From present indications, the Big woods will in a few days be filled with white men.

Gold on the Saskatchewan.

From the Nor'-Wester, June 11.

The following is from Mr. John Atkinson to Rev. G. O. Corbett:

REV. SIR:—According to promise I now write you a few lines, but I have been a long time in fulfilling this promise. Better late than never. All that started from Red River are well, thank God. Our travelling last summer was quite pleasant. We all kept together to Fort Edmonton, and from there we scattered like sheep having no shepherd; some for the Carsboo, some for Salmon River, others up the Saskatchewan River. I started with a party south, along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, as far as the Chief's Mountain. The river running from that mountain is called the Belly River, and is the last river south that runs into the south Saskatchewan.

Some of our party crossed the mountain by the Kootanais Pass. We followed up some of the rivers in the mountain, until we crossed three ranges of the mountain, but found no gold. We then retraced our road to the Red Deer River; from there I went to the Clearwater River, then to the Mountain Fort. Found gold on all these three streams, but as we had no quicksilver we did not stop to work. We came off for Fort Edmonton, and arrived on the 15th of November. I immediately started north, to Lake St. Ann's, then to the White Fish Lake. Found good prospects at that lake, but not so heavy as the river gold. From that went still north as far as Pembina River, and found gold. From Red Deer River to Pembina River, north, is the gold field, about two hundred miles from north to south, and from east to west about the same, but the gold is very fine, we want quicksilver, and I do not know how we are to get it to this place. However, we are to commence immediately to mine, about 60 miles above Fort Edmonton, at what is termed White Mud River; we can make from 6 to 8 dollars per day, to the man. Mr. Love and his party prospected this part; they worked a day here and there along the river, as they had a little quicksilver. There are three mineral houses in this part. Mr. Love is one mile and a half above the fort—another party of miners two miles above Mr. Love. We are nine miles north of Edmonton at Sturgeon river. Five hundred Blackfeet came to the fort last winter and made peace with the Crees. I hope their peace may last forever.

JOHN ATKINSON.

Dr. Schultz of this city has received a letter from his brother dated at Fort Garry, June 26th. It states that parties are fitting out to go to Fort Edmonton to dig gold. Information has reached Fort Garry that Mr. Love is coming coming down with two or three hundred pounds sterling of gold.

The letter adds that parties that went out last summer are making from eight to ten dollars a day. Specimens have been sent in from these parties worth from two to three pounds sterling.

The Wounding of Gen. Sickles.

We take the following account of the wounding of Gen. Sickles, from the *Herald* account of Thursday's battle:

PROMPTNESS OF GENERAL MEADE.

Gen. Meade at once said to Gen. Sickles, "Your left flank is attacked; that determines our plan; make your dispositions to meet it."

SICKLES TO THE FRONT.

Gen. Sickles galloped away to the field, and, in less than ten minutes, and in the face of a galling fire, changed the front of his corps, and advanced to an elevation little in his front, to meet the attack. But for this manœuvre, so opportunately executed, the enemy would have enfiladed and destroyed us. The instance signally illustrates the wonderful readiness and resources of Gen. Sickles as a military commander. Had he been permitted to make the change earlier in the day, and secure positions for his troops before the attack came, we should doubtless have had a less sanguinary though no less glorious record. In this engagement Gen. Sickles remained with his command close in the action, directing every manœuvre and movement.

HOW SICKLES WAS WOUNDED.

When the gallant General fell his staff ran to his assistance and bore him off the field. He was struck just below the knee by a shell, and his leg so badly shattered that it hung merely by a shred. He was carried to a wheat field in the rear, where amputation was performed under the influence of chloroform, as previously described.

HE IS LAID ON THE FIELD.

The loss of blood, combined with the effects of the chloroform and his previous physical prostration, caused him to remain insensible for some time, but on rallying he discovered your correspondent by his side and recognized him with a "God bless you," and again sank away. Rallying again, he looked in my face, and said feebly, "Cook, in this war a man is but a cypher. God rules and directs all for the best." After another short stupor he rallied and noticed Father O'Hagan, the worthy chaplain of the Excelsior brigade, by his side, and took his hand, thanking him for his attendance, and receiving from the prelate some words of consolation. The doctor then approached, and assured him he was doing remarkably well, to which he replied by thanking the surgeon, and asking if he could ever again sit a horse. On being assured that he could he smiled his satisfaction, and turned over in a doze. Soon after he was taken on a litter by a detail of his old Excelsior brigade, and bore away to a house on the Baltimore turnpike, where he passed the night very comfortably, attended by Dr. Simms, Major Tremain, Captains Fry and Moore of his staff, Mr. Cutha, the director of his military household, and his body servants. On Saturday a special train of cars was sent to Littlestown by the War Department for him, and this morning he passed over the road to Washington, where he was joined by his friends. He is doing finely and promises to recover rapidly.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

NO BATTLE FOUGHT YESTERDAY.

LEE HAS DIVIDED HIS ARMY.

It is Feared He has Devised a Plan for Escape.

He is Moving Towards Williamsport and Clear Water.

MEADE PREPARED FOR ACTION.

General Jenkins Captured.

MORE VICKSBURG PARTICULARS.

Admiral Porter's Official Report.

Sherman Pursuing Johnson.

Reported Peace Propositions.

The Cabinet Considers Them.

Stephens' Mission Explained.

Prentiss' Fourth of July Victory.

Proprietor of the Missouri Democrat Arrested.

King of Madagascar Assassinated

MORNING REPORT.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, July 11.

A London dispatch to the *Herald* says, rebel prisoners state Lee has abandoned the idea of crossing the Potomac. I understand a reserve force of rebels are on the other side of the Potomac, and are furnished with pontoons.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the *Herald* says, Lee is concentrated at Hagerstown with both flanks strongly defended.

Meade's forces are more advanced, circumscribing the rebel limits. Skirmishing has occurred between advance guards.

The State is organizing troops at Reading.

A great struggle is sure to-morrow.

FREDERICK, MD., July 10.

[*Herald's Special.*]—There has been slight skirmishing to-day, between our forces under Gen. Buford, and the rebels.

The rebel Gen. Jenkins was captured early this morning and passed through this place to-night enroute for Baltimore and Fort McHenry.

Cannonading on our left this morning was not of long continuance, but about noon it was renewed more briskly, and continued for about an hour The result is unknown here at this writing.

FREDERICK, July 10.

From a refugee who arrived here to-night, and who left Hagerstown this morning, I learn the enemy's force is about 50,000 men, and about 250 pieces of artillery.

My informant states that the trains of Lee cannot number less than 3,000 wagons, and are on the road from Hagerstown to Williamsport and Shepard's Ford.

The river is still very high, and the whole rebel army is on this side.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, July 10.

A special to the *Tribune* says:

Vigorous artillery and cavalry fighting took place this morning over Antietam creek, preparatory to the great expected conflict.

The cavalry and artillery of Buford, all led by Kilpatrick on the left flank of the enemy, dislodged him last evening from the village of Benevola, on the road from Boonesboro to Hagerstown, driving him two miles beyond Beaver creek.

This morning sharp skirmishing continued with equal successes until the enemy rested on a strong position near Funkstown, when the place of our artillery was supplied by fresh batteries.

To detail the position and locality of different corps would be improper.

It is thought the enemy will make a vigorous stand. To cross a portion of their forces would enable our army to attack with ease their rear, and they will probably resist and take the chances of victory or disorganization.

6 P. M.—The utmost activity now prevails in the army of the Potomac. A deserter, who came into our lines last night asserts that Lee has a single bridge thrown across the Potomac near Williamsport, and has succeeded in getting over ammunition and supplies, although he could not move his army over it with safety and expedition.

He reports Lee as now fortified; his artillery placed and ready to give us battle whenever we attack.

Lee has about 50,000 effective men. They are still hopeful of defeating us, and think it was about an even thing at Gettysburg.

The men in the rebel army had not heard of the fall of Vicksburg.

Lee is evidently driven to the wall, and will fight his men to the bitter end.

General Meade says to me: "To conquer an army of 50,000 veteran troops is a most serious undertaking, the result being determined by human might alone."

Our cavalry drove a considerable force of their scouts from the front of Boonesboro last night, through and beyond this neighborhood, to their entrenchments near Hagerstown.

At ten o'clock this morning the enemy held the right of Hagerstown and our forces the left. At 2.20 very heavy and rapid cannonading opened upon the rebels and continued for about an hour, resulting only in driving them from the woods.

A BEAUREGARD RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Rumors are rife here that Beauregard has passed down the Shenandoah Valley with 40,000 men to reinforce Lee.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

LOUISIANA PLANTERS ANSWERED—PEACE RUMORS—STEPHENS' MISSION.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The *Heald's* Washington dispatch gives the President's reply to the Lousiana Planters who petitioned for authority to elect Federal and State Officers under the existing Constitution.

The President does not favor it, as a respectable portion of the people of Louisiana contemplate holding a convention to amend the State Constitution, and also he does not see how it could facilitate our military operations in Lousiana, and might be used to embarrass them.

He concludes, by saying that the people of Louisiana shall not lack opportunity for a fair election of Federal and State officers.

The same correspondent says the question of peace is already considered in cabinet circles, and we are in the midst of a cabinet crisis, growing out of a proposition by Seward for a Presidential proclamation, offering amnesty to the people South, suspending the liabilities of the confiscation act, and offering a full pardon in person and property to the people of the South, excepting the military and civil leaders.

Seward suggests these should be allowed their property, but be inelligible to offices.

Bates and Blair favor the proposition, modified.

Stanton and Chase oppose it. It is supposed that Secretary Welles is against it.

The President has not expressed his opinion, but his recent speech would show he is in favor of trying to make good his promise of freeing the slaves before consenting to make peace.

Leading Republicans say the Cabinet have arranged a programme to be submitted to the President, upon which they are willing that peace shall be restored. It embraces the following points, said to have been suggested by Chase:

First, That slavery shall cease in the whole United States after 1876—the minors at that time to remain slaves until 21 years of age, and slaves over 40 years old, to have the option of their freedom or to remain with their masters. Provision is made for the loyal slave States receiving compensation for their manumitted negroes, but no compensation will be allowed to the rebel States.

Second, A convention shall be called with the view to revise the Constitution of the United States, with a view to strike out the three-fifths provision recognizing slavery as a basis of representation, and providing for the emancipation of the slaves in accordance with the above programme.

The same correspondent assumes to know the object of Stephens mission.

He says it was the intention of Davis to offer a plan of peace including the restoration of the Union on the terms embraced in Hunter's speech previous to the rebellion. In fact separate governments for the North and South, but only one President.

This was to take the negro out of national politics.

THE VICKSBURG SURRENDER.

VICKSBURG, July 5th.

Yesterday and to-day all passed off with remarkable quiet and good feeling. The weather is fearfully warm.

Nineteen general officers have been paroled. Two or three days will elapse before the prisoners are sent out. Their destination is reported to be Talladega, Alabama.

Many of them are anxious not to be paroled, but wish to take the oath of allegiance, quit the rebel service, and proceed North.

Several women and children have been killed or injured during the siege.

The 100 houses occupied by the sick and wounded, have been constantly exposed to shells.

About 2500 persons have been killed inside the works since the siege began.

The labor performed on the fortifications on both sides is prodigious. The weight of our shells knocked most of their works into undistinguishable heaps.

About 200 women and children were in the city during the bombardment, who have for most of the time been obliged to live in caves, of which there are several hundred.

The citizens have not been allowed to draw from army supplies, except in cases of destitution. Prices of food have been enormous, five dollars a pound having been charged for flour, and one dollar a pound for mule meat.

The latest advices from the interior say Johnston is retreating rapidly and Sherman is in pursuit. Reinforcements are moving to Sherman.

An offer of assistance has been dispatched to Banks, and it is conjectured that the condition of the Port Hudson garrison is similar to that of Vicksburg. Its fall may be announced any hour.

The general opinion here both in the rebel, and our army is that the rebellion in the West is at an end, or at least reduced to insignificant proportions.

THE VICTORY AT HELENA.

HELENA, Ark., July 7.

Further particulars of the late battle show the repulse to have been very decided and disastrous to the rebels. It is thought their loss will foot up 1,000 killed and wounded. Ours is 230. We have taken 900 prisoners, and paroled two hundred and thirty others.

The wounded are at Newton, seven miles below. The rebels left two pieces of artillery in our hands.

POSITION OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

ANTIETAM BRIDGE, July 10.

[*Times' special.*]—Our cavalry has forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown, on the right, and to Bakersville on the left.

The rebels are in force, and show fight. There will probably be a battle to-morrow.

BOONESBORO, July 11.

The two armies are confronting each other. The rebel line extends to the river.

EVENING REPORT.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, July 11.

The *American* has the following special dispatch:

BOONSBORO, June 11, 9 A. M.—All quiet at the front this morning. During last night the rebels retired, changed their lines, abandoning their position at the right from Funkstown to Hagerstown and falling back to James College, four miles from the river.

There does not appear to be much prospect of a general engagement today. Our cavalry is at work feeling the new rebel lines.

NEW YORK, July 11.

A Frederick special of the 11th, to the *Tribune*, says:

Trustworthy information indicates the rebels have a pontoon bridge sent from Martinsburg. Lee is now crossing his army at Falling Water.

We drove their pickets in this morning to St. Joseph College. We captured 1,000 prisoners, mostly Georgians, yesterday.

Another special to the *Tribune*, dated Boocesboro, the 10th, says:

This morning at daylight the enemy abandoned the line of the Antietam, and retreated towards Williamsport.

Citizens say that the rebel generals told them there would be no fighting unless at Williamsport.

Rebel pickets are still on the Hagerstown pike, this side of Funkstown.

Before night Gen. Meade will know whether the rebels will fight or retreat. Gen. Meade has his forces ready to be used as may be necessary.

The roads are in good condition and the weather fine.

Forty-five men of the 6th corps were wounded yesterday. The 6th is the only corps that was engaged.

This entire army is burning with zeal to be led against the enemy.

LATER.—Since the above was written, apparently trustworthy information comes in that the main body of Lee's army has fallen back into a position on the neck of land opposite Falling Waters.

ARREST OF MR. McKEE.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.

The evening edition of the *Democrat* publishes the following:

Wm. McKee, senior proprietor of this paper, was put under arrest last evening by order of Gen. Schofield.

The grounds for the arrest are, we learn, the publication of the letter of President Lincoln to Gen. Schofield, explaining the reasons for the removal of Gen. Curtiss, and for refusing to state in what manner such letter came into his hands.

We have only at present to say, under the circumstances, we regard this a foolish and unwarrantable proceeding.

Mr. McKee reported himself at headquarters this morning, and professed a willingness to exonerate every officer in the department from any knowledge in the matter of publication, believing this to be due to certain persons on the department staff.

No further progress up to this writing has been made in the case. Mr. McKee is at liberty on his parole.

GEN. PRENTISS' OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here, dated Helena, Arkansas, July 5th:

To Major General Halleck, Washington:

We encountered the enemy, 15,000 strong, under Generals Holmes, Price, and Marmaduke, and others, on the morning of the 4th of July, and whipped them handsomely.

We have captured 1,000 prisoners, 1,200 stand of arms, and two colors.

Our total loss will not exceed 150.

The enemy's losses are very severe—not less than 2,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

(Signed) B. M. PRENTISS, Maj. Gen.

PIRATICAL DEPREDATIONS.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., July 11.

The U. S. bark Ranger, has arrived here. She spoke on the 10th inst, the schooner Mary Ann Hayden, with the crew of the Ritenze aboard.

The Captain of the Ritenze reports on the 8th inst., that he saw a bark rigged rebel steamer steering for a brig which shortly afterwards hove to. The pirate then came up with and fired her.

The rebel steamer then stood for us when we took to our boats with what effects we could gather, and started for land. When two miles from our vessel, we saw her on fire, and the pirate steaming off.

CALIFORNIA NOMINATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.

The Democratic State Convention, nominated Ex-Governor Domenic for Governor, and adopted a platform similar to that of the Seymour democrats of the State of New York.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

CHAMBERSBURGH, July 11.

Gen. Lee's army, which has been occupying a position around Hagerstown for the last four days, commenced to move at 5 o'clock this evening.

At Hagerstown the rebel army was divided, a portion of it taking the road to Williamsport and another portion moving out on the national road toward Clear Spring.

What the intentions of the rebels are is not fully defined at this time. That portion of the rebel army which took the Clear Spring road, may take an interior road in the direction of Williamsport five miles out.

Several parties have arrived here who left Hagerstown at nine o'clock this morning, and all agree there were no rebels in that vicinity.

It is not known that the Potomac is not fordable and it is feared Lee has devised some means of making his escape, or that he may be moving on the Hancock road to gain sufficient time for the river to fall and thus avoid giving battle.

Gen. Couch's headquarters are here. He will take command of the troops in person.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 11.

There has been no fighting to-day beyond a few unimportant skirmishes.

Gen. Meade's forces are in a position to advance and give battle when the proper time arrives.

PORTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Admiral Porter's official report of his operations during the siege of Vicksburg has been received by Secretary Welles.

The dispatch says, one steamer only has been badly dismantled since our operations commenced, and six or seven men were killed or wounded. While the army had trouble from the enemy in front and behind them, the gunboats and water brigade under Gen. Ellett and a small force of troops under Gens. Dennis and Mower have kept at bay a large force of rebels.

There has been a large expenditure of ammunition. During the siege mortars have fired 7,000 mortar shells, and the gunboats 3,500. Four thousand five hundred shots have been fired from naval guns on shore, and we have supplied over 6,000 to different batteries.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

NEWBERNE, N. C. July 9.

The expedition which left here on the night of the 3d, returned the morning of the 7th, having successfully accomplished its object.

It destroyed several miles of Railroad, burned bridges and rebel stores, arms, ammunition, also cotton, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine.

Horses, mules, and prisoners were captured in great numbers. A large amount of Confederate money was captured from the Collectors in Keenesville, and large amounts from other Collectors.

This expedition has been a severe blow to the rebel government.

UNION SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 9.

The Legislature of North Carolina are now in extra session on financial measures.

The Raleigh *Register*, a rebel print, alluding to this extra session, says it bodes no good to the Confederacy.

The Raleigh *Standard* is doing all in its power to incite the people to rebel against the Confederate Government.

Some members of the Legislature have come out for reconstruction of the Union, and the Wilmington *Journal* says other members are inclining to openly advocate the same thing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CAPE RACE, July 10.

The steamer Jura, from Liverpool the 2d, has been off here with five days later advices.

A great fire had occurred in Liverpool, by which a large quantity of cotton and wheat was destroyed. Loss £200,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

Napoleon is reported to have made a proposal to the Spanish government for recognition, with the support of Napoleon.

A revolution has taken place in Madagascar. The King was assassinated, and his ministeas hanged. The murder of the King has been proclaimed.

THE ROANOKE UNSEAWORTHY

NEW YORK, July 11.

It is feared the sailing qualities of the Roanoke iron-clad are not such as would warrant the Government in sending her to sea.

Secretary Welles has ordered Captain Sands to report to Admiral Paulding for permanent service in New York Harbor, the position for which this formidable ironclad was assigned some months ago.

More Horse Stealing.

NORTHFIELD, July 10, 1863.

Editors of the Press:

A day or two since a heifer was slaughtered near Dundas, in this county, and cut up in such singular style, by some person or persons unknown, as to suggest the suspicion in some minds that there were prowling Indians in the vicinity; and last night two span of horses were stolen about four miles northwesterly from this place, one span belonging to Michael Kiniry, and the other to B. Kegan. One of the horses belonging to Kegan escaped from his captors, and returned. The horses were tracked southerly to the school section corner, about one mile from this place, when they turned into a road leading westerly, and further of their whereabouts we are not informed. It is said that a track resembling a moccasin track was seen alongside that of the horses. If so, it is most probably a disguise worn by white horse thieves to throw suspicion on the wrong scent.

This morning a party of mounted men will start from this place under the leadership of Capt. S. P. Stewart, to search for the rascals. The description of the stolen horses is as follows: Those belonging to Mr. Kiniry—one a sorrel with white stripe in the face, the other a dark grey. Kegan's horse is of a cream color, or described by some as sorrel.

Yours, &c.. O. P. Q.

DIED.

In Jamestown, New York, on the morning of the 17th of June, of diptheria, STELLA W., youngest daughter of L. E. Barnes, formerly of St. Paul; the remains were taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The funeral services of Hon. CHARLES N. MACKUBIN, deceased, takes place from Christ Church, Cedar street, this afternoon, at 5½ o'clock.

Any friends of the family so desiring, are requested to meet at his late residence, at 4½ o'clock P. M. precisely.

...is ...rocery
je24-tf

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

"ANGELIC" NATURE OF THE REBELS.

A Home Picture of the Copperheads' Friends.

BURNING, WHIPPING AND MUTILATING.

By way of illustrating the degree of brutality which slavery has developed among the whites, we append the following extract from the New York *Times*, recounting what was told by the refugees from Mrs. Gillespie's estate on the Black river:

The treatment of the slaves, they say, has been growing worse and worse for the last six or seven years.

Flogging with a leather strap on the naked body is common; also, paddling the body with a hand-saw until the skin is a mass of blisters, and then breaking the blisters with the teeth of the saw. They have "very often" seen slaves stretched out upon the ground with hands and feet held down by fellow-slaves, or lashed to stakes driven into the ground for "*burning*." Handfuls of dry corn-husks are then lighted, and the burning embers are whipped off with a stick so as to fall in showers of live sparks upon the naked back. This is continued until the victim is covered with blisters. If in his writhings of torture the slave gets his hands free to brush off the fire, the burning brand is applied to them.

Another method of punishment, which is inflicted for the higher order of crimes, such as running away, or other refractory conduct, is to dig a hole in the ground large enough for the slave to squat or lie down in. The victim is then stripped naked and placed in the hole, and a covering or grating of green sticks is laid over the opening. Upon this a quick fire is built, and the live embers sifted through upon the naked flesh of the slave, until his body is blistered and swollen almost to bursting. With just enough of life to enable him to crawl, the slave is then allowed to recover from his wounds if he can, or to end his sufferings by death.

"Charley Sloo" and "Overton," two hands, were both murdered by these cruel tortures. "Sloo" was whipped to death, dying under the infliction, or soon after punishment. "Overton" was laid naked upon his face and burned as above described, so that the cords of his legs and the muscles of the back refused longer to perform their office. He was, nevertheless, forced into the field to labor, but being crippled, was unable to move quick enough to suit "Jeems;" so one day, in a fit of passion, he struck him on the head with a heavy stick and killed him.

Tom had the consumption, but was forced to work in the cotton-field. One night he was missing from his cabin. Two days afterward his body was found in the field, where he had fallen and died on his way home.

"The poor old slave had gone to rest."

Edmund, belonging on the Widow Gillespie's plantation, has been a witness of or knowing to several cases of punishment by the burning process. Two of these were of girls belonging to Widow G., in New Orleans, and the others occurring on her "island plantation," before referred to. America, wife of Essex, one of the women in the party, related to me the particulars of one case, as follows: There was a middle aged woman in the family, named Margaret, who had a nursing child. Mrs. Gillespie ordered Margaret to wean the child. The babe was weakly, and Margaret did not wish to do so. Mrs. G. told her that she would examine her breast the next Monday, and, if she found any milk in it, she would punish her severely. Monday came round, and on that day Margeret's stent was to spin eighteen "broaches"—spools—but she did not finish it. At night the promised examination took place, and the breast of Margaret gave but too convincing proof that, in obedience to the yearnings of a mother's heart, she had spurned the threat of the inhuman mistress. Mrs. G. then ordered the hand-saw, the leather strap, and a wash-bowl of water. The woman was laid upon her face, her clothes stripped up to around her neck, and "Becky" and "Jane" were called to hold her hands and feet. Mrs. Gillespie then paddled her with the hand-saw, sitting composedly in a chair over her victim. After striking some one hundred blows she changed to the use of the leather strap, which she would dip into the wash-bowl in order to give it greater power of torture. Under this infliction the screams of the woman died away to a faint moan, but the "sound of the whip" continued until nearly 11 o'clock. "Jane" was then ordered to bring the hot tongs, the woman was turned over upon her back, and Mrs. Gillespie attempted to grasp the woman's nipples with the heated implement. The writhings of the mother, however, foiled her purpose; but between the breasts the skin and flesh were horribly burned.

During this terrible infliction "Jeems" came out of his room and remonstrated with his mother for "using the niggers so." He "did not wish them punished that way." Her answer was, "They won't mind me, and I will do with them as I please." Margaret was a long time in recovering from her wounds. Rose Ann, who was child's nurse, was sent upon one occasion to find and bring home a little boy named Tommy, whom his father had taken down town with him after breakfast. The child had been left at Mrs. Turner's, a "grass widow," living in Camp street, below Julia. It was found after a second hunt and brought home. Mrs. G accused Rose of not trying to find the boy at first. She ordered her hands to be crossed and tied over her head; she was placed upon her back on the floor, her hands secured to the balusters and her feet to the extension table. In this position her person was exposed, the poker heated in the stove, and to make the punishment the more humiliating as well as most acute, the hot instrument was applied to *the most tender part of her body*. She then gave her fifty lashes and let her loose. This horrible idiosyncracy seemed to be a favorite method of torture with the widow. America, who saw and related these facts to the writer, in the presence of several of her fellow-slaves, suffered a similar and terrible punishment on the plantation only a few months since. She is a seamstress, and had by mistake sewed in two sleeves of Mrs. G.'s daughter's dress the wrong way. For this offense she was laid upon a board upon a ladder, her hands and feet secured, and a leather strap and buckle tightly fastened around her stomach and going underneath the ladder. Having previously placed the tongs in the fire, she ordered them to be brought and began pinching and burning her about the thighs, abdomen, and other parts until they were baked and stiff. This species of refined torture seemed to be a favorite one with her. On another occasion "America" says she was whipped with a new "yellow cowhide" until her flesh ceased to feel the blows. Mrs. G. then brought a bottle of "No. 6," and with a small sponge wet the lacerated parts with the fiery liquid, causing the most intense torture she ever experienced. Edmund Essex and the rest assert that it was a very common thing to see a slave carried by force to the bed-room or the shed-room of Madame for punishment. She would order him to undress and with her own hands apply the lash until she became exhausted.

Henry Ward Beecher's Experience with a Cab.

Henry Ward Beecher, in the second of his admirable letters from abroad, to the *Independent*, gives the following capital description of his experiences in cab life:

But now to cab. Drive to the wall! To the gate drove we. Before ascending the steps to the top, we arrange that the cab shall go round on the outside and meet us at the next street, near the Phœnix tower. Instead of going in that direction, we first walked in the other to the Water towers. Mused, gazed, walked some, thought more, retraced our steps to the gate, thence to Phœnix tower, bought a few things we did not need, heard the thin old man up stairs tell his story, didn't care a carolus if Charles I, standing on the roof, did see his army defeated—he ought to have been at their head, and not loafing here; came down and pursued the wall, searching for a place of descent. Passed one, looked hard at a second, but concluded that was not the one meant by the cabman. Went on to the third; went back to the first; tried the second, and went into the street; no cab. Reascended and asked questions of a hearty workman, to whom beef and beer had been eminently blessed, who kindly told us all he knew about the probable place at which our cab was waiting. Went on towards the east gate, descended into the street, and questioned cabman. Returned to the wall and went back again, I at some speed, and Dr. John at some leisure. Met some green-cap school boys, and with a surly voice dismayed them with questions while getting some Everton tally out of my pocket to put into their hands, with affectionate inquiries if they knew what it was, and solemn injunctions not to throw it away, which they faithfully promised. Soon we were satisfied that we should as soon find an old Roman chariot by walking up and down the wall, peeping and peering down from either hand, as our distinguished cab, which seemed likely to be the chief object of our research at Chester. We took to the street, passed around from east to north gate on the outside. No cab. Relinquished the search, scorning to be slaves to a vehicle—until it flashed upon our mind that my new trusty seven-shilling traveling bag, with some ten dollars worth of books and curious inconveniences, had been left in the cab. We then proposed to hire another cab and pursue the cab? But first a policeman heard our griefs. Alas, we neglected to notice the *number*, the name, or any other identifying mark. But we described the horse, between bay and sorrel, poor and limps; and the man long, lean, red, good-natured and stupid. The picture identified the cab. We marched to the stable, and found a suspicion ripened to certainty. Now all of us enter the cab and pursue our other cab back to the station, where, as soon as we arrived, we saw our friend of a morning's leisure running toward us with the precious news-bag, looking as happy (the cabman) as a school boy. His horse seemed to have had a pleasing forenoon. The attentive policeman refused compensation, and only consented, upon affectionate solicitation, to take a keepsake to remember us by, a sort of medal, for humanity to strangers in difficulty. But now, it was but a half hour to train time. That time must be sacred to lunch. No more Chester. Our antiquarian research was closed for to-day. We did not see St. John's Church—worth ten cathedrals—nor curious roman remains. We devoted ourselves too zealously to the cab. And we are yet in doubt whether we came to see Chester or play hide-and-seek with our cabman. At any rate, we believe few will deny that we had this city represented to us under circumstances that few travelers have ever known. You now have, my dear doctor, the autobiography of my mind as it was affected by the scenes at Chester.

The Pirates at Portland.

From the Boston Journal, 2d.

These gentlemen are taking it easy in Fort Preble. As they have plenty of money, they order whatever they think they lack, and profess themselves tolerably contented, under the impression that they will be very speedily exchanged. On the subject of their responsibility to law, various opinions are afloat; but the general idea is that they cannot be exonerated from the charge of piracy. Their vessel, the Archer, was not a privateer—the Portland *Courier* says—in such legal sense as to entitle them to leniency as prisoners of war.

The same paper says that the ready story told by the pirates has led many to distrust the truth of their narrative, and that there is great reason to doubt that the log book found on board the Archer is a blind. The paper alluded to further says that the affair at Portland may have a ruse resorted to by the real commander of the Tacony to detach Read and his crew from that vessel to the Archer, and send them along the shore to cut up their devilish pranks, and establish the belief that the Tacony is destroyed, just to throw the authorities off their guard, and prevent further search, and to enable the commander again to commit his piracy upon our commerce, and that the craft reported as seen on Saturday, supposed to be the Tacony, may yet prove to be that identical vessel.

The *Argus* of Wednesday says that nine of the crew of the cutter Caleb Cushing asked and obtained their discharge on the ground that they did not wish to serve on the same vessel with Blish and two or three others of the cutter's crew who showed the white feather when the cutter was captured. Blish even went so far as to offer as take the oath of allegiance! But he was told that his services would not be required. The three others showed cowardice, and these men refuse to associate with them; but say they are ready to serve "Uncle Sam" at any time and on any occasion, as they always have been. They state that there was on board ninety-three rounds of 32-pound shot, and also some shells. There was also a lot of 12-pound shot and shell. All this was concealed in an apartment underneath the cabin, and that they refused to inform the rebels of the fact, although pressed to do so. There was also shot in the wings on both sides of the magazine.

When the pirate, Lieut. Reed, stepped on board the Forrest City, on Saturday, he gave his carpet bag to Capt. Liscomb, who gave it to his mate for safe keeping. In the excitement of the moment it was overlooked until the boat returned from Boston on Tuesday, when its contents were examined. Among other documents, were found the instructions from Commander Moffit of the Florida to Lieut. Reed, a bond of $150,000 taken from a Boston ship; also the papers of the various vessels destroyed, and other valuable papers.

A Lost Leader.

Those who have been so loud in declaring, since the invasion of Pennsylvania, that the only hope for the country lay in the recall of General M'Clellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac should remember that it will be very hard for the people to believe that the national salvation depends this week upon an officer whose name was cheered last week with that of Jeff Davis, by a meeting which insisted that we were "whipped," and that we must have peace at any price.

Nor will the popular confidence in that commander be stimulated by the fact that the Common Council of New York, a body celebrated neither for unconditional patriotism nor for unswerving honesty, ask for his re-appointment by a resolution stated to have been prepared by a Mr. Kerrigan, who before the the rebellion was declared was engaged in raising troops apparently to aid it, and who afterward, having obtained a command in our army, was court-martialed and cashiered.

Neither, as we have heretofore said, can General M'Clellan himself be surprised by the apathy toward him of all earnest loyal men, when he reflects that at all Copperhead conventions his name is hailed with the loudest applause, and that all the Copperhead papers and orators, who are doing their utmost to paralyze the Administration and secure the success of the rebellion, constantly commend him and his services.

Certainly it was enough to destroy all faith in the loyalty of Vallandigham that his name was mentioned in the rebel section with admiration. But does any loyal man feel that there is any less pollution in the applause of Fernando Wood's faction than that of Jefferson Davis? Whoever consents without protest to be commended by rebels, or by masked sympathizers with rebellion, voluntarily shares the odium of the company he allows to praise him.

General M'Clellan must see that every loyal man necessarily asks himself, "Why do the open enemies of the war praise M'Clellan? They do not praise Grant, nor Rosecrans, nor Dupont, nor Foote, nor Dix, nor Fremont, nor Burnside, nor Schofield, nor Butler, nor Sigel, nor Porter, nor Logan, nor Sedgwick, nor Couch, nor Banks, nor Farragut. And why not? These men are not called upon to protest—and why not? Their fame is unsoiled by the applause of Cox, Vallandigham, Rynders, or Brooks. And why? Are Rynders and Company the men who are to be satisfied by the appointment of a commander of the national forces in a perilous crisis? Is it not the clear duty of the Government to ascertain who would be most agreeable to the Copperheads, and then to avoid him with energy?"

Such questions ask themselves. If they do General M'Clellan injustice, who is to blame? If he has lost forever the confidence of all loyal men of all parties, is it their fault?—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Rebels No Respecters of Northern Partisan Distinctions.

Pennsylvania Correspondent N. Y. Times.

George Booker, State Senator, who lives at Pagestown, about nine miles from Harrisburg, has been visited by his friends from Dixie. He is known as one of the most violent copperheads in the Legislature. He was the leader in the movement to forbid Senator Wright and Andy Johnston from speaking in the Capitol last Winter, and has never made any concealment of his hostilities to the war against the rebellion and his sympathies with the South. When he heard the rebels were coming, he said he did not care—they were gentlemen, and respected private property.

They collected in front of his house and he came out and made a little speech. He said, so I am informed from several sources, that he sympathised with them, that the rebellion was justified and the war unjust, that it was all the Abolitionists, &c., &c., in the usual style of copperheads. Whereupon the rebels immediately proceeded to give him a benefit. They took all his horses and cattle, all the flour and grain from his mill, which is a large one, and was, unfortunately for him, very well stocked, and, in fact "cleaned him out" most completely. So much for Buckingham. On the other hand, the Governor says to-day that they did the same for that brave, grand old hero, Thad. Stevens, and even more effectually. They destroyed everything, his houses, workshops, furnaces, fences, crops and everything. Mr. Stevens is now a poor man. He has paid the penalty of his patriotic. and. thank God, successful efforts to support the Government in the last Congress. Clearly the rebels are no respectors of persons.

Invasion of Ohio Threatened.

From the Ohio State Journal, 2d.

General Kelly, in command of the Department of West Virginia, telegraphed to Governor Tod, yesterday, that a large force of rebel cavalry and mounted infantry had been sent by Lee across the mountains, into West Virginia, for the purpose of attempting a raid into Ohio, and that their forces had already reached Beverly, Randolph County, and were moving in the direction of Parkersburg, on the Ohio River. The Governor has also received a letter from the captain of an efficient scouting company, in General Kelly's Department, to the effect that his men, for several days, have been watching the movements of the enemy, which, he says, seem to be made with the view of reaching the border before an armed force can be collected to resist their advance.

General Kelley accompanied his telegram with a request for all the troops the Governor could send him, and we are happy to say that, this morning, a large force of infantry and artillery will be on their way to check the rebel advance. Several of the volunteer military companies of this city have been called upon to repair to Camp Chase for guard duty, so that the organized and disciplined forces at that post may be forwarded to West Virginia. In the meantime, we trust that our citizens will continue to apply themselves to drill, so that they may be prepared for any emergency.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Capt. Halleck Mann, of the 4th New York Cavalry, positively asserts that his severe wound through the breast was inflicted after he was dismounted by a saber blow in the face, and after he was on the ground. The proof is abundant that in the recent cavalry fights the rebels sabered and shot many of our men after they were captured. In no previous collision have they manifested such implacable hate.

—On the 16th inst. a Copperhead meeting was held near Plainfield, Jew Jersey. In the immediate vicinity resided an old couple named Jenks, the old gentleman, aged 67, being a soldier of the war of 1812. During the meeting, Mrs. Jenks, whose age is 71, indignant at the proceedings, got out an old American flag which had seen service, and hoisted it on her house, her husband being absent. The base wretches who participated in the meeting, seeing the flag, determined it should come down, and they forthwith proceeded to the house and demanded of Mrs. Jenks that she should take it down. With all the patriotic indignation of a matron of '76, she refused. They then threatened to tear it down. Seizing her husband's old, rusty musket, she dared them to try it. Cowed by her resolution, and feeling as much shame as such cattle can feel, they sneaked away, leaving the old Stars and Stripes "still full high advanced" in all its proud splendor. Some gentlemen of New York City, hearing of the circumstances, came up and took Mr. Jenks down to that city, purchased for him a magnificent American flag, and bade him give it into Mrs. Jenks' hands, to be hoisted on the Fourth of July ensuing, saying as they gave it that they were sure "she was able to defend it and keep it flying."

—Judge Wylie, sitting in the District Court at Washington as a Court of Admirality, is at a loss to know what to do with a large amount of so-called Confederate money, included in property brought before him for condemnation. He says that to condemn it would be to recognize it as property; to sell it would be to give it circulation; and to destroy it would be to give aid and comfort to the enemy by relieving him of his liabilities.

Soldiers, Take Heed.

Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, an old soldier who had gathered his warlike experience in many battles of European and Asiatic campaigns, addressed his young soldiers in the battle of the Alma in words which form a sort of catechism of the soldier's duty in action. Kinglake, in his invasion of the Crimea, gives the brief address of the veteran, which is copied here, but printed in separate lines:

"Now, men, you are going into action. Remember this:

"Whoever is wounded—I don't care what his rank is—whoever is wounded must lie where he falls until the bandmen come to attend to him. No soldier must go carrying off wounded men. If any soldier does such a thing, his name shall be stuck up in the parish church.

"Don't be in a hurry about firing. Your officers will tell you when it is time to open fire.

Be steady.
Keep silence.
Fire low.
Now men, the army will watch us; make me proud of the Highland Brigade."

Interest on the Public Debt.

Six months interests on the public debt becomes due to-day, (1st July,) and will be promptly met. It amounts to little less than three and a half million dollars, and is payable in gold in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Washington. This amount of gold precipitated upon the market in one day has had the tendency, we learn, to reduce the price of gold and bring it down to-day from 46¼ to 44¼. It gives us pleasure to be able to state authoritatively that the Treasury Department is able to meet all payments of interest as it becomes due without difficulty.—*Republican.*

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7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

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R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
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SADDLERY WAREROOMS,
An assortment of Gum Goods, such as
Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,
ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.
Corner Third and Robert-Sts.
January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.
ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.
FOR THE TREATMENT OF
VENEREAL DISEASES,
AND
All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *Collegii Medici Ohioensis*. Without degrading it into empyricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," he, like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.
The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Scheber's *Pneumatikon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.
While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.
PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.
JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.
☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A.M. to 1 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A.M. All letters should be directed to
THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,
(Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.
jy3

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c
Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan8-d&w1y

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.
THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY
DRY GOODS
A Little Cheaper at
"The Cheap Cash Store,"
THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE."
We have a splendid stock of
DRESS GOODS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
And all kinds of
Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,
No. 218 Third Street,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
Je5-tf

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
ap15tf

The Saint Paul Press,

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.60 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one half additional

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekl alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c.,

Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Waseja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBAKN & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
le8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. dly

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John R. Irvine and Nancy Irvine his wife, mortgagors, to William H. Ennis, mortgagee, bearing date, and duly acknowledged by said mortgagors, on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1859, which said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the mortgagee and his assigns, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, on the third day of October, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in Book "P" of Mortgages at pages 465, 466 and 467; which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of five thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($5,251.35-100) and interest according to the condition of two certain promissory notes made by said John R. Irvine, payable to the order of said mortgagee, and bearing even date with said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due, and is actually due and unpaid, upon said notes and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents ($6,672 50.)

And the said mortgagee did, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, pay certain delinquent taxes upon the mortgaged premises, to the amount of $475 96, and did thereafter, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1863, pay certain other delinquent taxes upon said premises to the amount of $71.30, for which several sums he has taken and now holds receipts of the person authorized to receive such taxes, and which sums with interest from the day of the payment thereof respectively, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, (amounting at this date to the sum of $577.33), the said mortgagee will claim, and collect with and as part of the amount secured by said mortgage, making the entire amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest upon the said mortgage, including the sums so paid for taxes with interest thereon to this date the just and full sum of $7,249 85.

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate and lying in Ramsey County, Minnesota, known and designated as lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in block numbered forty-six (46), of Rice & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul; also lots numbered twelve (12) and thirteen (13), of block numbered sixty-nine (69), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), in block numbered seventy-one (71), and lots unmbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered seventy-seven (77), of Dayton & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul, according to the plats or maps of said Additions respectively, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated St. Paul, June 16th, A. D. 1863.

WILLIAM H. ENNIS, Mortgagee.

BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE, Attorneys for Mortgagee. w je10-7w

DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-6m St. Anthony, Minn.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.

For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.

For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Graindine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!
5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.
Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.
mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.
80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to
H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
je26-1m* St. Paul.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, locks simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19 t jan 1]

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,
Third Street,
Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can
ADJUST THE NEEDLE,
As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used. The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $55 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
Jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—
JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale low, by
je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,.....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.
J. B. BRADEN.
ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines, Brandies,
GINS, &c.
Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,
Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:
One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.
Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.
Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.
A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.
Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.
There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.
The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.
Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.
☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

NOTICE.
The Commissioned Officers of the 31st Regiment M. S. M., will meet on the 13th day of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of Hope Engine House, St. Paul, for the election of the following officers: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 1 Major. By order
CAPT. L. H. EDDY, Commanding.
☞ Staats Zeitung copy once. je18-tdl

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

TAX DEEDS.
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY
Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities
Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, St. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&wly

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½¢ to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.
Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
ST. PAUL, MIN.
my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.
FOR SALE,
Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.
TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York,
SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY
Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.
☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.
LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.
In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.
U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents.
Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.
The State of Minnesota.
To the above named Defendants:
You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.
Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.
GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For ——
jan1-d1y

DR. DeMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST,
(Office in French's Block,)
Third Street, near the Post Office,
SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.
Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in an wer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.
F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of
je21 P. P. WINTERMUTE, at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

1863. SEEDS. 1863.
Seeds! Seeds!
GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS!
DAY & JENKS,
DRUGGISTS, ST. PAUL,
DEALERS IN
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Clover, Red Top, Hungarian, Blue Grass, Orchard and Lawn Grass.
GARDEN SEEDS—By the pound, box or paper, in great variety.
FLOWER SEEDS—The largest and best assortment in the State—sent by mail free of postage at five cents per paper.
Ruta Baga and Turnip Seed wholesale and retail.
mar28d1w&w3m

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,...Albany, New York
Hon. E. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston
je11d&o1m&w1y w

BROAD ACRES!
160 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

ROBERT P. LEWIS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,
Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF
"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"
Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey, Collins & Brace.
CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.
☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
ap3-d tw&wly

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,
Third Street. Saint Paul.
The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the
LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT
OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Watches,
CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,
Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a
FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,
My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES.
All goods warrand precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.
Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated
American Watches.
Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of
HAIR WORK
Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.
All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.
Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.
ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.
ST. PAUL PROPERTY.
$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.
A first-class Stone Store on Third street.
A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.
Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.
A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YOR

THE CITY.

MEETING OF THE OLD MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA FIRST.—The meeting of the old members of the Minnesota First was held at Dr. Stewart's office in this city last evening. The following are the names of the members present:

Gen. Willis A. Gorman.
Col. Stephen Miller.
Surgeon J. H Stewart.
Lieut. Samuel T. Ragnet.
Lieut. Richard L. Gorman.
Lieut. M. A. Hoyt.
Sergeant Major Edward S. Past.
Wagon Master Anson Northrup.
James A. Murphy, Company C.
John McConkey, Company C.
David Little, Company C.
John T. Morrison, Company A.
Andrew McCausland, Company C.
David Twiggs, Company H.
Edward Lloyd, Company C.
Peter Hoffman, Drummer.
H. A. Hubbard, Company H.
William Burkman, Company H.
William R. Johnson, Company E.
C. J. Sherbrooke, Company E.
George W. Patten, Company D.
W. A. McAllister, Company D.
O. S. King, Company D.
J. S. Twitchell, Company C.
James Chamberlain, Company L, Sharpshooters.
J. B. Chaney, Company L, Sharpshooters.
Corporal H. L. Gordon, Company D.
Sergeant Mathias Steffes, Company A.
Sergeant H. T. Bevans, Company F.

The meeting was called to order at half-past seven, by Col. Miller. Gen. W. A. Gorman was elected Chairman, and H. L. Gordon and Edward S. Past, Secretaries. Gen. Gorman then addressed the meeting, stating its objects, &c., paying the highest compliment to the old First. On mosion, he appointed Colonel Miller, Col. Morgan, Lt. Ragnet, Mr. Sherbrooke and O. S. King a committee on Resolutions. The committee retired and soon reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound sorrow of the mournful list of killed and wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, of our late companions in arms of the noble old First Regiment. They have given their lives to their country, but their memory shall ever live in our hearts.

Resolved, That we tender our cordial sympathy to the wounded, and trust that the skill of battles will soon restore them to health and again to the bosom of their friends in their far off Western home; and we send them the universal prayer of all loyal men of the State, "God bless and save the officers and men of the *First Minnesota*."

Resolved, That in the judement of this meeting it is due to the fellow heroes of the FIRST MINNESOTA Regiment that a monument be erected to their memory, in the city of St. Paul or vicinity, and that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to confer with the Mayor and council of this city, and all others who may favor said object.

Resolved, That for the purpose of promoting the said enterprise, a public meeting be held at St. Paul on next Friday evening, and that Dr. Stewart and Lieutenants Ragnet and Gorman, be a committee to carry the provisions of this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That we cordially appreciate the honor conferred upon the State by the other Minnesota Regiments, and that it will afford us great gratification to aid in handing down the names of their lamented dead, graven in marble.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee designated in the third resolution: Col. Stephen Miller, Col. G. N. Morgan and Lieut. S. T. Ragnet.

Gen. Gorman then requested Mr. H. L. Gordon to read a poem addressed to the First Minnesota, which he did. By vote a copy of the poem was requested for publication with the resolutions.

The following is the poem:

TO THE FIRST MINNESOTA.

Hail, Minnesota First!
Dauntless! Victorious!
The thunders of battle burst
Over the glorious.
Firm as the ocean rock,
Met ye the foeman;
Breaking the battle-shock
Like Spartan or Roman.

On every battle-plain
By the famed river,
We count our noble slain!
Slain to deliver
Our land from the tyrant heel
Now and forever.
Then, shall we cringe and kneel?
Never! nay, *Never!*

Brothers, whose bloody breath
Comes with a rattle;
Brothers, who died the death
Of heroes in battle:
We give you praise and tears,
Dauntless and glorious!
We give you sighs and cheers
For dying victorious!

We have fought by your side,
Shoulder to shoulder,
Where the fierce battle-tide
Came bolder and bolder.
We know the part ye bore
Fighting and dying,
Where every helping corps
Was routed and flying!

Sad are our hearts to-night
For our dear Brothers;
Sadder the bursting hearts
Of widows and mothers!
Weep not, ye stricken ones;
Their death is all glorious;
Brothers and noble sons,
Dying victorious!

THE MINNESOTA RIVER TRADE.—Early in the season we once or twice adverted to the growing importance of the Minnesota river trade, and predicted that the present season would show a large increase in the amount of business done over any preceding one.

The present season did, indeed, open fair, but was of unusual short duration. There was a fair stage of water for only about five weeks, and boats were able to run above the rapids during only about six or seven weeks.

But even in this short time the amount of produce shipped from the Minnesota river ports shows a large increase over any previous year. We give below a statement of the amounts, ending June 30. The figures are correct, having been drawn from the books of the steamboats plying on that river:

EXPORTS FROM THE MINNESOTA RIVER THIS SEASON, UP TO JUNE 30TH.

Wheat, bushels,	177,722
Barley, do	6,592
Oats, do	3,853
Potatoes, do	18,896
Rye, do	693
Corn, do	4,362 1-2
Beans, do	152
Peas, do	5 1-2
Pork, bbls.,	569 1-2
Flour, do	1081
Corn Meal, bbls.,	23
Lime, do	8
Lard, do	119
Cows,	22
Calves,	45
Coops of Poultry,	37
Butter, firkins,	192
Eggs, doz.,	11,900
Swarms of Bees,	18
Casks of Beeswax,	1
Rags, sacks,	378
Ginseng, do	78
Furs, bundles,	39
Hides, do	2912
Pearlash, casks,	62
Shrubbery, lots,	7
Tobacco, box,	1
Oak and Walnut Lumber, feet,	3000

This is a statement of which we need not be ashamed, as it shows, even under the disadvantageous circumstances of low water, &c., a fair increase over the exports of last season, when the high water lasted quite three times as long as it did this year.

During the entire season of 1862, only 125,000 bushels of wheat were deported from the Minnesota Valley by steamboats. Should we have a fall rise yet this season, the exports of wheat will more than double those of 1862, as it is estimated that there are yet about 150,000 bushels of wheat in the Minnesota Valley of last year's harvest to ship. What amount the growing harvest will add to it we cannot tell. But the facts already presented are sufficient to show the growing importance of the Minnesota River Trade. It is only three years since the first shipment of grain was made from that river.

FISHY.—We learn that a man relates that he took from the river on Monday last a cat-fish weighing 125 pounds. What a "whopper."—*Hastings Independent.*

It must have got aground on a bar.

THE Supreme Court was not in session yesterday. It will meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

THE State Treasurer has paid out $80,000 of the $200,000 secured by Senator Ramsey to pay the Sioux claims.

REV. DR. CRARY will preach in the Jackson Street M. E. Church, at the usual hour this morning.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to see our old friend Geo. Thomas May, last evening. He is home on a short furlough. Mr. May and Capt. Banning are now stationed at Pilot Knob, Mo.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CHURCH NOTICE.—The Rev. B. F. Crary will preach at the Jackston Street M. E. Church this morning and evening. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock, prizes will be distributed to the Band of Honor of the Sabbath School.

EDDY, on Fort street, has 4,000 pounds of good Butter. An opportunity is now offered to those who desire a fresh supply.

HOPE NO. 1.—Regular monthly meeting on Tuesday night, the 14th inst. Business of vital importance.

ROBERT A. KEMP, Sec.

NEW BOOKS BY EXPRESS.—Castles Heir, by Mrs. Wood, price $1. U. S. Army Register for 1863, price 75c. Georgian Plantation, price $1.50. Peterson and Ballou's Monthlies for August. Received and for sale at Merrill's.

JUST published by Harper & Brothers, Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation, by Frances Anne Kemble. The Preface of the Book reads thus: "The following diary was kept in the Winter and Spring of 1838-9, on an estate consisting of rice and cotton plantations, on the Islands at the entrance of the Altamaha, on the coast of Georgia. The slaves in whom I take an unfortunate interest, were sold some years ago. The Islands themselves are at present in the power of the Northern troops. The record contained in the following pages is a picture of conditions of human existence which I hope and believe have passed away." We anticipate for this book a very extensive sale. Received and for sale at Merrill's.

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street. L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.
June 24th, 1863. dly

Steamboat and River News.

☞The Ariel is now making two trips per week above, and the same to La Crosse.

☞The stella Whipple and Albany are both on the stocks at La Crosse, and will be out in a few days as good as new. The Albany has been lengthened, and will be of lighter draught when she appears. It is reported that the Albany and Stella are to be used in connection with the Chippewa Falls to form a daily line from here to the head of the Lake.

☞The Franz Sigel, that large and elegant steamer, is now in the Prescott and St. Paul Trade. She arrived yesterday with a barge of freight, and left again in the evening for Prescott, in command of Commodore McLagan, Capt. Jack Reany having been taken ill and remained over this trip.

☞The Cutter will be used for barging railroad iron up, as soon as she can be got around.

☞The Dubuque *Times* gives some information concerning the river below:

Navigation to St. Paul was never so difficult as it now. The river has never before been known to be at so low a stage since steamboats began to run upon it. Sand bars make their appearance in many a place where it has hitherto been considered "good water." Boats from this port make their way with much difficulty to Alma, Wisconsin, fifty miles below the lake, where small, stern wheelers take passengers and freight and carry them over Beef slough bar, where they are re-shipped on the Northern Light, and taken to Prescott, at which point another change to a small boat takes place, and St. Paul is reached after hours more of tedious groping over bars and other shallow places.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

SATURDAY, July 11.

INTERNATIONAL.

D N Sprague and wife, Iowa; John Tyrrell, Chicago; C A Morgan, St Paul; H B Hancock, Minneapolis; A Hosmer, Keokuk, Iowa; B H Killbourne and wife, Rock Island; Nathan Stephens, wife and daughter, New York; H L Dousman, Prairie du Chien.

MERCHANTS.

R J Tousley, Milwaukee; C Baderick, Chicago; J M Kerlinger, Fort Ridgely; H T Ridell; J W Mitchell, Henderson; E W Sims, Anoka; Wm Sims, Canton, New York; H C Fridley, St Anthony; A G Burke, do; C C Coggswell and wife, Fort Snelling; Veal Clarke, St Paul; E A Shook Bellville; E H Rose and family, St Paul; Wm Kelly, St Louis; D D Merril, City.

AMERICAN.

John Sloan, St Paul; Frank Thomas, Shakopee; H H White, Hastings; Capt T M Newson, Camp Pope; A H Hartwell, Minneapolis; G H Cooper, Ogdensburg, New York; Edward D Harater, St Cloud; H C Farmer, Ashland county, N Y; J D Plummer, Faribault.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

V B Barhum, White Bear Lake; W H Garnsey and son, Afton; S S Fowler, Newport; W A Mullen, do; E Soule, Princeton; C C Morrison, St Anthony; A J Scofield, Newport; Elam Greeley, Stillwater; Lansville Twitchell, Milwaukee; H A Hubbard, Anoka; D M Little, Dayton; G A Foster, Chaska; Isaac Twitchell, do; Isaac A Kalamazoo, Mich.

Headquarters of the Forces in Garrison, District of Minnesota, Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, July 11th, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.]

The following will be the official designation of the stockades on earthworks along the western line of operations in this District, from the State of Iowa to Sauk Centre:

1. Fairmount.
2. Chanyuska.
3. Watonwan.
4. Fort Wilkin.
5. Lake Hanska.
6. Big Cottonwood.
7. Milford.
8. FORT RIDGELY.
9. Fort Burns.
10. Buffalo Creek.
11. Pipe Lake.
12. Long Lake.
13. Manannah.
14. Paynesville.
15. Lake George.
16. Sauk Centre.

By order of
COLONEL S. MILLER,
Commanding Forces in Garrison.
GEO. W. PRESCOTT, 1st Lieut., A. D. C. and Acting Assistant Adjutant General. jy12-1t

BILL POSTING, &c.

MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake jobs of whitewashing in different colors. j10-1m

GETTYSBURG.

The Great Battle of Tuesday.

THE MOST TERRIBLE STRUGGLE OF THE WAR.

TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY DUEL.

REPEATED CHARGES OF THE REBEL COLUMNS.

Every Charge Repulsed with Terrible Slaughter.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 4, 1863.

A TOUCHING EXORDIUM.

Who can write the history of a battle whose eyes are immovably fastened upon a central figure of transcendingly absorbing interest—the dead body of an oldest born, crushed by a shell in a position where a battery should never have been sent, and abandoned to death in a building where surgeons dare not stay?

OUR HORSESHOE POSITION.

The battle of Gettysburgh! I am told that it commenced on the 1st of July, a mile north of the town, between two weak brigades of infantry and some doomed artillery and the whole force of the rebel army. Among other costs of this error was the death of Reynolds. Its value was priceless, however, though priceless was the young and the old blood with which it was bought. The error put us on the defensive, and gave us the choice of position. From the moment that our artillery and infantry rolled back through the main street of Gettysburgh and rolled out of the town to the circle of eminences south of it, we were not to attack but to be attacked. The risks, the difficulties and the disadvantages of the coming battle were the enemy's. Ours were the heights for artillery; ours the short, inside lines for maneuvering and reinforcing; ours the cover of stone walls, fences and the crests of hills. The ground upon which we were driven to accept battle was wonderfully favorable for us. A popular description of it would be to say that it was in form an elongated and somewhat sharpened horseshoe, with the toe to Gettysburg and the heel to the south.

TERRIFIC BATTLE ON THE LEFT.

Lee's plan of battle was simple. He massed his troops upon the east side of this shoe of position, and thundered on it obstinately to break it. The shelling of our batteries from the nearest overlooking hill, and the unflinching courage and complete discipline of the army of the Potomac repelled the attack. It was renewed at the point of the shoe—renewed desperately at the southwest heel—renewed on the western side with an effort consecrated to success by Ewell's earnest oath's, and on which the fate of the invasion of Pennsylvania was fully put at stake. Only a perfect infantry and an artillery educated in the midst of charges of hostile brigades could possibly have sustained this assault. Hancock's corps did sustain it, and has covered itself with immortal honors by its constancy and courage. The total wreck of Cushing's battery—the list of its killed and wounded; the losses of officers, men and horses Cowen sustained—and the marvellous outspread upon the board of death of dead soldiers and dead animals—of dead soldiers in blue, and dead soldiers in gray—more marvellous to me than anything I have ever seen in war—are a ghastly and shocking testimony to the terrible fight of the Second corps that none will gainsay. That corps will ever have the distinction of breaking the pride and power of the rebel invasion.

THE PREPARATIONS.

For such details as I have the heart for! The battle commenced at daylight, on the side of the horse-shoe position, exactly opposite to that which Ewell had sworn to crush through. Musketry preceded the rising of the sun. A thick wood veiled this fight, but out of its leafy darkness arose the smoke and the surging and swelling of the fire, from intermittent to continuous, and crushing, told of the wise tactics of the rebels of attacking in force and changing their troops. Seemingly the attack of the day was to be made through that wood. The demonstration was protracted—it was absolutely preparative; but there was no artillery fire accompanying the musketry, and shrewd officers in our western front mentioned, with the gravity due to the fact, that the rebels had felled trees at intervals upon the edge of the wood they occupied in face of our position. These were breastworks for the protection of artillerymen.

Suddenly, and about 10 in the forenoon, the firing on the east side, and everywhere about our lines, ceased. A silence as of deep sleep fell upon the field of battle. Our army cooked, ate and slumbered. The rebel army moved 120 guns to the west, and massed there Longstreet's corps and Hill's corps, to hurl them upon the really weakest point of our entire position.

Eleven o'clock—twelve o'clock—one o'clock. In the shadow cast by the tiny farm house 16 by 26, which Gen. Meade had made his headquarters, lay wearied staff officers and tired reporters. There was not wanting to the peacefulness of the scene the singing of a bird, which had a nest in a peach tree within the tiny yard of the whitewashed cottage. In the midst of its warbling, a shell screamed over the house, instantly followed by another, and another, and in a moment the air was full of the most complete artillery prelude to an infantry battle that was ever exhibited. Every size and form of shell known to British and to American gunnery shrieked, whirled, moaned, whistled and wrathfully fluttered over our ground. As many as six in a second, constantly two in a second, bursting and screaming over and around the headquarters, made a very hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard—burst next to the fence on both sides, garnished as usual with the hitched horses of aids and orderlies. The fastened animals reared and plunged with terror. Then one fell, then another—sixteen laid dead and mangled before the fire ceased, still fastened by their halters, which gave the expression of being wickedly tied up to die painfully. These brute victims of a cruel war touched all hearts. Through the midst of the storm of screaming and exploding shells, an ambulance, driven by its frenzied conductor at full speed, presented to all of us the marvelous spectacle of a horse going rapidly on three legs. A hinder one had been shot off at the hock. A shell tore up the little step of the Headquarters Cottage, and ripped bags of oats as with a knife. Another soon carried off one of its two pillars. Soon a spherical case burst opposite the open door—another ripped through the lower garret. The remaining pillar went almost immediately to the howl of a fixed shot that Whitworth must have made. During this fire the houses at twenty and thirty feet distant, were receiving their death, and soldiers in Federal blue were torn to pieces in the road and died with the peculiar yells that blend the extorted cry of pain with horror and despair. Not an orderly—not an ambulance—not a straggler was to be seen upon the plain swept by this tempest of orchestral death thirty minutes after it commenced. Were not one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery trying to cut from the field every battery we had in position to resist their purposed infantry attack, and to sweep away the slight defenses behind which our infantry were waiting? Forty minutes—fifty minutes—counted on watches that ran! Oh so languidly. Shells through the two lower rooms. A shell into the chimney that daringly did not explode. Shells in the yard. The air thicker and fuller and more deafening with the howling and whirring of these infernal missles. The chief of staff—Seth Williams—loved and respected through the army, separated from instant death by two inches of space vertically measured. An aide bored with a fragment of iron through the bone of the arm. Another, cut with an unexploded piece. And the time measured on the sluggish watches was one hour and forty minutes.

THE REBEL CHARGE REPULSED.

Then there was a lull, and we knew that the rebel infantry was charging. And splendidly they did this work—the highest and severest test of the stuff that soldiers are made of. Hill's division, in line of battle, came first on the double-quick. Their muskets at the "right-shoulder-shift." Longstreet's came as the support, at the usual distance, with war cries and a savage insolence as yet untutored by defeat. They rushed in perfect order across the open field up to the very muzzles of the guns, which tore lanes through them as they came. But they met men who were their equals in spirit, and their superiors in tenacity. There never was better fighting since Thermopylæ than was done yesterday by our infantry and artillery.

The rebels were over our defences. They had cleaned cannoniers and horses from one of the guns, and were whirling it around to use upon us. The bayonet drove them back. But so hard pressed was this brave infantry that at one time, from the exhaustion of their ammunition, every battery upon the principal crest of attack was silent, except Crewen's. His service of grape and canister was awful. It enabled our line, outnumbered two to one, first to beat back Longstreet, and then to charge upon him, and take a great number of his men and himself prisoners. Strange sight! So terrible was our musketry and artillery fire, that when Armsteads brigade was checked in its charge, and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets and crawled on their hands and knees underneath the stream of shot till close to our troops, where they made signs of surrendering. They passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the rear.

Before they got there the grand charge of Ewell, solemnly sworn to and carefully prepared, had failed.

The rebels had retreated to their lines, and opened anew the storm of shell and shot from their 120 guns. Those who remained at the riddled headquarters will never forget the crouching, and dodging, and running, of the Butternut-colored captives when they got under this, their friends', fire. It was appalling to as good soldiers even as they were.

What remains to say of the fight? It struggled surlily on the middle of the horseshoe on the west, grew big and angry on the heel at the southwest, lasted there till 8 o'clock in the evening, when the fighting Sixth corps went joyously by as a reinforcement, through the wood, bright with coffee pots on the fire.

ANOTHER ALLUSION TO HIS SON'S DEATH.

I leave details to my excellent friend and associate, Mr. Henry. My pen is heavy. Oh, you dead, who at Gettysburgh have baptised with your blood the second birth of Freedom in America, how you are to be envied! I rise from a grave whose wet clay I have passionately kissed, and I look up and see Christ spanning this battle-field with his feet and reaching fraternal and lovingly up to heaven. His right hand opens the gate of Paradise—with his left he beckons to these mutilated, bloody, swollen forms to ascend.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Capt. Cushing, company A, Fourth Regular artillery, was killed, and his battery suffered severely. The gallantry of this officer is beyond praise. Severely wounded early in the afternoon, he refused to leave his post beside his guns, but continued to pour grape and canister into the advancing columns of the rebels until they had reached the very muzzles of his pieces, and sure of their capture, were attempting to turn them upon our forces, when they were driven off by our infantry. At this moment Capt. Cushing received his death wound, and fell lifeless to the earth. Heaps of corpses and wounded in front of his battery this morning, told a terrible tale of the effectiveness of its fire.

None of the company were taken prisoners by the rebels. After the battle but one gun in this battery remained uninjured—the rest having been dismounted or destroyed by the terrible fire of the enemy, which for the time was concentrated upon the batteries on this part of the field. In front of this position fell dead the rebel Gen. Dick Garnett, who was courageously leading his men in this charge upon our batteries on Crow Hill. The rebel Gen. Armistead was also wounded here while advancing at the head of his brigade.

About fifty yards in front of our batteries was a stone wall, running from our centre in a southwesterly direction, behind which laid several of our regiments, picking off the enemy as they advanced up the slope of the hill. Nothwithstanding the terrible fire poured into their ranks from our guns, so impetuous was the charge of the rebels that they drove our men from their position, and were advancing upon our batteries, several of which they captured, but the capture was only temporary. Gen. Gibbon's division, composed of Gens. Webb's, Harrel's and Hall's brigades, at the point of the bayonet, drove them back over the stone wall into the plain below.

Gen. Gibbon's division captured fourteen stand of colors and a large number of prisoners. Twenty-eight stands of colors in all were captured by the second corps.

Gen. Armistead, when taken prisoner, asked immediately for Gen. Meade, who was his classmate at West Point.

Col. Ward, of the 15th Massachusetts, was killed.

REBEL LOSSES.

Rebel officers with whom I have conversed frankly admit that the result of the last two days has been most disastrous to their cause, which depended, they say, upon the success of Lee's attempt to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to the Northern Border States. A wounded rebel Colonel told me that, in the first and second days' fight, the rebel losses were between ten and eleven thousand. Yesterday they were greater still. In one part of the field, in a space not more than twenty feet in circumference, in front of Gen. Gibbons' division, I counted seven dead rebels, three of whom were piled on top of each other. And close by, in a spot not more than fifteen feet square, lay fifteen "gray-backs," stretched in death. These were the adventurous spirits, who in the face of the horrible stream of canister, shell and musketry, scaled the fence wall in their attempt upon our batteries. Very large numbers of wounded were also strewn around, not to mention more who had crawled away or been taken away.

The field in front of the stone wall was literally covered with dead and wounded, a large proportion of whom were rebels. Where our musketry and artillery took effect they lay in swaths, as if mown down by a scythe. This field presented a horrible sight—such as has never yet been witnessed during the war. Not less than one thousand dead and wounded laid in *a space of less than four acres* in extent, and that, too, after numbers had crawled away to places of shelter.

THE REBEL RETREAT.

The enemy's infantry, saving a small force of sharpshooters was wholly out of sight at daylight on Saturday morning. There was talk, on Friday night, after the battle, of organizing a column of pursuit.

Before the fighting was over—before sunset, considerably—the signal officers reported that an immense train of army wagons was going out of Gettysburg northwest, on the road to Cashtown. Oh! that they could have run against the stone wall of the Harrisburgh army.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—CLOSE OF THE BATTLE

The *Herald* thus describes the close of the battle.

THE ATTACK ON OUR CENTRE.

The centre was yet untried. Seizing a few moments for rest, they again mustered their forces and prepared to assail us in the centre. Here, though we have not fresh troops, we had those who had a days' rest.

THE SECOND CORPS

Had assisted to some extent in the engagement on the left at the previous day, but the first had been idle since the battle of Wednesday; and though greatly reduced in number, were fully rested and anxious once more to show their prowess. When the attack came these two corps were fully prepared for it, and having an open field in which to fight did noble work. You have correspondents with these corps who will fully narrate their deeds of heroism, and the noble manner in which they drove back their assailants.

THE ATTACK.

was of shorter duration but of no less fierceness than that upon the right or left. But the enemy was too much demoralized and too badly punished to enter into the engagement with much earnestness, and were easily driven back.

They marched up the hill and speedily marched down again, badly worsted by the encounter, leaving the field strewn all over with their dead and dying. Yet again they rallied, and ranging their three corps along our line, prepared for a final assault, as if determined to discover a weak point somewhere, and soon the attack came. At every point they assailed us and at every point met earnest men and frowning batteries, dealing death and destruction without stint. Their *morale* was broken and their assault was but weak. Crowded forward by desperate commanders they came to the work in solid columns, but meeting the inevitable storm of bullets and canister that had so fearfully thinned their ranks during the day they were not to be held under it.

DISORDER OF THE COLUMNS.

In wild disorder they fell back, first in position and then in another, until they were everywhere repulsed, and at five P. M. the last of them had withdrawn. It had been a terrible day. The ground all around was red with blood, and covered with mangled bodies. We had gained a most decisive victory by acting wholly on the defensive. The day was ours beyond all question.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS,

Captured during the engagement attested the demoralization of the enemy's army. The field trampled by the contending forces were spread with the evidences of the greater punishment the enemy had received. Where our burrying parties found a national soldier to inter two rebels were seen lying by his side.

THE WOUNDED ON THE FIELD.

Our ambulances brought in the wounded of both armies alike, and though at first in skirting along the field they picked up only Union men, as they advanced they found a large preponderance of rebels deserted by their comrades in the precipitancy of their flight. Very hastily and very generally I have sketched an account of the fiercest, most desperate and sanguinary battles of the war, its results must send a thrill of joy through every loyal heart.

The Hudson's Bay Company Sale.

The following appears in the money article of the London *Times:*

The International Financial Society have made arrangements for the purchase of the entire property and rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, giving the price of £300 for every £100 stock of that Company. Its total capital is £500,000, and the amount of the purchase will therefore be £1,500,000. A deposit of £100,000 has already been paid, and the remainder is to be met on the 1st of July next, or interest thereon is to be allowed to the Hudson's Bay proprietors at the rate of 5 per cent. Some considerable time back the price of the Hudson's Bay stock was 250, but during the last five years it has been about 200. The transaction has been negotiated by parties connected with Canadian interests, and annexed is the circular addressed to the Hudson's Bay stockholders, inviting their acquiescence in it, and to which an affirmative response seems, for the most part, to have been accorded. The number of proprietors of Hudson's Bay stock is 285.

HUDSON BAY HOUSE, LONDON, June 15.—SIR:—An opportunity now offers to the proprietors for disposing of their stock in this community at the rate of £300 per £100 stock *ex* July dividend.

You are no doubt aware that for some years past the price has ranged below £200.

The parties who are prepared to take the stock at the above price have, it is understood, in view the extension of the operations of the company to objects not heretofore contemplated, and as members of the committee of the company we, as well as a large number of the principal proprietors, have already assented to a sale of our stock upon the proposed terms.

We have considered it right to stipulate that every proprietor shall have the option of disposing of his stock at the same price, and we have therefore to request that you will inform us, on or before the 22d inst., whether you are disposed to sell your stock at the price we have mentioned, and should you determine to do so, you will be so good as to sign and forward to us the accompanying letter, under cover, to 'Thomas Fraser, Esq., Hudson's Bay-house, London.'

We are, Sir, your very obedient servants,
H. H. BERENS, Governor.
EDWARD ELLICE, Deputy Governor.
SELKIRK.
R. W. PELLY.
A. MATHESON.
EDEN COLVILLE.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON.
GEORGE LYALL.
RICHARD BENYON.

This same International Financial Association seems to be doing a large business in getting up companies. The *Times* says upon another day:

The International Financial Society have introdnced to-day an undertaking to be called the Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company, of which they offer for public subscription one-fourth of the proposed capital of £2,000,000, the remaining three-fourths having been subscribed by firms at Alexandria, as well as in London and on the continent. The shares are to be of £20 each. Prince Halim Pasha, the uncle of the Viceroy of Egypt, is the President of the Company, and the object is to develop the commerce of the interior, and especially of the districts watered by the Nile, by establishing trading posts, whither produce can be brought and exchanged. The enterprise is stated to be warmly supported by the Viceroy, who to facilitate it has undertaken to complete at his own expense telegraphic communication between Alexandria and the principal points with which relations are to be opened up. Under the management of experienced persons, and with the full countenance of the Government, the contemplated operations should be comparatively free from risk, and may serve to stimulate greatly the progress of Egypt and our commercial relations with that country.

Secretary Seward and Independence Day.

The following note was received by the city authorities of Boston from Secretary Seward, who, in common with the President and the rest of the Cabinet, received an invitation to be pr sent at the celebration of the Fourth of July:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

GENTLEMEN:—You are right. Continue the celebration of Independence in Boston. Keep the sacred fire alive in Faneuil Hall. Though it glimmer and seem to go out in Richmond and in New Orleans, it will yet revive there and everywhere else throughout the land. Secession is dependence—dependence first on the faction at home, and afterwards on foreign powers across the Atlantic. Oppose it with Independence—Independence now and forever; for Independence is Union, and nothing else is Union. I am, gentlemen, truly yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Monetary & Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 11.

The market the past week has been quite unsettled by the news from the Potomac, and the prices have generally declined in proportion to the fall in Gold.

Wheat has been at a low figure all the week, and sales have been made at a figure as low as 80 @85c. The transactions have been quite limited, however, and the receipts very small.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Flour dull and drooping.
GRAIN.—Wheat heavy; 1c lower. Corn firm, fair demand.
Pork quiet and steady.
Lard inactive.
Whiskey dull.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 11—6 P. M.

Flour dull and heavy; declining.
GRAIN.—Wheat dull; 1c lower. Corn opened active and firm, and closed dull and heavy. Oats quiet.
Pork opened quiet and steady, and closed a shade easier.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Stocks irregular; generally firm.
Gold 32¾.
New York Central $1.19; Erie 96; U. S. 5's, '67, $1.03; 6's, 83; Registered $1.05.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 11—6 P. M.

Gold lower and quiet; 31⅝@31¾.
Government stocks firm; U. S. 6's of '81 coupons, $1.05½; 7-30's $1.06⅜@1.06⅞.

[By Telegraph.]

Foreign Market.

CAPE RACE, July 10.

The Jura, from Liverpool the 2d and Londonderry the 3d, has been boarded off here. She brings five days later advices.
Cotton firmer, but quiet.
Breadstuffs heavy; downward tendency.
Provisions dull and unchanged.
Consols 92½.
The weather is favorable to crops.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

Breadstuffs very dull.
Wheat easier, and tending downward.
Provisions dull; tending to decline.
Consols 92@92¼.

[By Telegraph.]

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 11—6 P. M.

Flour steady.
Wheat dull and unchanged.

New Advertisements.

MATRIMONIAL.

A Young Gentleman desires to open a correspondence with a fine Young Lady, with a view to Matrimony. Address, with *Carte de Visite*,
jy12-1t* HENRY MAYWOOD, St. Paul, Min.

COPPER TOKENS OR MEDALS,

Blanks, Dies, Business Cards and Collections, furnished cheap and in great variety. Also, National Union League Badges, Army Corps Badges, National Union League Dies, &c., at lowest jobbing prices.
A. OGDEN, No. 1 Clark Place,
jy7-1w Room No. 16, New York.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We have a consignment of the following goods to sell cheap for cash: Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, Ladies' Hoop Skirts, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Notions of all kinds. Auction sales every evening and special sales at 10 A. M., on Third-st., second door from the Merchant's Hotel, front the levee.
jy8 H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF
Thompson Bro's.,
ST. PAUL, July 9 1863.
Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c
EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds		¼ per ct. prem
American Gold		40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.
State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.
Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,
250 Fulton Street,
Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK.
W. S. M'CLURE. C. M'CLURE.
E. F. BALLARD.

REFERENCES:
Geo. W. White, Cash, Mechanic's Bk, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
R. H. Huntington, Adam's Ex. Co, N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin.
jy10 1y

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 00 Reward.
Strayed or Stolen, from Michael McGraw, town of Dayton, Hennepin Co., about the middle of June last, a three year old, bay horse colt, black main and tail, and darkish legs, and star in the forehead; was last seen near Monticello. Any one giving information that will lead to his recovery, or will return him to the owner, will receive the above reward.
Dayton, July 6, 1863. jy9-d2w*

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,
On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.
je25-2w

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,
Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.
The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-1f

FARMER WANTED.
I want a responsible man and wife to take charge of my farm and sheep on shares. 300 acres of land—90 of it under plow. 200 sheep or more. Address,
jy7-1f H. W. BARRY, Dundas.

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.
State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.
CHAS. SCHEFFER,
jy1 1f State Treasurer.

YACHTING ON LAKE COMO.
The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that the beautiful and well-known yachts Pauline and Claude Melnotte, have been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and are now at the service of parties desiring a sail upon the placid waters of Lake Como. No labor nor expense has been spared in fitting them for this purpose. The Claude Melnotte has been carpeted and specially fitted for the accommodation of ladies, and select parties and families desiring its exclusive use will please leave their orders twelve hours in advance at the store of W. Sherman Potts, Druggist, St. Paul. The subscriber is an old sailor, and as such, contributes his skill and and experience to the comfort of pleasure parties.
jy7-2w* K. G. ALDRIDGE.

FOR SALE.
160 acres in Rose town, adjoining the school section, the following described land: N. W. ¼ section 21, town 29, Range 23; about fifty acres under cultivation, some improvements, all fenced, and a good well on the premises. Will be sold in a body or in lots of forty or eighty acres, one-fourth cash, the balance in three yearly payments, at seven per cent. per annum. Title perfect; possession given after harvest.
Also: The undivided N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of section 28, Town 29, Range 23, on the road to Lake Johannah, about three miles from St. Paul.
Enquire of J. P. THOMPSON,
At Nichols, Dean & Co.
July 9-d1m.

U.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863. NUMBER 164.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JULY 14.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

The news, as far as we have got any from the Potomac, is, if we may trust it, a little more encouraging for the prospect of a decisive battle this side of that National Rubicon than any we have had for several days.

Our army is double Lee's. It is close upon him, between Hagerstown and Williamsport—and why Meade should not bring on a battle, with so many apparent advantages in his favor, baffles all the military speculations of the "mere civilian."

THE MOB OUTBREAK IN NEW YORK.

The angelic and high-minded Fernandy and the pious Rynders have seized the occasion of the commencement of the draft in New York, to get up another effective little Peace Demonstration, and so far as heard from, have given some startling, but entirely convincing proofs of their gentle and pacific disposition, by setting fire to the enrollment office, destroying the telegraph wires throughout the city, assaulting officers in discharge of their duty, and other equally signal tokens of their devotion to the serene and anodyne gospel, which Fernandy quoted the other day, with some slight verbal inaccuracy, from a dim recollection of the anthem they used to sing when he was a Christmas boy. The operator here informs us that no news could be got from New York last night, owing to the telegraph wires being cut by the mob.

This and other indications show that this New York *emeute* is an outbreak of a widely and carefully concerted resistance to the law. The New York *Tribune* publishes a revolutionary manifesto issued on the third of July, by the Copperheads, and distributed over the city calling upon the mob elements of the city to rise and strike for their liberties, telling them they were groaning under an insufferable tyranny and all that. The whole political combination, of which Mozart Hall is the centre and Fernando Wood the head, is a deliberate, organized conspiracy against the United States Government, and this mob in New York is a simple outbreak of a long meditated insurrection, which has been carefully nursed and fed by the *Worlds*, *News*, Seymours, Woods, and all the prominent leaders of the existing Democratic organizations in New York.

In all probability there was blood shed in New York yesterday. That blood—and all the horible crime of it—on whose head does it rest? Answer, Copperheads! On whose but yours?

DEPUTY PROVOST MARSHALS.

The following comprises the Deputy Provost Marshals appointed by Marshal Keith and the districts to which they are specially assigned, though they are not limited to the counties mentioned if their services should be desired elsewhere:

Linus Richards. Wabashaw.
William S. Grow, Goodhue.
A. M. Hayes, Dakota.
Geo. M. Seymour, Washington.
Richard Chute, Hennepin.
Ernest Hyde, Carver.
F. M. Stowell, Anoka.
Thos. C. Shepleigh, Wright.
B. G. Lee, McLeod and Meeker.
Z. M. Morse, Stearns.
J. H. Allen, Sherburne, Isanti and Mille Lac.
H. Z. Mitchell, Benton and Morrison.
Levi Wheeler, Todd, Crow Wirg and Cass.
C. B. Whiting, Chisago, Pine and Kannabec.
Samuel W. Furber, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake.

NAIVETE.

The New York *Herald* the other day got up another of its regular weekly Cabinet crises, and of course, as usual, professed to give *very* verdant readers an inside peep into a Cabinet council, and to have had a special reporter behind the scenes while the radical and conservative members of the Cabinet were quarreling over their several programmes of pacification and reconstruction.

The *Pioneer* is fresh enough to swallow this whole *Herald canard*—beak, claws, wings, tail feathers and all—without so much as winking to betray the least suspicion of being gulled—and with amusing simplicity treats its readers to a grave discussion on the merits of the pretended schemes of reconstruction.

Our simple-minded neighbor need not give itself the least anxiety on the subject.

We think we can assure it that the Cabinet is just now entirely too much occupied with trying to catch the hare to bestow much attention at present on the mode of cooking it.

NUMEROUS reports of Indian murders are daily floating about the streets, but they are almost invariably false. A report of more murders in Wright county was current yesterday, but we could trace it to no reliable source, and in all probability it was imaginative.

HOW THE PRESIDENT TURNS THE TABLES ON THE VALLANDIGHAMMERS.

The President's reply to the Ohio Copperhead Committee, who were sent to Washington on behalf of the Democratic Convention of that State to demand the release of Mr. Vallandigham, is published in another part of this paper.

In answer to the assertion of the Committee that Vallandigham had not damaged the military service by discouraging enlistments, the President says:

We all know that combinations, armed in some instances, to resist the arrest of deserters, began several months ago; that more recently the like has appeared in resistance to the enrolment preparatory to a draft; and that quite recently a number of assassinations have occurred from the same animus. These had to be met by military force, and this again has led to bloodshed and death. And now, under a sense of responsibility more weighty and enduring than any which is merely official, I solemnly declare my belief that the hindrance of the military, including maiming and murder, is due to the course in which Mr. Vallandigham has been engaged, in a greater degree than to any other cause, and is due to him personally in a greater degree than to any other one man.

The President, however, offers to release Vallandigham on the simple condition that they shall subscribe to the following three propositions:

1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the national Union; and that in your opinion an army and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion.

2. That no one of you will do anything which, in his own judgment, will tend to hinder the increase or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the army or navy while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion; and,

3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers and seamen of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well provided and supported.

By committing the influential gentlemen of the Committee to these propositions, the President thinks an advantage will have been gained of immense value to the army, and more than sufficient to counterbalance the consequences of any mistake in allowing Vallandigham to return, especially as the President would expect that the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio would not put himself in antagonism with his friends.

It is sufficient to say that the Committee at last accounts had refused or failed, which is the same thing, to endorse these propositions. That refusal or failure places them, by an unavoidable implication, in the ranks of the public enemy. It is a direct admission on the part of the political sponsors of Mr. Vallandigham that the charges against him are well-grounded—and that it is their purpose, as well as his, to embarrass and impair, by all means in their power, the efficiency of that military force upon which the Government, the People, and all they hold sacred or dear, are at this time dependent for their protection. And thus by their own act the friends of Mr. Vallandigham have furnished the most complete and ample justification of the measures taken by the Government to prevent their principal from continuing his treasonable machinations.

GOVERNOR SWIFT.

Our State exchanges have been reverberating with parting salutes of well-merited compliment to our old Governor, and are now coming in with cordial greetings to our new one. We take the following deserved commendations from those at hand:

From the State News.

By the resignation of Governor Ramsey and Lieutenant Governor Donnelly, Hon. Henry A. Swift, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, becomes Governor of Minnesota.

Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Swift has won an enviable reputation, as a gentleman, highminded, intelligent, honorable. He has served as Senator from the 19th District (Nicolett county) with distinction, and was elected by his peers as their presiding officer, with the full understanding that their action was virtually the election of a Governor for the *interim* preceding the State election of next November. Mr. Swift will justify the confidence thus reposed in him. He enters upon his duties under auspices as favorable as the circumstances of the State and the nation will allow. His predecessor has cleared up the Executive docket, as close as possible, yet Governor Swift assumes important responsibilities which are new to him and we bespeak for him the cordial co-operation not only of his political friends, but of all good citizens.

From the Mankato Independent.

Since Governor Ramsey's return from Washington, he has resigned the office of Governor of Minnesota—a position he has filled with distinguished credit to himself and honor to the State.

Hon. Henry A. Swift, of St. Peter, is now Governor. He is well known, and the administration of State affairs will be the subject of his constant care and faithful guardianship. The fair fame of Minnesota will not suffer at his hand.

CONWAY'S DIPLOMATIC COUP DE GRACE.

The Rev. Mr. Conway has given Mr. Mason a Rowland for his Oliver, as will be seen from his letter to the London *Times* in another place. In this production Mr. Conway acts the part of Quintus Curtius, and patriotically throws himself into the gulf of public obloquy, in order to save the cause of the Union in England. Mr. Conway, in fact, confesses, that he is not, as he represented himself, the accredited representative of the Abolitionists; but on the other hand, as Mr. Mason had openly recognized and responded to him in that character, he is justified in treating his letter as an official refusal, by the accredited representative of the Southern Confederacy, of the proposition to accept independence on the single condition of the abolition of Slavery, which is equivalent to an admission on Mr. Mason's part that the South is not waging war for independence, but for the perpetuation of Slavery.

In Anti-Slavery England Mr. Conway will be pretty generally regarded as have decisively flowered his antagonist on the main question at issue.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S FOURTH OF JULY SPEECH.

On the Fourth of July Gov. Horatio Seymour, who professes in a gingerly way to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, improved the occasion by making a speech on the State of the country in the Academy of Music to his Democratic friends. Considering the circumstances, we must be permitted to say this is the most remarkable speech we ever read. Not indeed for what it says, for its oily commonplaces contain nothing worth quotation, but for what—on a day brimming over with the excitements and anxieties of the most critical hours of the Republic; on a day when every patriotic heart was torn with contending hopes and fears in the morning, and throbbed in the afternoon with a passianate joy never experienced on this continent since Cornwallis surrendered the supremacy of the British Lion to the power of the Young Republic—it does not say; for its deep, profound, cold, sepulchral silence upon the topics uppermost and blazing in every man's mind and heart. On that very day when Meade's victorious standards were pursuing the broken columns of the flying invader from Northern soil—the leader of what calls itself the War Democratic party of New York could talk two mortal hours without one word of sympathy for the gallant tallen on the glorious field of Gettysburg; without a word of cheer for those who are fighting the battles of the Union; without a word of censure for the invading hordes who were striking the Union on the very soil which witnessed its birth; without a word of joy at the heroic achievements which were thrilling the hearts of the people while the oration was being delivered, without a word that was not a complaint or a sneer, or a threat against the Administration, and calculated to foster the spirit of discontent and violence, which has since broken out in open resistance to the law in New York, as well as to encourage that wider insurrection of which not Capt. Reynders and the dead rabbits, but Jeff. Davis and his councillors are at the head.

DISAPPOINTED.

Our citizens were much disappointed on Tuesday morning last, at not receiving some intelligence via St. Paul, of the fight progressing at Gettysburg. Our metropolitan cotemporaries should not thus neglect their country friends.—*Mankato Record.*

The telegraph offices throughout the country were open but four hours on the Fourth, two in the morning and two in the evening. The only news we received was a brief dispatch from the President, stating that the reports from the army up to 1 P. M., Friday, showed they had covered themselves with glory and their movements *promised* to be successful. It was not until eleven o'clock Monday morning that we received the accounts of our *actual* success. Had it reached us in time, our "country friends would not have been disappointed on Tuesday morning."

THE latest reports from the seat of war on the Potomac were not transmitted to us last evening, owing to the destruction of the telegraph wires in New York city, by the mob that collected to resist the draft, which commenced there yesterday.

Indians Again.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

On the night of July 9th a Mr. Bryant, residing in this neighborhood, was aroused by his dogs barking furiously through the night. He having no gun, kept in the house till morning, when, on examining the premises, there were the signs of three Indians in the garden and about the house. The people have all fled from the woods. This is in the same neighborhood where the Indians stole those horses that Capt. Cady's men recaptured about two weeks ago.

E. J. LAMBERT.

Silver Creek, Wright county.

Rebel Retaliation for Shooting Spies—Balloting to be Shot.

By this morning's dispatches it will be seen that our Government has advised Mr. Jefferson Davis that the execution of the two officers selected for that purpose by him will be followed by the severest retaliation. What two officers are meant, and how they became the threatened victims of the diabolical malignity of the rebel government will be shown by the following extract from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 7th:

In the Libby prison, yesterday, by order of Gen. Winder, the Captains among the Yankee prisoners drew lots for two of their number to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Captains Wm. Corbin and J. McGraw, by Gen. Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of May last.

The prisoners were assembled in a room at 12 o'clock by Captain Turner, the commander of the prison, and, after being formed into a hollow square aroumd a table, were informed of the order of Gen. Winder. Pieces of paper, each containing the name of one of the officers present, were deposited on the table. Capt. Turner then informed the men that they might select whom they pleased to draw the names, and the first two names drawn would indicate those to be shot. The lots were drawn by the Rev. Mr. Brown amid silence almost death-like. The first ballot drawn contained the name of Capt. Henry Washington Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and the second that of Capt. John Flinn, of the 51st Indiana Volunteers. The day of their execution has not been fixed.

—The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag* says that there are now four candidates in the field for the Governorship of that State. They are Colonel J. M. Crockett, General T. J. Chambers, General Henry McCulloch and Pendleton Munah. This excludes Sam Houston, who, it was lately reported, was or would be a candidate for the office, with the view, it elected, to carry Texas out of the rebel confederation and re-establish the State as an independent Republic.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE STILL POSTPONED.

Rebels Not Crossed the Potomac.

LEE SURROUNDED, NEAR WILLIAMSPORT.

Gen. Kelley on the Virginia Side of the Potomac.

Contradictory Reports of Movements and Positions.

DETAILS OF MORGAN'S INDIANA RAID.

Martial Law in Cincinnati.

Business Suspended and the People Arming to Resist Morgan.

SERIOUS DRAFT RIOT IN NEW YORK.

Conscription Officers Driven Off.

BUILDINGS BURNED BY THE MOB.

Military Sent to Quell the Riot.

MORNING REPORT.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, July 12.

A Hagertown dispatch of the 11th, to the *Herald*, says a fight commenced near Sharpsburg yesterday at daybreak, and continued till six o'clock in the evening, when Longstreet's division evinced confusion, and our army drove them some miles.

The engagement was brought on by Kilpatrick, who, finding the rebels on Thursday too strong, waited for infantry. The battle was fought by only a portion of our army. The rebels fought steadily at first, but wildly at last as if their ammunition was expended.

Our cavalry and artillery destroyed a pontoon bridge to the consternation of the rebels, as they were about to cross.

The rebels evacuted this town at midnight, Lee, Longstreet, and Ewell being the last rebel officers to leave.

I have reliable information that the rebels retreated to Williamsport, where they hope to make another stand. There have been several light skirmishes on Antietam.

Gen. Couch's forces are advancing.

NEW YORK, July 12.

A Middleton, Maryland, dispatch to the *Herald* says:

From information by a person who has been in the rebel lines at Funkstown, we learn that the rebels were tearing down houses to construct pontoons.

The rebel soldiers express little hope of crossing the Potomac.

They were anxious about their supplies, not having seen them or their trains for five days, and were disheartened.

A Harrisburg special states that the Antietam river is much swollen, which, probably, has delayed Meade in attacking the rebels.

Our army is more concentrated and stronger than when at Gettysburg.

Headquarters dispatches of the 10th to the *Herald*, say our forces are within a few miles of the enemy.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The *Mercury* has a Washington dispatch intimating that Lee has escaped across the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

A special to the *American*, dated at headquarters of the army Saturday night, says the position of the army is essentially unchanged.

There has been no fighting to-day. The enemy changed their picket line this morning, giving rise to the report that they had abandoned Funkstown, which was magnified into a full retreat and escape over the river. They were still in the same position and in full force.

Our pickets are now close to Funkstown, and all along the line in immediate proximity to the rebels.

General Meade has his forces all in position, and everything seems ready either to receive or deliver battle.

The army is in first rate spirits.

Our cavalry operations continue very active, and the rebels are circumscribed to a small extent of country for food and forage.

ANTIETAM BRIDGE, WILLIAMSPORT, July 11.

Yesterday the army began to take positions, driving back the enemy's cavalry to the rear of Funkstown.

Lee is strongly entrenched, and has a a strong natural position.

Major General Henry Humphrey has received the appointment of chief of staff to General Meade. General Warren declined the position, preferring more active duties in the field.

BALTIMORE, July 11.

A special dispatch to the *American* says:

BOONESBORO, July 12.—All is quiet this morning. It is reported that the rebels are retreating towards Hancock. All looks well.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the army, dated 8 o'clock this evening, says all was quiet. There was some skirmishing to-day.

There does not seem to be any fear that the enemy has crossed the river, nor that he can, or will cross without giving battle.

There has been heavy rain for three hours.

NEW YORK, July 12.

[*World's special.*]—FREDERICKSBURG, July 12.—No general engagement to-day, but a battle cannot be long delayed.

Reports are credited that Lee has brought his forces together on a tongue of land below and near a ford, which strengthens the belief of a general and desperate affray to-morrow or Tuesday.

The first corps is said to have occupied Hagerstown this morning.

SHIPPENSBURG, PA., July 11.

[*Special to World.*]—The position of the rebel army is definitely stated at headquarters to-day.

Longstreet's forces are at Shepardstown, Ewell's at Hagerstown, and Hill's between Hagerstown and Williamsport. Their estimated strength is 50,000 to 60,000, with about 150 pieces of artillery.

Communication between Gen. Couch's army and the Army of the Potomac is only to be had by a circuitous route.

It is rumored that Beauregard has a large force near the Upper Potomac to co-operate with Lee.

Gov. Curtin intends being with this army when it is called upon to cross the State line. He was at Gettysburg last night attending to the wants of the Union soldiers wounded.

Couch and staff are still at Chambersburg.

The invasion has probably cost Franklin and adjoining counties $3,000,000.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 12, 1863.

To-day our right wing gradually pressed forward on the Boonesboro and Hagerstown pike and finally occupied Hagerstown, which we hold to-night.

The enemy's force, which consisted principally of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, made no determined resistance. The rebels fell back towards Williamsport, and reconnnoissances report they are throwing up entrenchments within two miles of Hagerstown.

The positions they now occupy are said to be of great strategic strength.

Elsewhere all has been quiet.

ANTIETAM RIVER, July 12.

[*Times' special.*]—Our whole line is ordered to advance to-day, and unless the enemy retire there will be more or less fighting before night.

The enemy held his picket line very tenaciously, as though concealing some strong position behind it.

There are well grounded fears that the river may become fordable in a day or two. It had fallen considerably at Shepardstown yesterday, and was still rapidly receding. There is a prospect of more rain to-day.

Scouts coming in from Winchester yesterday, report the enemy moving another pontoon train and ammunition to Williamsport.

GREENCASTLE, via Chambersburg, July 12.

Firing was heard, to-day, going on between Williamsport and Hagerstown. It is thought to be that of a heavy battle.

Ten rebel deserters came into Greencastle within the last few hours.

The rebels are said to have had seven boats at Williamsport yesterday. Each boat cannot take over but two teams at a time.

NEW YORK, July 12.

Maj.-Gen. Howard has issued an address to his (11th) corps, congratulating them on their recent victory and success, in defeating the rebels.

The *Tribune* states that one of their correspondents, who arrived Sunday from the front, states the Potomac had fallen five feet, and was fordable for horses.

The rebel army is concentrating at Falling Waters.

NEW YORK, July 13.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the *Herald* says:

A telegram from Loudon, Sunday, states that the enemy are pressed in front and on both flanks by Meade, who holds them tightly where they are.

It is raining heavily to-night. The Potomac has not fallen.

A dispatch to the *Herald*, dated near Funkstown 12th, says:

The right wing of our army, under Sedgewick, rested Saturday night this side of Funkstown, but were to advance Sunday morning. It is believed that no rebels will be found this side of the Potomac.

GREEN CASTLE, July 12. (*via* Chambersburg.)

The corps of Ewell and Hill returned and occupied Hagerstown about 2 o'clock yesterday. They have strong pickets four miles this side of the town.

Hill's corps passed through town, taking the Leitsburg turnpike.

Capt. Breed yesterday evening with a company of cavalry got within one mile and a half of Hagerstown on the National road, when he discovered a large body of rebel infantry moving into that town by way of the Williamsport road.

Firing was heard to-day in the direction of Clear Springs and Leitsburg, probably caused by our troops driving in the enemy's outposts.

There is no good reason known for Lee's army evacuating Hagerstown, and when reoccupying it within a few hours with the same troops, unless he was disappointed in his facilities for crossing the river.

INVASION OF INDIANA.

THE INVA... CINCINNATI, July 12.

The Morgan raid to... night reaches within seven miles of the Ohio... issippi railbridges on the Ohio and Mis... rth Vernon road, between Cochran and N... non, have been destroyed to-day.

The rebels also approached the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad near Summers, where they were met by a regiment of militia and driven back. This, perhaps, was only a small body.

The main force appears to be making for Aurora and Lawrenceburgh.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.

Morgan's forces moved from Vienna yesterday morning eastward, arriving at Vernon, on the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, at six P. M., and demanded the surrender of the town. It was refused by Col. Burkham, commanding the federal forces. A half hour was given for the removal of women and children. At the expiration of that time our forces moved out to meet the enemy, but found they had retreated. Scouts sent in pursuit, captured nineteen. No loss on our side.

After leaving Vernon they moved southward—tore up the railroad track and cut the telegraph.

They also destroyed the Ohio and Cumberland railroad.

A squad of sixty moved on Osgood, burned the bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and took the telegraph operator prisoner.

General Manson, with a large force of infantry and artillery, left Jeffersonville last night, and arrived at Carrollton this P. M. He had a skirmish with the rebels near Grassy Flats, capturing one captain and nineteen men.

Col. Gavin, with a force of one thousand infantry, marched out from Summer's, on the Indiana and Cincinnati Railroad, met a portion of Morgan's force two and a half miles from that place—had a skirmish and lost one man killed.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

An accident occurred very early this morning on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about four miles this side of Annapolis Junction.

One of the trains stopped on the main track for water, but this fact did not become known to the engineer of the second train, north from this city, in time to prevent it from running into the former. The crash was terrible. The passengers were principally troops. Thirty or forty, including sixteen officers, were wounded, some of them seriously if not fatally. The sufferers were brought back to Washington.

A THRILLING MOVEMENT—RETALIATION.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The *Herald* states that an important movement is in progress, which indicates the policy of the Government to follow up vigorously our successes, and drive the rebellion to the wall.

Our Government has notified the rebels that the execution of two officers selected at Richmond will be retaliated most severely.

SPIES ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Judge McNair, Mrs. Ballard and an unknown commodore, all rebel spies, were arrested here Saturday, as they were about leaving for Dixie.

REBEL ESTIMATES.

NEW YORK, July 13.

[*Tribune's Special.*]—Capt. Belcher, of a Maine regiment, who escaped from the rebels, reports they took 4,000 prisoners.

The rebels estimate their killed and wounded at 20,000.

GENERAL SIGEL'S APPOINTMENT.

NEW YORK, July 10.

A Harrisburg dispatch gives a report that General Sigel has been appointed to the command of the Pennsylvania Militia, in the immediate advance.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

JAPAN—EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.

[*Dated Kangaroo, Japan, May* 18.]—Negotiations between the English Admiral and Japanese authorities has been interrupted, and the anticipated war is apparently postponed indefinitely. Both the English and French have sent for more troops; meanwhile they were temporizing.

The Tycoon was still absent at Yeddo.

Money abundant. Receipts since the 1st inst., $2,000,000 in Atlantic currency. Exchange rate 25. Gold 30 premium.

An attempted execution of the writ signed by President Lincoln, on the 8th of May, to the Marshal of this District, commanding him to take possession of the New Almaden Quicksilver mine as government property, produced intense excitement.

The Santa Clara county Marshal had 100 soldiers to help him execute the writ. The occupants barricaded the mine with one hundred and seventy armed men ready to resist.

A collision seemed imminent, when a correspondence by telegraph with the President resulted in a new order from Washington, directing a stay of proceedings. The final execution of the writ would facilitate a question of great local importance in the political contest now pending in this State.

The gold mines of California and silver mines of Nevada are held without title, the same as Almaden. If Government takes possession of the quick-silver mines after being opened, then it is argued all mines are liable to be seized, wherever private enterprise discovers and develops them into great value.

RESISTING THE DRAFT.

NEW YORK, July 13.

A mob in the 3d Avenue, at the conscription office, drove off the officials, and fired buildings. A whole block is in flames. The mob won't allow the firemen to work. They also destroyed all telegraph wires in the vicinity.

They are evidently bent on mischief.

The Regulars from Governor's Island have been sent to the scene.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The *Enquirer* has a special dispatch, dated Boonesboro, 12th, stating that our forces are steadily advancing, and are in sight of the rebels.

There has been no fighting to-day.

It is reported that the rebels attempted to turn our right near Hagerstown, but were repulsed.

FREDERICK, July 12.

Accounts from the front represent Lee surrounded at or near Williamsport.

Our 6th corps occupy Hagerstown, and the 11th corps Funkstown.

We are rapidly pushing Lee to the river. ...elly is reported on the Virginia side of the P... Potomac to stop the progress of Lee.

Gen. K... tion ... shows that the rebels have not cross... and recrossed their ammunition.

OHIO THREATENED.

CINCINNATI, July 13.

Burnside has declared martial law in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. Business is suspended, and all citizens are requested to organize in accordance with the directions of the State and municipal authorities.

Nothing definite is known of Morgan's whereabouts. It is supposed he will endeavor to move around the city, and cross the river between here and Maysville.

The militia are rapidly concentrating.

Murder at Watab.

The following particulars of a case of homicide that occurred on Monday evenlast at Watab, a small hamlet on the east side of the Mississippi, about eight miles north of this city, are from an eye witness:

The facts antecedent to the difficulty are that on the Fourth the deceased, John Murphy, who kept a tavern at Watab, went to Little Falls, leaving a man in charge of his house. During his absence some whisky belonging to him was taken from the granary. This the person left in charge said had been taken by a man named John Flannery. On Monday Murphy came to this city, and returned home somewhat under the influence of liquor. In the evening a party was sitting on the porch of his house, and during the conversation he charged Flannery with having stolen the liquor. F. replied that any man who said so was a d—d liar. Murphy remained quiet a minute or two, then rose and went behind his house. He soon reappeared with a club in his hand, and stepping out into the road dared Flannery to come out. The latter, however, stepped back, when the deceased approached and struck at him with the club, but the blow was warded off. It was repeated and again warded off. Flannery then retreated about ten feet to a well, and picked up a piece of curbing 3x6 inches and 3½ feet long, with which he struck Murphy a blow on the temple. He (Murphy) fell as if shot, and never stirred from that moment until the time he died. This occurred between sunset and dark. Dr. Wren, of this place, was at once summoned, but upon his arrival pronounced the case hopeless. Remedies, however, were applied, and while this was being done, at half-past one o'clock A. M. the injured man died. He leaves a wife and one child. Flannery still remains at Watab, and asks an examination. Eye-witnesses pronounce it a case of aggravated assault, and justify the action of Flannery.—*St. Cloud Dem.*

DIED.

On the 13th inst., EMILY OGDEN, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Riheldaffer, aged 18 months and nine days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Summit Avenue, to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, on the 13th inst., HANNAH ELMINA, infant daughter of R. H. and Elmina Fitz, aged 19 months.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

At Concord, N. H., on the 2d inst, ACHSAH P., wife of Lyman D Stevens, Esq., and daughter of Theodore French, Esq., of that city, aged 40 years.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Oakdale Town, Washington County, about July 1st, 1863, a large Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, about 10 years old. Has a white face; is a little sore in his fore feet, and steps short. Any person returning the above horse to the subscriber, at Oakdale, or giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded.

jy14-1w* J. P. BOYD.

NOTICE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, July 13, '63.

All persons holding vouchers given by officers acting in the Quartermaster's Department in this Military District, will present the same at my office for settlement on or after Monday, July 20th, 1863.

F. B. CARLING, Captain and Chief Quartermaster, jy14-3t District Minnesota.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent, jy14 261 Third street, St. Paul.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

THE PRESIDENT AND VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. Lincoln's Reply to the Ohio Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1863.—The President has made the following reply to the committee of Ohio copperheads who went to Washington to present a petition in behalf of Vallandigham:

Messrs. M. Burchard, David A Houck, George Bliss, T. W. Bartley, W. J. Gordon, John O'Neil, C. A. White, W. E. Fink, Alexander Long, J. W. White, George H. Pendleton, George L. Converse, Hanzo P. Noble, James R. Morris, M. A. Hutchins, Abner L. Backus, J. F. McKinney, P. C. Le Blond, Louis Schaefer:

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which you present me, together with your introductory and closing remarks, being in position and argument mainly the same as the resolutions of the democratic meeting at Albany, New York, I refer you to my response to the latter as meeting most of the points in the former. This response you evidently used in preparing your remarks, and I desire no more than that it be used with accuracy.

In a single reading of your remarks I only discovered one inaccuracy in matter, which I suppose you took from that paper. It is where you say: "The undersigned are unable to agree with you in the opinion you have expressed that the constitution is different in time of insurrection or invasion from what it is in time of peace and public security." A recurrence to the paper will show you that I have not expressed the opinion you suppose. I expressed the opinion that the constitution was different in its application in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety, from what it is in times of profound peace and public security; and this opinion I adhere, simply because by the constitution itself things may be done in the one case which may not be done in the other.

I dislike to waste a word on a merely personal point, but I must respectfully assure you that you will find yourselves at fault should you ever seek for evidence to prove your assumption that I "opposed in discussion before the people the policy of the Mexican war."

You say, "Expunge from the constitution this limitation upon the power of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and yet the other guaranties of personal liberty would remain unchanged." Doubtless if this clause of the constitution, improperly called, as I think, a limitation upon the power of Congress, were expunged, the other guaranties would remain the same; but the question is, not how those guaranties would stand with that clause out of the constitution, but how they stand with that clause remaining in it, in cases of rebellion or invasion involving the public safety. If the liberty could be indulged of expunging that clause, letter and spirit, I really think the constitutional argument would be with you. My general view on this question was stated in the Albany response, and hence I do not state it now. I only add that, as seems to me, the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* is the great means through which the guaranties of personal liberty are conserved and made available in the last resort; and corroberative of this view is the fact that Mr. Vallandigham, in the very case in question, under the advise of able lawyers, saw not where else to go but to the *habeas corpus*. But by the constitution the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* itself may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

You ask in substance whether I really claim that I may override all the guaranteed rights of individuals, on the plea of conserving the public safety, when I may choose to say the public safety requires it. This question, divested of the phraseology calculated to represent me as struggling for an arbitrary personal prerogative, is either a question *who* shall decide, or an affirmation that *nobody* shall decide, what the public safety does require in cases of rebellion or invasion. The constitution contemplates the question as likely to occur for decision, but it does not expressly declare who is to decide it. By necessary implication, when rebellion or invasion comes, the decision is to be made from time to time; and I think the man whom, for the time, the people have, under the constitution, made the commander-in-chief of their army and navy, is the man who holds the power and bears the responsibility of making it. If he uses the power justly, the same people will probably justify him; if he abuses it, he is in their hands, to be dealt with by all the modes they have reserved to themselves in the constitution.

The earnestness with which you insist that persons can only in times of rebellion be lawfully dealt with in accordance with the rules for criminal trials and punishments in times of peace, induces me to add a word to what I said on that point in the Albany response. You claim that men may, if they choose, embarrass those whose duty it is to combat a giant rebellion, and then be dealt with only in turn as if there were no rebellion. The military arrests and detensions which have been made, including those of Mr. Vallandigham, which are not different in principle from the other, have been for pretension, and not for punishment—as injunctions to stay injury—as proceedings to keep the peace—and hence, like proceedings in such cases, and for like reasons, they have not been accompanied with indictments, or trials by juries, nor in a single case, by any punishment whatever beyond what is purely incidental to the prevention. The original sentence of imprisonment in Mr. Vallandigham's case was to prevent injury to the military service only, and the modification of it was made as a less disagreeable mode to him of securing the same prevention.

I am unable to perceive an insult to Ohio in the case of Mr. Vallandigham. Quite surely nothing of the sort was or is intended. I was wholly unaware that Mr. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest, a candidate for the democratic nomination for Governor until so informed by your reading to me the resolutions of the Convention. I am grateful to the state of Ohio for many things, especially for the brave soldiers and officers she has given in the present national trial to the armies of the Union.

You claim, as I understand, that according to my own position in the Albany response, Mr. Vallandigham should be released; and this because, as you claim, he has not damaged the military service by discouraging enlistments, encouraging desertions, or otherwise; and that if he had he should have been turned over to the civil authorities, under recent acts of Congress. I certainly do not know that Mr. Vallandigham has specially and by direct language advised against enlistments and in favor of desertion and resistance to drafting. We all know that combinations, armed in some instances, to resist the arrest of deserters, began several months ago; that more recently the like has appeared in resistance to the enrolment preparatory to a draft; and that quite a number of assassinations have occurred from the same *animus*. These had to be met by military force, and this again has led to bloodshed and death. And now, under a sense of responsibility more weighty and enduring than any which is merely official, I solemnly declare my belief that this hindrance of the military, including maiming and murder, is due to the course in which Mr Vallandigham has been engaged, in a greater degree than to any other cause, and is due to him personally in a greater degree than any other man. These things have been notorious, known to all, and, of course, known to Mr. Vallandigham. Perhaps I would not be wrong to say that they originated with his especial friends and adherents. With perfect knowledge of them, he has frequently, if not constantly, made speeches in Congress and before popular assemblies; and if it can be shown that with these things staring him in the face, he has ever uttered a word of rebuke or counsel against them, it will be a fact greatly to his favor with me, and one of which, as yet, I am totally ignorant. When it is known that the whole burden of his speeches has been to stir up men against the prosecution of the war, and that in the midst of resistance to it, he has not been known in any instance to counsel against such resistance, it is next to impossible to repel the inference that he has counselled directly in favor of it. With all this before their eyes, the Convention you represent have nominated Mr. Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio; and both they and you have declared the purpose to sustain the national Union by all constitutional means. But, of course, they and you, in common, reserve to yourselves to decide what are constitutional means, and, unlike the Albany meeting, you omit to state or intimate that in opinion an army is a constitutional means of saving the Union against a rebellion, or even to intimate that you are conscious of an exising rebellion being in progress with the avowed object of destroying that very Union. At the same time your nominee for Governor, in whose behalf you appeal, is known to you and to the world to declare against the use of any army to suppress the rebellion. Your own attitude, therefore, encourages desertion, resistance to the draft and the like, because it teaches those who incline to desert and to escape the draft to believe it is your purpose to protect them, and to hope that you will become strong enough to do so. After a short personal intercourse with you, gentlemen of the Committee, I cannot say I think you desire this effect to follow your attitude, but I assure you that both friends and enemies of the Union look upon it in this light. It is a substantial hope, and by consequence, a real strength to the enemy. It is a false hope, and one which you would willingly dispel. I will make the way exceedingly easy. I send you duplicates of this letter in order that you, or a majority, may, if you choose, endorse your names upon one of them, and return it thus endorsed to me, with the understanding that those signing are thereby committed to the following propositions, and to nothing else:

1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion.

2. That no one of you will do anything which, in his own judgment, will tend to hinder the increase, or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the army or navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress that rebellion; and,

3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well provided and supported.

And with the further understanding that, upon receiving the letter and names thus endorsed, I will cause them to be published, which publication shall be, within itself, a revocation of the order in relation to Mr. Vallandigham.

It will not escape observation that I consent to the release of Mr. Vallandigham upon terms, not embracing any pledge from him or from others, as to what he will or will not do. I do this because he is not present to speak for himself, or to authorize others to speak for him; and hence, I shall expect that on returning, he would not put himself practically in antagonism with the position of his friends. But I do it chiefly because I thereby prevail on other influential gentlemen of Ohio to so define their position as to be of immense value to the army—thus more than compensating for the consequences of any mistake in allowing Mr. Vallandigham to return, so that on the whole the public safety will not have suffered by it. Still, in regard to Mr. Vallandigham and all others, I must hereafter, as heretofore, do so much as the public safety may seem to require.

I have the honor to be, respectfully yours, etc. A. LINCOLN.

THE CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN GRANT AND PEMBERTON—UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AGREED UPON—20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN, WITH AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF SMALL ARMS AND FIVE RIFLED BATTERIES—THE REBEL PRISONERS PAROLED.

STEAMER JOHN H. DICKEY, VICINITY OF VICKSBURG, July 4.—Vicksburg has surrendered.

The name of Gen. Grant is now inseparably connected with our national birthday. We entered the city at 10 A. M. of that day, and at high noon the flag gracefully waved forgiveness for the past.

Over 20,000 prisoners were taken, with small arms innumerable, and the finest rifled batteries in the Confederate service.

At about 7 A. M. of July 3d, a flag of truce was seen upon the rebel breastworks. An officer was sent to receive it. All firing ceased, and thousands of men thronged the parapets to see the foe with whom they had contended for 42 days, each concealed from the other. The men, on both sides, gazed in wonderment. No arms were visible, only men, and the earthworks were alive. In some salients where we thought there might be 20 there seemed 100. All looked like men who labor in mills or lime quarries. Slouched hats, shirts and pants were the uniform. But little was said, though in some places the men were not more than ten or fifteen feet apart.

The bearers of dispatches to our Generals were fine looking men, of martial bearing and brave mien, clad in gray, close fitting uniform and French caps, mounted on fine but thin horses. They were conducted, blindfolded, to the tent of Gen. A. Smith, whose front they had entered. He escorted them to the tent of Gen. Stephen Burbridge, to remain until his return from the quarters of Gen. Grant, five miles away. They conversed of old times more than of the present. Their names were General Bowen, of Pt. Gibson memory, and Col. Montgomery, of Virginia.

After taking a glass of wine, General Bowen remarked that his bandage was uncomfortable, as it was very warm. Gen. Burbridge had it unloosed.

After more than an hour's conversation their answer came, and they were again blindfolded and returned to their own works.

Still the men sat in silence. Not a gun was fired in that part of the works. All wondered what it meant.

The purport of the rebel message was this:

"GEN. GRANT—To prevent the farther effusion of blood and loss of life, I propose that hostilities cease for —— hours, and that you appoint three commissioners and I three, to confer upon conditions of surrender, though I can hold out indefinitely."

To which Gen. Grant replied:

"As to your first proposition, it is for you to decide at any time As to the second, I see no necessity for that, as there can be no conditions of surrender. We can all bear testimony to your endurance and bravery, and will treat you with all the respect due prisoners of war."

Gen. Pemberton then solicited a personal interview, which was granted by Gen. Grant.

At 3 P. M. the latter, with his staff, appeared on the hills where our advance works were. Here the party halted until Gen. Pemberton appeared, accompanied by Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery. On the crest of the opposite hills were rifle-pits and forts crowded with men In the space between, in a grove of fruit trees, figs, and peaches, met the contending heroes. Thousands of soldiers looked upon the strange scene.

The men who had been Lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico, now met as foes, with all the world looking upon them, the one his country's glory, the other his country's shame.

When they had approached within a few feet, there was a halt and a silence. Col. Montgomery spoke: "Gen. Grant, Gen. Pemberton." They shook hands politely.

It was evident that Pemberton was mortified. He said: "I was at Monterey and Buena Vista. We had terms and conditions there." Gen. Grant here took him aside and they sat down on the grass, and talked more than an hour. Grant smoked all the time. Pemberton played with the grass and pulled leaves.

What was said during that conference can only be judged from results. After a little more than an hour, terms were agreed upon, and the Confederates surrendered.

It was arranged that the Federal forces should enter at 10 A. M. next day, the 4th of July The rebels were all to be paroled on the spot, but surrender arms, &c. The officers were to be allowed to retain their horses and four days' rations, to be taken from the Confederate stores. This was certainly as much as General Grant could consent to grant to prisoners yet liable to exchange. It was policy, perhaps, not to subsist the rebels in so large number, or to endeavor to transport them at once to the North. Our work is to pursue and punish, and not to feed and fetch and carry the enemy.

From 20,000 to 30,000 prisoners, by this arrangement, fell into Grant's hands, along with their small arms, forts, defenses, guns, &c., &c., of the garrison at Vicksburg. Cannon are plenty, and in quality equal to the best in the Confederacy.

At 10 A. M., on the 4th—of the truly glorious Fourth — thrice glorious — as agreed, Gen. Steele's division marched into and garrisoned the city, the band playing national airs. Every soldier's heart was too full for utterance, and the old Union emblem floated above them. This flag was soon seen, in its own beloved colors, above the buildings where of late only rebel ensigns had met the breeze. Vicksburg was in loyal possession once more.

Not long after formal possession had been taken of the city, Col. Markland made his entrance and took charge of the Postoffice, and proceeded at once to establish Federal mail routes with the rest of the world.

Retirement of Hooker.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

The Government, if not rewarded with any great warlike triumphs, is at least successful in administering surprises to the country. The cards have once more been shifted in its military programme, and the card turns upon Major General George G. Meade, as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, in place of Major General Joseph Hooker, relieved. No reasons are given to the public, in connection with the unexpected act; but it is said, by those who fish for whispers in the bubbling atmosphere about headquarters, that General Hooker is relieved at his own request. We have no reasons to believe that this statement is substantially correct, and though the change comes upon us so suddenly, we were not entirely unprepared for its reception, from facts which have been in our possession for the last two weeks.

These facts are entirely honorable to General Hooker, and will not, in the least affect his soldierly reputation, or alter the opinions entertained by the judicious, that of all men he was the best qualified to direct the military fortunes of the Army of the Potomac. His views, however, were in some essential points, at variance with the views of the Administration, and he required a scope of authority over the forces in Virginia, which seems to have virtually grown into the question of his stay. The object of General Hooker was, to have a compact and homogeneous machine, responding in all its parts to the impulse given from the center, and capable by quick agreement and spontaneous sympathy of action, of counteracting with exactitude and vigor, the vast co-operations of the splendid force of Lee.

These were the aspirations purely of a soldier, and their object was simply "well made and reasoning war," and it is to be regretted that the President is not sufficiently disabused of the idea that our struggle is mainly a political campaign, to have been capable of a translation equal to the sterner features of the crisis. It is in that respect, chiefly, we are inferior to the rebels, and that, while we are shifting and shearing and shelving Generals, on considerations of patronage and equipoise, we are penetrated almost to the marrow by the Confederate sword. There is another reason, beside the ones we have alluded to, which made Gen. Hooker indifferent to the leadership, under the conditions that were prescribed

Hooker felt that the numerous and malignant cabals which had been formed against him, from the hour he frankly and honorably testified the truth against McClellan, had grown to be too powerful a fire to withstand, and it at once became a serious question with his patrotism, whether the perplexity, combined with the differences under which he and the Administration could not work, did not demand that he should wave the baton to a hand, which would not be trampled by such variances and obstacles? The public have seen how he decided, and we personally know, from frequent conversations in the camp with Gen. Hooker, that Meade was his chosen General, among all the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac. That soldier whom he so generously characterizes in his farewell address, as "a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many a well fought field," was his choice for a successor—nay, named by him, at Washington, as we learn, even during his last visit, in case personal mishap should befall him on the battle field. Small consolation, therefore, will it be for the unworthy crew, who in the interest of a chieftain entirely unknown to battle, have been endeavoring to destroy his usefulness and to touch him with undue reproach, to know this fact.

General Hooker retires like a gentleman and patriot, and the country will find that the sword which has flashed reflected glory on the escutcheon of the nation, at Palo Alto, Resaca, Cerro Gorgo, Chepultepec, and all the battles of the Valley of Mexico, which was a beacon for despairing courage in the fights of the peninsula when dastard leaders were shrinking in their distant tents, and which was the falling aerolite that at once left doubt and darkness upon the struggle at Antietam, will again be loyally devoted to its service at Baltimore or any where this superior commander may choose to indicate.

Whatever, therefore, malice may obtain of joy, out of this spectacle, it is at liberty to garner and put out an interest. For ourselves, though we deplore the circumstances which have brought about the retirement from leadership of the man whom we regard as the most brilliant soldier of the war, we have nothing to regret in our repeated advocacy of his claims and fitness for the chief command. His deeds are with the country.

In addition to the exploits of his earlier campaigns, his superb management of the retreat of Burnside across the Rappahannock, his brilliant surprise of Lee and masterly extrication of our forces after inflicting upon the enemy a vastly superior loss, and the three great leaps of twenty miles a day, with a hundred thousand men, by which he prevented Lee from pouring his legions upon Washington through the gaps of the Blue Ridge, are supports enough to justify all that we have urged; and to fully warrant the eulogium of Meade, which characterizes him as the eminent soldier whose glorious career will always be inseparable from the honors of the Army of the Potomac.

Tender of the "Olive Branch."

The Harrisburg *Union*, organ of the "democracy" of the capital of Pennsylvania, in publishing the news of General Meade's victory, proposes that the "olive branch" should now be held out to the southern people. In other words, while the thunder of rebel cannon is still reverberating along the Pennsylvania valleys, and hundreds and thousands of our sacred and mangled heroes, smitten down in defending Pennsylvania soil and the life of the nation, are coming up in ghastly columns from the bloody field, "democracy," overlooking all their noble service and careless of the dangers they have averted, deliberately proposes that the nation shall offer a truce, arresting our victorious army in its pursuit of the flying foe to enable him to consider propositions of peace which, crippled as he is, he would be sure to reject with scorn!

The men who can propose at this juncture a course of action so humiliating as that favored by this Harrisburg organ can seem only in the eyes of rebels, more contemptible than they will certainly appear in the eyes of the loyal soldiery whose courage has saved their homes and fields from desolation.

Terrible Riot in St. Louis—Five Persons Killed and Twelve Wounded.

A very serious disturbance, resulting in loss of life, occurred at Hyde Park, St. Louis, on the 4th. The lessee of the Park had advertised an entertainment, which was largely attended, quite a number of paroled soldiers being among those present. Considerable ill-feeling had previously existed between the lessee and the soldiers, which, when some of the latter became excited with the liquor which was freely sold, culminated in a row. A fight commenced between the barkeeper and persons whom he was waiting on, terminating in the bar-room being completely gutted. The police, who interfered, were savagely assaulted, and the melee gradually extended all over the grounds, much to the terror of the numerous women and children who were present.

The fact that the ascension of a balloon with a horse attached, which had been advertised, did not seem likely to come off, and the swindling practiced in relation to reserved seats for the spectators, also contributed to increase the anger of the tipsy crowd. The balloon was set on fire and some firebrands thrown upon a fire, going off in a remarkable style. A squad of soldiers next appeared on the scene, who made a rush upon the depredators who did not leave their work, and were then fired on. Four men were shot dead and about a dozen other persons, including a woman, were more or less seriously wounded. Some of the victims were inoffensive persons The whole affair seems decidedly mixed, from the account of the *Democrat*, which we condense, and it remains for the Military Commission who are to investigate it, to award the respective share of blame to different parties.

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LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, COMMERCIAL AND COUNTY BOOKS, AND

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY KIND,

MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Books Re-Bound

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS,

MUSIC, &c., &c.,

Bound in Any Style Desired,

From the lowest priced work to the highest style of the art.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY

DRY GOODS

A Little Cheaper at

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE."

We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

And all kinds of

Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

je3-tf

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots.

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS.

Officers' Zouaves.

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE.

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap18tf

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS

CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz., Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound, Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. dly

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. aug8-d&wly

The Saint Paul Press,

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

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Three months	10 00	5 00
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1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one half additional.

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3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

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8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts.

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINGS, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse or Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilto St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Abel Willoughby *against* Amherst Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Chapron, John Willoughby, Lorin C. Collins, Charles Pardee, William Bostwick, R. M. S. Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Pease, John D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix, and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1861, together with an amendment thereto, or further judgment in said action, duly made by said court, and bearing date on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1862, I, Daniel A. Robertson, Sheriff of said County of Ramsey, appointed by said Court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the sixth day of August, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey County, Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north one-third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty-six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots being fifty feet front on Roberts street, and one hundred feet on Fourth Street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers. Also, all those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Dakota and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The west half of the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section fourteen, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, and the south-west quarter of the north east quarter, the north half of the south-east quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section fifteen, all in township number one hundred and fourteen, north of range number nineteen west, containing in all 320 acres of land according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated St. Paul, June 19th, A. D. 1863.

DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
H. R. BIGELOW Plff's Atty. tu jes-5d

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the sum of nine hundred and four dollars and forty six cents ($904.46), which amount is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon that certain indenture of mortgage, which bears date November 11th, A. D. 1856, and was duly executed, acknowledged and delivered by Truman M. Smith, and Mary S. B. Smith, his wife, of the county of Ramsey, and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, to Sherman Smith, of Ridgefield, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, his heirs and assigns, to secure the payment of six hundred and eighty dollars ($680.00), and interest thereon, and was duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds of Ramsey County, Territory (now State) of Minnesota, as a mortgage, on pages 127, 128 and 129, in book H, of mortgages, at five of the clock in the afternoon, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1856; and no proceedings at law or in equity have been had for the recovery of said mortgage debt, or any part of the same:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the full power of sale which is in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, he premises and real estate described in and covered by said mortgage, as follows, to wit: Lot four (4) of block thirteen (13) in Warren & Winslow's Addition to Saint Paul, I said Ramsey County, according to the plat thereof, duly recorded in said Registry of Deeds in said Ramsey county, in which county said real estate is situated, will, with the appurtenances thereof, be sold at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in Saint Paul aforesaid, in the county of Ramsey aforesaid, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, the first day of August, A. D. 1863, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, to pay the said debt, and costs and interest by law allowed.

Dated Saint Paul, Minnesota, June 16th, 1863.

SHERMAN SMITH Mortgagee.
W. D. STOREY, Attorney for Mortgagee
tu je16-7w

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles L. Willes and Anna Maria Willes, his wife, to Asa Palmer, on the 25th day of October, 1855, to secure the payment of the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars, and the interest thereon, according to the terms of the promissory note of said Charles L. Willes, in said mortgage described; by which mortgage the said Charles L. Willes and wife conveyed to said Palmer and his heirs and assigns, the following described premises, to wit: Being the easterly twenty feet off of lot number seven (7), in block number sixteen (16), in Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of Saint Paul, in the County of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, said parcel of land fronting twenty (20) feet on St. Anthony (now Third) street, in said city of St. Paul, and running back by parallel lines, ninety-eight (98) feet, and which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Ramsey County, on the 25th day of October, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M. in book "P" of mortgages, pages 553 and 554; and, whereas, said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, were on the 23d day of November, 1860, by assignment in writing, duly executed and delivered, assigned and transferred by the said Asa Palmer to Moses Gleeson, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of said Ramsey County, on the 26th day of November, 1860, in book "B" of Assignments, page 42; And, whereas, said mortgage and the said debt thereby secured, were, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1862, by assignment in writing, duly assigned, transferred and set over, by said Moses Gleeson to David B. Herriman, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said Ramsey County, on the 15th day of June, 1863, in book "B" of Assignments, pages 308 and 309:

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and forty-one and 42-100 dollars:

And no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted, to recover said mortgage debt or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described; will be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of sale.

Dated St. Paul, June 19th, 1863.

DAVID B. HERRIMAN, Assignee.
HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Attorneys for Assignee. tu je23-7w

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8. 5 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,

Third Street, St Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.
mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
je26-1m* St. Paul.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office: Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn

P. S.—Plain and Fancy stitching done to order.
[je19 1an 1]

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Sees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any one all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used.

The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $53 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
fy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,.....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Cameroon; Turkish

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF *WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS,* &c.,

All of the very best material. Just received and for sale by
ap24-1y NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Fellocs, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.

Week's Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected a Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabasha-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of

SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863 je1-3m

NOTICE,

The Commissioned Officers of the 31st Regiment M. S. M., will meet on the 13th day of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of Hope Engine House, St. Paul for the election of the following officers: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 1 Major By order

CAPT. L. H. EDDY, Commanding.
☞ Staats Zeitung copy once. je13-1d

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Manufacturers of

Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers

For the U. S. Government.

We also manufacture a variety of

POCKET PISTOLS,

Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.

☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $2 per hundred.

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je11

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,
nov14-d1awly

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents,* inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brands of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lambs Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangement to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar9.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.

Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents. }

The State of Minnesota.

To the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this act on will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.

Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.

GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
ja 31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For ——
jan1-d1y

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL ..... MINNESOTA

ian29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
my6-1y St. Paul.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of

P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

1863. SEEDS. 1863.

Seeds! Seeds!

GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS!

DAY & JENKS,

DRUGGISTS, ST. PAUL,

DEALERS IN

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Clover, Red Top, Hungarian, Blue Grass, Orchard and Lawn Grass.

GARDEN SEEDS—By the pound, box or paper, in great variety.

FLOWER SEEDS—The largest and best assortment in the State—sent by mail free of postage at five cents per paper.

Ruta Baga and Tuculp Seed wholesale and retail.

mar28-d1w&w3m

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston
je13-da6m&w1y w

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and cheaper than any other establishment in this section of the country. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL P

$375 for a lot 50 feet by Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store

A lot on Minnesota st building.

Two Dwelling Houses, f

A beautiful lot 66 feet b trees. HE

St. Paul, May 14, 1863.

BOOTS AN

NEW YO

20 per

BUYIN

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NEW

113

One block a

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TO PROM

DA

Wild Ch

In Pint Bottles,

THE CITY.

FROST.—Persons who arrived in the city yesterday from places on the St. Croix; and also from portions of Dakota county, between here and Lakeville, report that quite a frost occurred in that locality on Sunday morning. We have no particulars as to the extent of the frost nor how severe it was, but have heard sufficient to show that in every case on damp swales near marshes on high ground—the corn, pumpkin and potatoe vines, &c., were killed.

We have not heard any such report from other portions of the State, and are of the opinion that the frost was not a general one, but confined to a comparatively small district.

The meteorological records of the State, which have been kept since the building of Fort Snelling in 1822, do not show a parallel to this phenomenon, and we are bound to believe that this July frost, like our present drought, is an occurrence that may happen once in a lifetime, but not oftener. Why untimely frosts, and droughts, and floods, and other calamities are sent at all, is a question each must answer for himself. But the present season seems to be prolific in meteorological phenomena. The intense heated term which preceded this frost, ending on Friday noon by a smoke, as though the day of Wrath had indeed come, was itself unprecedented, as was the frost which wound up the chapter of barometrical and thermometrical "fantastic tricks."

For the Press.

THE LAKE COMO CROSSING.—Days are passing away, and there is no commencement of a bridge over the railroad track at the Lake Como road crossing. Perhaps the community must be electrified again, with another accident. It will surely come, for it is just one of those crossings, close to the city, where the railroad employees think the people will take care of themselves, and the people think the trains few in number, the cars slow, and there is not much danger after all.

The question is asked, "Will the railroad company build the bridge?" If they will not, or cannot be forced, then Ramsey county or the township of Rose must do it. The people of the city forget that a bridge here is as much a benefit for them as for the few residents of the township. It is the best road for a pleasant drive leading out of the city; it is comparatively level, hard, and free from dust. The only disagreeable, hilly spot (now also a dangerous one) has been the gully the railroad company cut out to obtain dirt to fill up the adjacent swamp, over which the track goes. Being such a public highway, extending with connecting roads over 150 miles, it is a good suggestion to have a *stone-tunnel bridge* that will last forever, secure from fire, and comparatively so from decay. Rose township will do her share towards a bridge of this kind. What will the railroad company and Ramsey county do towards it? It has been estimated a stone bridge will cost about $1,200.

It is to be hoped Rose township will not let this matter sleep, but will speedily adopt measures to put a bridge across the track that will insure us all against accident. M.

A BOARD OF TRADE.—We noticed lately that the La Crosse merchants had established a Board of Trade. Dubuque has just followed suit. The *Times* says of it:

The object of the Board is to facilitate and protect the interests of Dubuque business men, to correct abuses, and establish just and equitable rules in trade. A concert of action has long been needed among the jobbers of this city, and we hope the present organization will not die from lack of interest.

Rooms have been rented in Woodworth's block, corner of Fourth and Main streets, which are to be fitted up in a convenient manner. The best commercial dailies of all our principal cities in the West and East will be kept on file in the rooms, and telegrams from the principal markets received daily.

We have several times, at the request of merchants here, urged the formation of a Board of Trade in this city, but as yet there does not seem to be any one willing to start the ball. Who will respond?

POLICE COURT.—The proprietress of an up-town house of ill-fame, with a quintuple array of blooming beauties, appeared before this tribunal yesterday on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. They admitted the error of their ways, paid forty-five dollars for the privilege, and departed to go and do likewise.

Mr. McKenzie, a disorderly gentleman from Stillwater, was fined $10. He was here a short time since, and was fined but five dollars then, but the Squire has commenced doubling on him, and if he don't want to disburse twenty dollars he had better stay at home the next time he comes to the city.

Gotlieb Carazeen was fined $10 for selling lager without a license, making a sixty-five dollar day for the city.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE 31ST REGIMENT.—The election of officers of the 31st regiment, M. S. M., came off at Hope Engine Co. House last night at 8 o'clock. The entire roster of company officers were present, and good humor and kindly feelings prevailed throughout the session.

The balloting was brief, only one ballot being taken for each officer. The result is as follows:

Colonel—Andrew R. Kiefer.
Lieutenant Colonel—Luther H. Eddy.
Major—Lorenzo Hoyt; Rose township.

SUPREME COURT.—*Fifth Day.*—Joseph Van Eman *vs.* Samuel Stanchfield. Argued and submitted.

Geo. Maxfield *vs.* Wm. Bierbauer. Argued and submitted.

Mrs. P. S. Williams *vs.* Elizabeth C. Randall. Argued and submitted.

Oliver P. Chandler *vs.* John Kent. Submitted on briefs to be handed in previous to the 1st of September.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl named Julia King, aged about six years, was severely injured on Sunday night by falling through the trestle work of the St. P. & P. R. R., near the depot, Lower Levee. The distance is near twenty feet. Fortunately Dr. C. Underwood was near at hand, and afforded such relief as was possible. It is thought that she was injured internally. Her situation is at least a critical one.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—Mr. F. M. Johnson, agent for the above machines, informs us that the demand is very large now. He sells one per day on an average. No wonder—for they are the *ne plus ultra* of a sewing machine. These new glass cloth-pressers and new hemmer and feller render them superior to any other style. Call in and see them. See advertisement.

JOURNAL OF A RESIDENCE ON A GEORGIAN PLANTATION, BY FANNY KEMBLE.—Here is a veritable account of the "peculiar institution," by one who has tried it—racy and piquant. Everybody should read it. Davenport has it, also many other new books. Davenport has a good assortment of Dickens, Lover, Lever, Mrs. Wood, and all the popular authors in cheap form.

MR. L. TWITCHELL, of the 8th Minnesota Volunteers, now clerk at General Pope's headquarters, whom our citizens will remember as principal of one of the first commercial schools in this city, was in town yesterday on his return to Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Twitchell was highly esteemed by his many friends while a resident of St. Paul. We wish him success while in the military service.

WE are pleased to learn that Samuel L. Conde one of Gen. Pope's clerks, while the General's headquarters were in this city, has been promoted to the position of Lieutenant and assigned to duty as aid on Gen. Smith's staff. This is a deserved promotion and we congratulate friend Conde on his success.

CAPT. T. M. NEWSON has been ordered to take charge of the Commissary Department at St. Cloud, Capt. Bond who has been stationed at that place being ordered to Glencoe.

I. O. O. F.—The members of St. Paul Lodge No. 2 are hereby notified to attend regular meeting to-night for election of officers and other business of importance.

WE are indebted to Jos. Ulmann, Esq., who returned home last night on the John Ramsey, for late Chicago papers.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the Oakland Cemetery Association, will be holden at the Banking House of Parker Paine, in St. Paul, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for the choice of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, for the year ensuing.

By order of
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, President.
P. P. FURBER, Secretary.
St. Paul, July 13, 1863. jy14-td

ATTENTION.—The members of the Eighth District, 32d Regiment State Militia are requested to meet at Weide's store, corner of Pearl and Broadway, on Tuesday evening the 14th inst., for the purpose of electing a Captain to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of J. Q. A. Ward to Major of the Regiment.

D. D. MERRILL, 1st. Lieut.

FIREMEN, ATTENTION!—The Board of Representatives of the Fire Department's Association will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the house of Minnehaha Engine Co., No. 2.

By order of the President,
J. H. MATHEWS, Secretary.

Steamboat and River News.

☞ The Ariel came in on Sunday, and will leave for below to-day at nine o'clock, to connect with the La Crosse line of boats. The Ariel draws almost no water at all, and slips over sand bars in gay style. She is fast and safe. Mr Holmes, her clerk, is an agreeable gentleman, and Capt. Houghton is a brick. So is pilot Lucky.

☞ The La Crosse *Democrat* says:

The gay little steamer Spray, which has just been built in La Crosse, made a trial trip on Saturday last. Her owners, Messrs. Moore & Co., are satisfied with the result. She has all the power necessary and will make good time, even against the heavy current of the Mississippi. She draws only eight inches and will carry a paying load in the trade for which she is designed, viz: the Root River. Moore & Co. intend to keep her busy the balance of the season, and propose to bring to market a large portion of the grain and produce raised in Root River Valley. If they can do this she will prove a valuable accession to the trade of our city.

J. H. Stombs has just finished a boiler for the steamer Golden Star, which is pronounced by good judges to be hard to beat. It is sixteen feet long and three feet in diameter, and is finished up in good style. Stombs is turning out excellent work.—*Ibid.*

Stombs was formerly a St. Paul mechanic.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

MONDAY, July 13.

INTERNATIONAL.

Hon Thomas Price and lady, Missouri; Miss Price, do; L D Wallridge and lady, St Louis; F E Matthews, St Louis; B A Squires, St Paul; C Babrick, St Peter; Col T B Campbell, St Paul; S S Eaton, do; Mrs Vandervort and family, Saint Louis; A F Freeman, New York; C T Kinehard, Rolla, Md; H M Dumphell and wife, St Louis; Mrs R H Bingham, St Peter; F H Eastman, Delaware, Ohio; Herman Baldwin, Chicago; Miss Julia C Baldwin, do; W F Merrill, White Bear Lake.

MERCHANTS.

S S Chapman, Chicago; R W Lemon, St Anthony; S S Abbott, Whitewater, Wis; F Peller, Anoka; Alex Cohen, Milwaukee; N F Webb, Wabashaw; Asa Brown, Hastings; Wm Brown, do; James Daniels, West St Paul; J M Kerlinger, Fort Ridgely; W F Cross, Red Wing; D H Downs, New York; S L Vawter and lady, St Anthony; R J Jones and lady, Fox Lake, Wis; W Crary, New York; E D W Murphy, St Anthony; Isaac Geer, do; G R Gilbert, Glencoe; D F Henry, Pittsburg; E T Wilder, Red Wing; Wm Adams, do; S Greenleaf, lady and son, Shakopee; James Dickson, Pekin, Ill; L Beckwith, do; D A Secomb, St Anthony; D W Coffin, Kokomo, Cal; J H Stevens, Glencoe; J R Ashley, Fort Ridgely; A M Hayes, Hastings; J H Moody, St Anthony; Miss Hiscock, New York; H M Keyes and lady, Michigan; A S Hall, Stillwater; J A Smith and wife, Unionville, Conn; John L Scofield, Northfield; W W Eastman, Minneapolis; D W Allen, Pike Lake; O De Grott, do; L L Baxter, Shakopee; F H Widstrand, Monticello.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

Geo W Patton, Anoka; D Twiggs, do; J D Plummer, Faribault; A B Watson, Winona; J Sloan; St Paul; E D Farmer, Ocako; V H Barnum, White Bear Lake; H W Taylor, Hudson S Buffum, New Hampshire; L Derley, Cottage Grove; H Vanvalkenberg, Minneapolis; C C Berkman, do; T Hale, do; Wm Forsyth, Stillwater; J K Black, Eden Prairie; I L Redding, Hastings; L L Ferry, do; Geo Battles, Stillwater; Geo Smith, Philadelphia; S A David, Red Wing; Daniel McCloud, Stillwater; A B Allen, Hastings; W J Vandike, do; A Allen, do; Julian Sexucal, Stillwater; Charles F Young, Wabashaw.

AMERICAN.

B F Sherman, Jr, Pembina; A B Curry, wife & two children, St Cloud; J E Brown, Milwaukee; Geo W McKenzie, Stillwater; Charles Ferrest, Hastings; N C Daniels, Freeborn county; F M Wilson, Red Wing; E F Warner, Red Rock; C McIntyre, Buffalo, Wright county; E M Wright, St Cloud; J R Bently, do; Fred Anson, Boston, Mass; E V Long, Warsaw, Ind; Francis Brown, Salem, Mass; D A Young, Red Wing; Wm Till, do; C H Baldwin, do; W H Clarke, White Bear Lake; Geo H Gorny, Minneapolis; Albert Lovell, Stillwater; Wm M McClure, do; F Buke, Minneapolis; M S Kellogg, St Paul; Wm F Cross, Red Wing; R M Wheelock, St Cloud.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Federal Defeat in North Carolina—Operations in the Vicinity of Vicksburg—Magruder and Smith Fast Augmenting their Forces—No Federals at Hanover Junction or South Anna Bridge.

The following items are taken from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 8th:

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., July 7.—Letters from reliable sources, dated Kingston, last night, report an engagement progressing between the retreating enemy and our forces, near Freebridge. It is supposed the enemy is cut off.

BOLTON STATION (via JACKSON, July 5.—Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the Yankee cavalry crossed the Big Black, and advanced into the interior, but were promptly met by Whitfield's brigade and driven across the river.

"A courier just in from Edwards' Depot says that the entire command of Gen. Osterhaus crossed the Big Black near that place last night. If so they will have warm work to-day.

"Grant is evidently feeling very uneasy in regard to events transpiring in his rear.

"There was very little firing at Vicksburg yesterday.

"NATCHEZ, July 4, (*via* MOBILE, July 5.)—A Commissary from the Trans-Mississippi Department says Vicksburg and Port Hudson are well provisioned.

"Gen. Lamar, of Texas, says that Gens. Smith and Magruder are fast augmenting their armies.

Gen. Taylor holds all the Southerners as prisoners who have taken the oath of allegiance to the enemy's government.

The *Dispatch* says of the movements around Richmond: The only information that we have of the enemy's movements north of this city is that brought by the trains on the Fredericksburg road, which arrived last night, for the first time in nearly a week past. They report that they could hear nothing of the Yankees, either at Hanover Junction or South Ann Bridge, and that the roads, the Central and Fredericksburg are now unobstructed.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Richmond *Dispatch* contains the following: "It is evident that Grant feels the pressure of the iron hand which Johnston has cast around him."

RALEIGH, N. C., July 6.—Some excitement was occasioned yesterday, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, at Warsaw. It is rumored that the enemy have gone back towards Newbern, but nothing is certain.

Gov. Vance addressed the people at the Court House this morning. All the citizens are being enrolled for the defense of the city.

FORT MONROE, July 9.—The Savannah *Republican* says "that President Davis lacks the power to appreciate military genius of the highest order. While he intrusts the management of our armies to such Generals as Lee, Beauregard, Johnston, Ewell, Bragg, Longstreet, and Hill, he fails to perceive that there is military genius of the highest order wasting in inglorious inactivity; that there are men in private life who could have brought this war to a triumphant close perhaps in a single campaign. Men of military science would have raised the siege of Vicksburg, driven the Yankees from our soil, hung Abe Lincoln and Seward, captured the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and dictated terms of peace from the top of Bunker Hill Monument. Why has not President Davis availed himself of this indigenous military genius?"

Southern Accounts of the Battle of Gettysburg.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday, July 8, contains a leader on the battle of Gettysburg. It says: "We feel as well assured that Gen. Lee, after he has met the enemy in a pitched battle, has inflicted a terrible defeat upon them, as we do that we are living and breathing." The *Dispatch* then alludes to a telegraphic dispatch announcing a great battle being fought on Sunday last, in which the Yankees were whipped with the loss of 60,000 men, and winds up as follows: "We already begin to see glimpses of peace, if this telegram proves true; but let us have no peace which we do not dictate ourselves."

The following is from the *Dispatch*:

"MARTINSBURG, July 6.—On Saturday night our centre fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. General Ewell and Longstreet flanked the enemy and gained the heights. Yesterday the enemy was routed, and Lee captured 40,000 prisoners."

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th says: "Our loss is estimated at 10,000 at the battle of Gettysburg. Between 3,000 and 5,000 arrived at Winchester July 7th. Generals Armistead, Barksdale, Kemper, and Garnet, are killed. Generals Scales, Perder, Jones, Heth, Anderson, Hampton and Hood are wounded. The Yankee army is estimated at 175,000. The fighting lasted four days, and is regarded the severest of the war, and the slaughter was unprecedented. The enemy is said to have fought well. We captured 40,000 prisoners."

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following:

"MARTINSBURG, July 5.—Gen Lee defeated the enemy in the battle of Friday last, but we lost 4,000 prisoners. Gen. Barksdale, of Miss., and Gen. Garnett, of Va., were killed, and Gen. Hood, of Texas, was wounded.

"MARTINSBURG, July 5.—On Saturday Gen. Lee had changed his front, and occupied the ground he drove the enemy from on the 1st and 2d. His whole army is in excellent spirits, and he is master of the situation. Gens. Pender and Picket are wounded; Col. Avery, of North Carolina, is killed, and Cols. Pennett and Parker are wounded.

"Ewell's wagons are re-captured.

MARTINSBURG, July 6.—Reports today all concur that there was a heavy fight yesterday, in which we defeated the enemy and drove him three miles. A vast number of prisoners are reported taken by Gen. Lee. The prisoners are on their way to Richmond via this place. This has been the bloodiest battle of the war. Our loss is very great.

The Yankees injured the pontoon bridges at Falling Waters, several miles from this place to-day, and captured three wagons.

Conway's Reply to Mason.

The Rev. Moncure D. Conway, whose correspondence in the name of the Abolition party with Mr. Mason has been already published, explains his position in the matter in the following letter to the London *Times*:

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—Absence from London has prevented my giving such careful attention to the correspondence between Mr. Mason and myself as was necessary to make the explanation which the public on both sides of the ocean will naturally expect from me.

In the correspondence as it stands there are three parties involved—namely, the Abolitionists of America, myself and Mr. Mason, with his Confederates.

As to the first, it was to pounce upon them and compromise them with their Government that Mr. Mason rushed into print so eagerly that, though only a little way from London, I did not receive his last letter until half a day after I had seen it in the *Times*. But I wonder that Mr. Mason did not see, what the Americans will certainly see, that my second note to him admits that my authority extended definitely only to the declaration that the Abolitionists of America were giving moral support to this war simply and only in the interest of Emancipation, and that when that issue ceased to be involved they would no longer sustain it; "but that, with regard to the special offer," I must write out and get a special authority. This left it yet an open question whether the leading Anti-Slavery men were "prepared to negotiate with the Confederate authorities." He springs his snare before they are in it. They are not compromised at all. They do, indeed, stand committed to an unwillingness to prosecute this terrible war for any less improtant aim than the complete wiping out of their country's crime and shame, but it has all along been their avowed position that they are, to quote Wendell Phillips, willing to accept anything, Union or Disunion, on the basis of Emancipation."

Then, of the Abolitionists, I alone am implicated by this correspondence. And here I am ready to confess that my inexperience in diplomatic and political affairs has led me to make a proposition the form of which is objectionable. Recognizing Mr. Mason only as an unofficial though representative Southerner, whose views would be a test of the disposition of the rebels on the subject of slavery, and anxious to afford that test to certain very eminent literary men in England, who acknowledged that the reply to such a proposition would decide their feelings with regard to the issue, I inferred hastily and improperly that the right to declare the object of the Abolitionists in the war justified me in sending the proposition to Mr. Mason personally. As this, my first "correspondence with the enemy," was undertaken only in the interest of my country, and was virtually a demand for the surrender of the enemy's capitol, I shall hope that the apparent disloyalty of it, of which I was unconscious, will be condoned by the country I meant to serve.

But Mr. Mason and his Confederates are implicated in this matter in a way to which I desire to call the attention of those gentlemen to satisfy whose minds I wrote the proposition, and of all others who think that the South is fighting for any worthier independence than impunity in permanently robbing another race of its independence.

In order to compromise the Abolitionists, Mr. Mason concedes that I had authority to make the offer of independence for emancipation. He acknowledges, on the strength of Mr. Garrison's letter of credit, that I had that authorization to which, when shown him, he had promised a reply. So the English public know now, with a clearness which my own blundering way of evoking such a question did not merit, what the reply of the South is to a proposition offering her "freedom," as she calls it, on the condition of her according the same to the millions whom she oppresses. Whether I had a right to make the offer or not, it is answered. The believer in the golden rule has only to ask himself what would be his interest in the success of the Northern arms if his own wife and children were to-day under the lash on a Southern plantation, now that we have Mr. Mason's assurance that every gateway except that of war is closed.

I am, &c., MONCURE D. CONWAY.
AUBREY HOUSE, Nottinghill, W., June 22.

VICKSBURG JUBILATION AT WASHINGTON.

Remarks by the President, General-in-Chief, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The city is the scene of great jubilation to-night in celebration of the fall of Vicksburg. Several public buildings are illuminated, and fireworks were sent up at the President's grounds. At 9 o'clock a band, accompanied by an immense crowd, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where loud cries were made for the President. The band then performed the national airs, when the President appeared at an upper window, and after being repeatedly cheered, he said:

"Fellow citizens—I am glad indeed to see you to-night, and yet I will say I do not thank you for the call, but I do most sincerely thank God for the occasion on which you have called. [Applause.] How long ago is it—eighty odd years ago, the Fourth of July—that, for the first time in the history of the world, a nation, by its representatives assembled, declared as a self-evident truth, that all men were created equal. That was the birthday of the United States of America. [Great applause.] Since then, the 4th of July has had several very peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished in framing the Declaration of Independence were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having framed it, the other sustaining it in a most forcible manner; and precisely fifty years after they had put their hands to that paper, it pleased God to take both from this stage of action. Those were indeed remarkable and extraordinary incidents in our history. Another President, five years after, was called from earth on the same day and month; and now, on this last 4th of July, when we have a gigantic war, at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the principle that all men were created equal; we have the surrender of the most powerful position of the rebel army on that day. [Cheers.] And not only so, but a succession of battles have been fought in Pennsylvania, near to us, continuing through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of the month of July, and on the 4th the cohorts of those who opposed the declaration that all men are created equal, turned tail and ran. [Great cheering.] I would like to speak in praise of the most gallant officers and men who have fallen in battle in the cause of the Union, but I shall not particularize, as I dislike to mention the name of a single officer, lest I might do wrong in the names I omit. Recent events bring up glorious names, particularly prominent ones. Having said this, I will say no more, but take some of your music." [Great applause.]

Gen. Halleck was called out and spoke at the War Department, saying that Grant had fought fifteen battles and won fifteen victories.

Secretary Stanton said he hoped the victories now won would continue. The late victory was over the rebels South and peace men North, and he belived the rebellion would soon be crushed out.

Secretary Seward then appeared, and said that he was obliged for the call, and congratulated each one on the event, that was as important to every individual as to the whole country. In the beginning he thought it was the part of the statesman and patriot to put the war off, if possible. If this was weakness, it had precedent in the example of Him who said, "Let Thy will, not mine, be done." He advised all to make sacrifices for the country just as long as they were required. He had every male child in the public service, and for himself had taken as file leader Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. Mr. Seward said he remained here to try and save the country; but, if it could not be saved, he was willing to die under its ruins and be buried under the pavements of the Capital, and trust to some avenging hand to retrieve the lost virtues and liberties of the nation. He had given up party. Let the past bury its dead. No temptation of any office could attract him until the country was saved. He knew there would be virtue and wisdom enough to rule in future. He then alluded to the importance of Vicksburg and the march of Rosecrans to the heart of the Confederacy, thus splitting it up. He concluded by calling upon each one to go to the defense of his country when called upon.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, spoke at length on Grant.

Secretary Welles made a brief speech in allusion to the importance of the victories just won.

Cheers were given, at all the speeches, for Grant, Meade and Rosecrans.

STATE NEWS.

STEARNS COUNTY.

From the St. Cloud Democrat.

SINGULAR CASE.—A few days since, we heard the facts of a strange case. About twenty years ago, a man named Lorenzo Doble, who lives in the Big Woods, felt in the left side of his neck a pain, which during the subsequent time moved down his back and side and into his thigh. While his side was affected he was compelled to remain in bed much of the time. Several days since he drew from the locality of the pain in his thigh *a needle*, and felt instant relief. Since then he has been steadily growing better and stronger.

FIRES.—Heavy fires are raging in the tamarac swamps east of the river and up Sauk River. So dry is everything that for several feet deep the ground is said to be literally burned up. The roots of the tamarac crackle like old leather.

MORE ARMS.—On Tuesday, the 200 additional stand of arms, that we mentioned last week, as to be sent, arrived. Let them not longer remain stored away useless, but be placed in the hands of the militia to be employed, and that effectively.

IMMIGRANTS.—Scarcely a day passes but families from some of the older States are seen on our streets going to farms in this portion of the State. Indian troubles do not seem to deter them, as they know that these must before long be settled. On the Fourth we noticed three teams from Iowa bound for Lake Henry in this county. They were all provided with stock, household goods, babies, &c.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

From the Mankato Independent.

SIOUX COMMISSIONERS AT MANKATO.—The Board of Sioux Commissioners will finish their business at New Ulm certainly by next Wednesday, and will commence their session at this place on Thursday. Up to Thursday night of this week, the Board had heard and finished up some 400 cases at New Ulm, and besides had visited the scenes of the late Sioux outbreak on the Cottonwood, in the neighborhood of Milford, and several other localities.

INDIANS SEEN.—We learn that a German residing about two miles from town, while out hunting on Saturday last saw two half breed Sioux in Nicollet County. He thinks he was not seen, as he hid in the bushes as soon as he saw them. They came within about thirty rods of where the boy lay. He says they were armed with United States guns, and revolvers, and all had blankets on tied around the waist. They all had feathers sticking in their hair. A party from town started in pursuit on Sunday, but without success.

From the Mankato Record.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Last week, Mr. Payne sold 175 acres of unimproved prairie land, situated on the south branch of the Watonwan, about ten miles from Garden City, for $500.

SEVERAL large loads of wool, from Garden City, passed through this place, a few days ago, for St. Paul.

GOVERNMENT STORES.—During the latter part of last week, and the whole of this week, a large number of teams have been employed in transporting Government supplies to this place, from the vacated posts at St. Peter, Le Sueur, and Henderson. Up to Friday about 150 loads of commissary stores alone had been brought here.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter to John. J. Porter. esq., under date of July 3d, 1863, says that he has this day, by direction of the Secretary of Interior, transmitted instructions to the commissioners to omit in the appraisement of the Winnebago lands, the selections of all such persons who "are so far civilized as to prefer to remain on their lands and who are willing to abandon their tribal relations, and also of all those who are now absent serving in the army of the United States," with the view of calling the attention of Congress to the subject at its next session.

What the Rebels got in York.

The requisitions made upon the people of York, Pennsylvania, by the rebels, were very heavy, but the hasty scamper of Early at the approach of our forces left the enemy's stomachs and the requisitions alike unfilled. The Harrisburg *Patriot* sums up the actual amount of the forced contributions which the rebels obtained as follows:

"Of the amount demanded they received before leaving $28,610 in money, and the following articles: 2,500 pounds sugar, 32,000 pounds beef, 1,200 pounds salt, 2,000 pairs boots and shoes, 1,000 hats, 1,000 pairs socks, 165 barrels flour and 300 gallons molasses. To raise the requisite number of boots and shoes, the committee had to take even those which were in the shoemakers for repair. The main body of Early's command left the town on Monday afternoon, taking the road to Carlisle, and the last of the troops left at five o'clock on Tuesday morning, in such haste that all their pickets were not recalled.

During their occupation of the town it is said the rebels did not molest private families. The citizens were treated with respect, and the railroad property not disturbed, except about thirty old cars at the shop for repairs. South of Glen Rock the road was not interfered with.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVE., July 13.

The principal failure in the money market here is that our city bankers, as well as those at all the interior towns between this city and Chicago, complain of the want of currency. Notwithstanding that government has issued $400,000,000 of paper, while many of the old banks have been simultaneously increasing their issues, the general business of the country has been increasing so rapidly since the war began that money, or rather currency, is scarcer than it was before a single dollar of legal tender notes was issued. It is quite evident that until the collapse comes, after the conclusion of peace, the business of the country will require for its convenient transaction very much more circulating money than was ever set afloat before. The want will soon begin to be partially supplied by the issues of new banks under Mr. Chase's act. These banks, called "National Banks," have their issues based on United States Stocks, and are consequently equal in value to the green-backs now in circulation, and must continue to be good as long as the Government stands. When this currency becomes plenty, it is to be hoped that it will displace all the rotten shinplasters based on the five million loan bonds, and other fictitious securities, some of which, we are sorry to notice, are still in circulation.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, July 13.

The dullness noticed in the Produce Market last week still continues. This may be attributed in part to the fall of gold, but more directly to the discouraging aspects of navigation. It is by no means certain that the river will be in a stage to ship grain again this season. If not, what is to encourage buyers in continue to purchase wheat, &c.? No wonder prices remain down at the lowest ebb—at a rate not a cent better than during the winter. But the report that, while 150,000 bushels of wheat are awaiting shipment, and that since July 1st only 1,500 have been shipped, is not calculated to stimulate the market much.

Wheat to-day has remained at about 85c for No. 1, and the receipts continue very small.

The Grocery Market seems to be without material change.

Dry Goods are dull, but no material alteration in prices is reported.

Wool is still slow of sale. The farmers are stubborn, and seem not to care whether they sell or keep their wool. The market was gradually advancing in the East, prior to the recent fall in gold, but since then has declined to 55@57c.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Flour dull and 5c lower. GRAIN.—Wheat dull; 2c lower—$1.12@1.25 for Spring; $1.19@1.30 for Milwaukee Club. Corn dull and a shade lower; 67½@68c. Oats quiet—70@70½c.
Pork quiet, a shade lower.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Gold 31½.
New York Central $1.19½; Erie 96½; Reading $1.65.
Stocks generally better.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF PRESS—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
juld&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassau St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers; and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public. I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling pubic, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

COPPER TOKENS OR MEDALS, Blanks, Dies, Business Cards and Collections, furnished cheap and in great variety. Also, National Union League Badges, Army Corps Badges, National Union League Dies, &c., at lowest jobbing prices.

A. OGDEN, No. 1 Clark Place,
jy7-1w Room No. 16, New York.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We have a consignment of the following goods to sell cheap for cash: Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, Ladies' Hoop Skirts, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Notions of all kinds. Auction sales every evening and special sales at 10 A. M., on Third-st., second door from the Merchant's Hotel, front the levee.

jy8 H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 9 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds		¼ per ct. prem
American Gold		40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,

250 Fulton Street,

Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK.
W. S. M'CLURE. C. M'CLURE.
B. F. BALLARD.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. White, Cash, Mechanic's B'k, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
K. H. Huntington, Adam's Exp Co, N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H. Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin.
jy10 1y

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 00 Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from Michael McGraw, town of Dayton, Hennepin Co., about the middle of June last, a three year old, bay horse colt, black mane and tail, and darkish legs, and star in the forehead; was last seen near Monticello. Any one giving information that will lead to his recovery, or will return him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

Dayton, July 6, 1863. jy9-d2w*

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

jy25-2w

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,

*Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863. NUMBER 165.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

Republican Union Convention.

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the State of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the Administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over a united Republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured,"—and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open, armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Secretary of State;
State Treasurer;
Attorney General;
Auditor of State;
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by Delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2	Morrison	1
Benton	2	Mower	2
Blue Earth	4	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Olmsted	6
Carver	3	Pine	1
Chisago	2	Ramsey	3
Dakota	7	Renville	1
Dodge	3	Rice	5
Faribault	1	Scott	2
Fillmore	9	Sherburne	1
Freeborn	3	Sibley	3
Hennepin	8	Stearns	3
Isanti	1	Steele	2
Goodhue	6	St. Louis	1
Houston	5	Wabashaw	7
Le Sueur	4	Winona	6
McLeod	1	Waseca	2
Meeker	1	Wright	3
Mille Lac	1	Washington	4

No Delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F. FISK, Ch'n.
WILFORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D. BLAKELY,
J. B. GILFILLAN,
BENJ. F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF A COPPERHEAD PEACE.

Our dispatches this morning more than confirm the magnitude of the outbreak in New York which was briefly mentioned yesterday. The copperhead leaven is working and behold the result. An armed mob virtually holds possession of the great metropolis of this country. The Mayor's and private residences are sacked and destroyed, buildings are indiscriminately fired, a loyal paper gutted, business suspended, public and private property demolished and the lives of thousands of peaceble citizens imperilled.

Advantage is taken of the absence of all the organized militia of the city, who are facing a common foe upon the field of battle, to inaugurate the "fire-in-the-rear" policy, and to destroy the very homes that for over two years blood has flown without stint to defend.

In the midst of this fearful tumult the Governor of that great commonwealth appears before the howling mob and implores them to desist, as he has sent a messenger to Washington "*to request the draft to be stopped.*"

On the Fourth of July a very *patriotic* multitude assembled at the Academy of Music in New York city, and among others, listened to an address from this same Governor Seymour. In the course of his remarks he gave utterance to the following sentiments, which, in view of subsequent events, will bear a careful perusal:

"Is it not true that those of our organization look upon this Administration as hostile to our rights and liberties; look upon our opponents as men who would do us wrong in regard to our most sacred franchises? I need not call your attention to the tone of the press, or to the tone of public feeling, to show you how, at this moment, parties are thus exasperated, and stand in almost defiant attitudes to each other.

Remember this—that the bloody and treasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a government. (Applause.) Can you tell when ambition, love of plunder, or thirst for power will indnce bad and dangerous men to proclaim this very principle of military necessity, public necessity, as a reason why they should trample beneath their feet all the laws of our land, and the institutions of our country.

When men accept despotism they may have a choice as to who the despot will be. The struggle then will not be, shall we have constitutional liberty? Then this Administration would find that in putting military rulers over us they had made military masters for themselves; for history teaches us that that General who will betray the liberties of the people for the purpose of gaining the favor of power, will, when opportunity occurs, seize power itself." (Applause.)

But one day intervened before the mob which he sought to instigate *did* "proclaim treasonable and revolutionary doctrine." Quailing beneath the responsibility which is thrown upon him of suppressing the fury he and kindred spirits have aroused, he seeks to stultify the Government by *stopping the draft*. Better by far that the city of New York should lie in ruins than to succumb to such a demand.

The time has arrived when the question must be settled whether loyalty has sufficient vitality to save the nation from ruin. It is as well to determine that now, as to leave it an open question liable to arise at any period of the war.

Wily and treasonable demagogues have stirred up the worst passions of the people and a triumph in New York would be a triumph throughout the country. We have no fears as to the final result. We have an abiding faith that the truly loyal element is strong enough to meet rebels on the field and insurrectionary copperheads at home. What we do fear is that the example will not be severe enough to prevent similar demonstrations elsewhere. No blank cartridges are necessary upon such an occasion, no "stopping of the draft" is to be thought of, but they should be met as we meet the foe upon the field and receive the same welcome that was extended to the armed hordes of rebellion in Pennsylvania.

It would be better if the instigators of this outrage could be placed in the front, but as they cowardly tremble before the tempest they have aroused it is necessary that an example should be made of those who are bold enough to practically carry out their teachings, and if the streets of New York are bathed in blood, upon the Copperheads throughout the country will rest the responsibility.

INDIANS IN WRIGHT AND MEEKER COUNTIES.

MAN SHOT AT NEAR CLEARWATER.

HE COMES WITHIN A HAT OF BEING HIT.

A Hundred Head of Cattle Recovered.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a report made by Lieut. Merrell, of the Tenth regiment, stationed at Manannah:

MANANNAH, Meeker County, July 10.

Col. S. Miller—Dear Sir:

About 9 o'clock, yesterday, I sent out six men to cut hay. When half a mile from the stockade they saw four mounted Indians driving off cattle. Three of the men turned back to get our horses—the other three kept on after the Indians. After driving the cattle nearly four miles, one of the men came close upon them and was discovered. The men on horseback might also have been seen at the same time by the Indians, for they broke into two squads, going rapidly in nearly opposite directions. It was so foggy and smoky at the time that objects could not be distinctly seen more than a quarter of a mile. Our men did not think it best to follow further, so they gathered up and drove back the cattle—about one hundred in number. I imagine there are many Indians at or beyond Kandiyohi lakes, from their visits in this vicinity.

Information has reached here that a farmer was shot at a few days since by Indians, within four miles of Clearwater, Wright county. Bows and arrows were the weapons used, and one of the arrows perforated his hat, which shows the narrow escape he made.

Col. Miller has ordered a detachment of men to scour Kandiyohi and Monongalia counties, and kill off the red rascals in that region.

A rumor prevailed yesterday of a man being pursued by Indians near Shakopee. He succeeded in reaching the town half dead with fatigue and fright. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the report.

THE New York *Herald's* report of the rejoicing in Washington over our recent successes says the Secretary of War was followed by the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, Hon. E. B. Washburne, and Senator Lane of Kansas, in eloquent and appropriate speeches, which were enthusiastically received and responded to by the thousands of people who had assembled to celebrate the glorious occasion.

ELIHU WASHBURNE, member of Congress from Illinois, has gone to Vicksburg to render aid to sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Washburne is brother of Surveyor General Washburne of this city; of General and ex-Congressman Washburne of Wisconsin, and also fellow-townsman of Major-General Grant.

NEWS ITEMS.

—About eleven o'clock on the night of the 6th, the members of the Union League of Philadelphia, accompanied by a band, attended by an immense concourse of citizens, proceeded to the residence of the wife of Gen. Meade, in Pine street, below Twenty-first street, in that city, and tendered her the complimentary honor of a serenade. The neighboring citizens flocked in until the crowd became utterly impassable. The band performed the Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia and other national airs, and just as Yankee Doodle died away Mayor Henry and Morton McMichael appeared upon the steps of Mrs. Meade's residence, and formally presented her the congratulations and good wishes of the citizens of Philpdelphia. They were greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheering. Mrs. Meade then very briefly acknowledged the courtesy, and retired amid deafening applause and cheers for herself and her husband, the victor of Gettysburg.

TESTIMONIALS ACCUMULATING.

Among the numerous *flattering* testimonials that we find in our exchanges concerning the telegraphic demise of Winslow, we clip the following from the last number of the Goodhue *Republican:*

Our columns teem with telegrams this week, and hereafter, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Cronse, the gentlemanly operator at this place, we shall be able to give our readers dispatches up to the very hour of going to press. Winslow, the former proprietor of the line, has sold out, after having imposed upon the public for several years, and the line has passed into the hands of gentlemen who will see that it is kept in proper repair, and that those who pay for news will get it.

CAPT. T. M. Newson has been ordered to take charge of the Commissary Department at St. Cloud, Capt. Bond who has been stationed at that place being ordered to Glencoe.

THE DRAFT.

How the Drawings were Made in Pittsburg.

The Enrollment in New York and Massachusetts.

19,000 MEN TO BE DRAFTED IN NEW YORK CITY.

MASSACHUSETTS' QUOTA 15,519.

An Editor Drafted in Rhode Island.

The draft under the Conscription Act has already commenced, Pittsburg, Pa., carrying off the honor of the first drawing. From the Pittsburg *Gazette* of the 8th, we gather the following:

The Enrolling Board commenced this morning to draft the quota required from the 22d District. They commenced with the First Ward, Pittsburg, and are going on regularly through the list of sub-districts. The manner of drawing is as follows: The names of all enrolled in each district are written on separate slips of paper, and when the quota of that particular district is to be drawn, the names are all thrown into a box-wheel. The Provost Marshal gives the wheel a turn, when a man who is blindfolded puts in his hand and draws one name out. This is read aloud by the Provost Marshal, and duly recorded by the clerks. Then another name is drawn in the same manner—the wheel being turned each time.

The drawing is public, but the room is small, and only a very few can be accommodated.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, 9th.

There was a good deal of excitement in the city yesterday, consequent upon the commencement of the draft, and during the drawing the office of Capt. Foster the Provost Marshal, was filled with a very anxious and deeply interested audience.

Among some of the more noticeable features were the following: The Enrollment Commissioner, Mr. Wm. H. Campbell, while busily engaged drafting others, was himself so fortunate as to "draw a prize." One of the clerks, Capt McHenry, was also drafted, as was the Ex-Provost Marshal, Dr. Herron. No one will be disposed, with these facts in view, to question the fairness of the drawing.

James H. Hopkins, Esq., who had been enrolled in two wards, was drafted in both.

In some instances two young men were drawn from the same family. This was the case with Mr. Houston, tailor, of Smithfield street, and James Hamill, champion oarsman, (who is now in the East, preparing for his contest with Ward,) and his brother, John.

The draft will be continued this morning at nine o'clock, commencing with the fifth ward.

In the 23d district the draft has been ordered, but owing to the absence of the Surgeon at the battle-field, the Board cannot proceed. He has been telegraphed to, and as soon as he returns Capt. Kirker, the Provost Marshal, will proceed with the draft.

THE NEW YORK ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of able-bodied men in the first nine Congressional districts of this State, in accordance with the act for calling out the national forces, is nearly completed, under the supervision of Provost Marshal Nugent. The returns from two of the districts are not full; but it is ascertained that the number of names taken amount in the aggregate to about three hundred thousand of these names were enrolled in this city; and it is estimated that after the necessary deductions for double enrollments and exempts, the number of men clearly subject to draft will reach ninety thousand, and the first class, which will be first called on, sixty thousand.

Several days must elapse before it will be possible to put the draft into successful operation. The general belief is, however, that the Government will not find it necessary to order any drafted men into the service.—*N. Y. Eve. Post, 8th.*

THE DRAWING TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, THE 13TH—THE QUOTA.

We have excellent authority for the statement that formal orders have been sent to this city from Washington for the draft to begin, and Monday next is the time set for the drawing. It is understood that Long Island and Staten Island are included in the order.

In some of the districts where the enrollment may not be complete it is possible the drawing will be postponed.

The names have in all cases been collected, but correction of the lists is deemed essential, as a matter of convenience; though the rights of no person could be jeopardized by the operations of the draft, from the fact that errors are to be rectified whenever they are discovered.

The number of men to be furnished by this city under the quota of 300,000 is 12,500, but the number of names to be drawn is about 19,000. As the enrolment includes nearly two hundred thousand names, three-fourths belonging to the first class from which the draft will be made, and the number of men of that class really liable to do military duty (deducting exempts) scarcely exceeds sixty thousand, it will be seen that a supplementary draft may be required to complete the quota. Certainly it is reasonable to infer that of the nineteen thousand persons whose names will be drawn, all who are liable under the act will be needed to complete the required number.

The quota of Brooklyn will equal four thousand men. It is estimated that the proportion of the "able-bodied" citizens within the ages and conditions prescribed for the first class is greater in that city than in New York.

The quota of Queene county is nine hundred men; of Suffolk, nearly seven hundred; and of Richmond (Staten Island) four hundred—the proportion of the respective counties of the troops called for.

The method of drafting is well understood. It need only be said, that the drawing in each of the districts will be performed by the enrolling board of that district, and that Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General Nugent, who had the chief supervision of the enrollment, is not charged by the law with the execution of any of the processes of drafting.

The three hundred dollar exemption clause will be made available by a very large proportion of the conscripts. The term of service, if present indications are to be relied on, will be a short one; it is even possible that no other than camp duty will remain to be performed by the drafted men, when they shall have been uniformed and prepared for the field.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 9th,*

THE MASSACHUSETTS ENROLLMENT.

The Provost Marshals of all the districts in the State, except three—the second, eighth and ninth, which have not yet reported their enrollment lists to the Provost Marshal General—have received orders to be ready for the draft as soon as possible, and as the different quotas are assigned, the drawing will soon take place. The total quota of the seven districts where the enrollment is completed, is 15,519, as follows: First district, 1,954; 3d, 3,072; 4th, 2,798; 5th, 1,851; 6th, 1,806; 7th, 1,775; 10th, 2,263. This is a heavy draft, but it is expressly stated that the State has received due credit for all men thus far furnished, and indicates that the government intends to make a substantial addition to the army, nearly 600,000.—*Springfield Republican 8th.*

NAMES DRAWN IN BOSTON WEDNESDAY.

The draft in the Third and Fourth districts of Massachusetts commenced on Wednesday morning. The Fourth district includes wards one, two, three, five, six, and nine, of Boston, the city of Cambridge, city of Chelsea, and the towns of North Chelsea and Winthrop. The draft took place at the Provost Marshal's office, Sudbury street. The names were drawn from the box by deputy provost marshal Wm. H. Gardner, the wheel being turned by a boy.

The quota required is as follows: Boston, 3,077; Cambridge, 745; Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Winthrop, 375; Roxbury, 840; Brookline, 144. Among the names drawn in the Third district yesterday were those of Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Abbott Lawrence, and Joseph F. Cabot. In all, 1,066 men, or a full regiment, were drafted during the day in the two districts. The remainder of the quota was to be made up by a draft on the following day.

THE DRAFT IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Provost Marshal of the eastern district began the drafting in Providence on the 7th. The names in four wards were drawn. The announcement of the names of the drafted was received with great good-humor Several colored men were among those drafted. The drawing continued on the 8th. It also began in the western district on the 8th.

AN EDITOR DRAFTED.

One of the editors of the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* has been caught in the meshes of the draft. He takes the matter philosophically, and thanks his numerous friends who, in the kindness of their hearts, have offered to serve as substitutes—in the editorial chair.

THE DRAFT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A draft has been ordered in New Hampshire for 9,000 men.

AN ESTIMATE.

From the number which are to be drawn in a single State, an approximate estimate for the other States can be obtained. The number to be drawn in Rhode Island is 2,881, to which fifty per cent. is added for exemptions; this would make the proportions of the conscripts to the whole population of the State (females and children included) as 1 to 40.-41, or in other words, about one person in every 41.12 will be drafted. Taking this as a basis of calculation, the number of men that will be called for from the New England and Middle States (Maryland excepted) will be as follows:

	Popnlation.	Number drafted.	Acutal No.
Maine - - -	628,279	15,550	10,367
New Hampshire	326,073	8,070	5,380
Vermont - -	315,098	7,797	5,198
Massachusetts	1,234,066	40,464	20,309
Connecticut -	460,147	11,134	7,426
Rhode Island -	174,620	4,321	2,881
New York -	3,880,735	96,034	64,023
New Jersey -	672,017	14,155	9,427

In the above table the second column of figures gives the number of men to be drafted, and the last column the actual number wanted for the service after allowing fifty per cent. for exemptions.

On this basis the call will be for about 300,000 men for the whole North. Of course allowance will be made in the quotas of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio for the militia they have sent into the field for the present emergency. This will reduce the number to be drafted in those States, though not very considerably.

New Advertisements.

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

In connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER for sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags, ropes and old printed papers. Jy15-tf

TAKEN UP.

The subscriber has taken up a dark red COW, brindle head and legs, rather old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away. BRIDGET MALLY,
Jy15-3t* Near the German Catholic Church, St. Paul.

AUCTION SALE OF FIXTURES OF A DRUG STORE, ALE, WINE, &c.—Will be sold on Thursday, July 16th, at the store of R. & J. M. Warner, cor Third and Wabashaw streets, at 10 o'clock A. M., a set of Drawers and Shelves of Drug Store, Office Desk, a lot of Champagne, Cider and Bottled Ale, &c.
Jy15-2t R. & J. M. WARNER, Auctioneers.

LATEST NEWS,

By Telegraph.

TERRIBLE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

3,000 COPPERHEADS IN ARMS.

The Tribune Office Gutted.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS BURNED.

POLICEMEN MURDERED.

Gov. Seymour Sends to Washington to Stop the Draft.

MAYOR OPDYKE'S HOUSE SACKED.

MORGAN TEN MILES IN THE REAR OF CINCINNATI.

RAILROAD TRAINS INTERCEPTED.

SHERMAN PURSUES AND ATTACKS JOHNSTON.

He Defeats Him and Captures 2,000 Prisoners.

GRANT PAROLED 31,277 PRISONERS.

RUMORED SURRENDER OF PT. HUDSON WITH 18,000 REBELS.

BRAGG RETREATS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Rosecrans Captures 4,000 Secesh.

MORNING REPORT.

MORGAN'S RAID.

CINCINNATI, July 14.

Morgan's forces crossed the Big Miami, at Vienna last night, burned the bridge behind them. Passing through Burlington and Springdale they crossed the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, at Glendale, at six this morning, moving towards Camp Dennison.

It is not known that any damage was done at Glendale or to the Hamilton and Dayton road.

Telegraphic communication is still open with Hamilton.

Morgan's men are reported much jaded and will have to rest.

Six of Morgan's men were captured at Milford, Clermont county, on Sunday night, and four more at New Boston.

CINCINNATI, July 14—9 A M.

Morgan's forces reached Miamiville, on Little Miami this morning, tore up the track, and arrested the accommodation train coming west. The train put back to Loveland.

FROM VICKSBURG AND PORT HUDSON.

CINCINNATI, July 14.

The *Commercial* has Vicksburg advices to the 8th.

Gen. Grant had finished paroling the rebel prisoners.

They number *thirty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-seven,* (31,277.)

The General officers captured include: Lt. Gen. Pemberton; Major Gens. Stephenson, Forney, Bowen and Smith; Brig. Gens. Lee, Taylor, Herbert, Cummings, Burton, Sharpe, Harris, Moore, Baldwin and Vaughan.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman moved in the direction of the Big Black river, with a large army.

On the following day he met Johnston drawn up in line of battle.

A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Johnston's defeat and the capture of 2,000 prisoners.

Gen. Frank Blair is reported in possession of Jackson.

The rumor was in circulation that Port Hudson had surrendered to Banks on the 5th, with 18,000 prisoners.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.

A terrible accident occurred here this evening while the 12th Michigan battery was marching through the streets.

A caisson exploded instantly, killing two artillerists and a driver on the rear horse. A boy who was walking on the street at the time was mortally wounded, and has since died.

A suspicious character, supposed to be one of Morgan's spies, was arrested here this evening.

LATER FROM ROSECRANS.

CINCINNATI, July 14.

The *Commercial* says Mr. Wm. Swinton of the N. Y. *Times* arrived last night direct from Rosecrans headquarters.

The main body of Bragg's army has retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta. It is presumed that the bulk of his forces have been sent to Richmond to garrison that place.

Rosecrans has taken four thousand prisoners during the late forward movement.

Our army is in high spirits and splendid condition.

CONFLAGRATION.

DETROIT, July 14.

A destructive fire occurred at Bay City, Mich., on Sunday afternoon. A large portion of the town is reported to be in ruins. No particulars.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.

At latest accounts from New York, up to six o'clock last evening, the riot had not abated, but was increasing in fury.

A number of elegant dwelling houses had been rifled of their contents and burned, policemen stoned and beaten to death, and a great number of persons more or less injured by the infuriated devils.

The mob is said to have been instigated and led on by one Andrews, of Virginia, who has figured somewhat conspicuously at recent copperhead meetings at Cooper Institute.

He addressed the rabble while the work of destruction was going on, reviling the administration and counselling resistance to its law.

Mayor Opdyke has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to put down the riot, and establish order at all hazards.

Gov. Seymour has been sent for, and was expected to arrive last evening.

At 4 o'clock yesterday the mob was said to number 3,000, all armed, and bent on indiscriminate destruction of everything in their way.

NEW YORK, July 14, via N. Y. & Erie Line.

Superintendent Kennedy is badly, but not fatally injured.

About 7 o'clock P. M., yesterday, a crowd gathered aroud the *Tribune* office, commenced yelling. A few men attacked and gutted the publication office, but were dispersed by the police, after firing a few shots.

The riot is still raging.

Governor Seymour has just telegraphed to Albany for all the military that can be raised and sent here.

BUFFALO, July 14.

This city is filled with rumors regarding the New York riot, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source. The telegraph lines to New York are still interrupted, and no reports can be got except from newspapers carried by railroad to Albany.

It is reported that the track of the Hudson River Railroad has been torn up for some distance.

It is thought the draft will have to be postponed in Buffalo for want of sufficient force to protect the officers.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The *Bulletin* says we learn from Washington, on excellent authority, that an attack on Charleston was to have commenced on Thursday last.

A fleet of iron-clads, under Admiral Dahlgren, was rendezvousing at Port Royal and Edisto, at last accounts. A number of wooden vessels have been furnished with Whitworth guns and otherwise fitted to take part in the attack.

Gen. Gilmore has command of a large land force which is to co-operate with the Navy.

The present plan is first to attack and take the batteries on Morris Island. If they are captured, it is expected their big guns will be turned upon Fort Sumter and the iron-clads be thus aided in reducing the Fortress.

LEE FALLING BACK.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

The *American* has a special, dated Hagerstown, July 12, which says:

Early this morning it was discovered that the rebels had fallen back from Funkstown. Kilpatrick's cavalry then pushed forward and occupied the place after slight resistence.

The armies of Meade and Couch are within a few hours march of Lee's army.

EVENING REPORT.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14, 3 P. M.

The *Post* says that bodies of rioters today visited the large manufacturing establishments, forcing laborers to join them, forbidding the loading of ships, &c.

Up to this hour several houses have been sacked, including Mayor Opdyke's. Conflagrations are occurring momentarily, and the mob, which seems to be divided into separate crowds, are bent on plunder, pillage and robbery of persons.

The merchants have held a meeting, and about 200 have just marched up Broadway, to enroll themselves as a special police.

There have been several collisions between the military and police, in which the rioters got worsted.

Detachments of troops with two pieces of ordnance, under Col. O'Brien, charged on the rioters at 9 o'clock, on the 14th inst. Three rounds of blank cartridges were fired from the cannon, and the mob hastily dispersed, promising to come back soon with arms.

A company of infantry was stoned in Pitts street, when the Lieutenant ordered the company to fire, which it did, killing several of the scoundrels, the rest fleeing.

Four o'clock P. M.—The brokers held a meeting and organized themselves into companies for immediate service. Similar meetings are being held in different parts of the city.

All the stores down town are now closed. The armories and arsenals and public buildings are fully garrisoned.

Some 5,000 effective troops are expected in the city this evening.

The mob is quite dense in the City Hall Park, where Gov. Seymour addressed it stating that he had sent his Adjutant General to Washington, to request the draft to be stopped, and implored the crowd to respect property and persons, and the State would see that all would be made satisfactory.

4.30 P. M.—All omnibuses have stopped running, and the horse cars also under threat of the mob.

A body of infantry and artillery are stationed at the Hudson River railroad depot, to protect it from a large mob congregated there.

A large pork packing factory was burned by the mob this morning, and also a block of nine buildings, including a planing mill, on 29th street.

The mob this morning took possession of a tenement block on 34th street, but were driven out by the infantry who shot and killed several.

The mob set on fire a school house in 17th street, but the fire was extinguished.

The mob attacked a detachment of marines near Delaney street, when the latter fired, killing three and wounding six.

A MOB IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.

A mob attacked the *Mercury* office Monday night, but were finally driven off by the police. This morning numerous rioters went to New York.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

MORGAN'S RAID IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 14.

Morgan's forces crossed the Little Miami Railroad, between Loveland and Camp Dennison to-day, and captured a train of three coaches and one baggage car, and burnt it.

They had a slight skirmish at Camp Dennison, and burnt fifty Government wagons near Loveland.

They left in a south-easterly direction, and are reported having passed Batavia. They are respecting private property, only taking fresh horses and subsistence.

Since crossing the Ohio river, Morgan has cut seven railroads, all of which have sustained serious damage.

All trains are now running as usual.

—A statement is going the rounds of the press that the Gen. Farnsworth, killed in the Gettysburg battle, is Gen. John F. Farnsworth, member of Congress from Illinois. This is an error. The latter has resigned his position, and is now in the town of Woodstock instead of being the victim of sad obituaries.

—The draft takes place at once in Rhode Island. There are to be drawn 2,850, and 50 per cent. more as an allowance for exempts.

New Advertisements.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK,

A Banking Association organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "An Act to authorize and Regulate the Business of Banking," approved July 26, 1858, showing a Statement of the following items on the morning of the first Monday of July, in the year 1863, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Due from the Stockholders of this Bank, Capital Stock not paid in	$20,000 00
Stocks on deposit with State Auditor at their par value	30,000 00
U. S. Legal tender Notes	16,110 00
Loss and Expense account	929 04
Post Office Currency	10 96
	$67,050 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$50,000 00
Registered Bank Notes received from Auditor and not returned	$18,000
Deduct Registered Notes on hand	950
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in circulation	17,050 00
	$67,050 00

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
RAMSEY COUNTY.

E. S. EDGERTON, President, and D. A. MONFORT, Cashier, of the above named Bank, being severally sworn, do say that they are respectively the President and Cashier of said Bank, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true and correct statement of the condition of said Bank, on the first Monday, being the sixth day of July, 1863, before the transaction of any business of said Bank, on the morning of that day, according to the best of their several and respective knowledge and belief; and that the place where the business of discount and deposit of said Bank is carried on, is in the said County of Nicollet.

E. S. EDGERTON, President.
D. A. MONFORT Cashier.

Subscribed and Sworn to by both Deponents, before me, this fourteenth day of July, 1863.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Notary Public,
Jy15-1t Ramsey County, Min.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK OF MINNESOTA,

A Banking Association organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "An Act to authorize and Regulate the Business of Banking," approved July 26, 1858, showing a Statement of the following items on the morning of the first Monday of July, in the year 1863, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, except to Stockholders and Brokers	$38,925 12
Due from the Stockholders of this Bank	18,892 50
Over Drafts	2,913 65
Stocks on Deposit with State Auditor, at their par value	22,300 00
Promissory Notes, other than or Loans and Discounts	17,927 08
Specie, $2,89.84; Cash Items, U. S. Notes, $12,900.00; Bank Notes and Checks, $5,514.00; State and County Orders, $77.49	21,181 42
Loss and Expense account	1,543 87
	$123 684 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$25,000 00
Registered Bank Notes received from Auditor and not returned	20,337 00
Due to Banks	2,106 91
Due Depositors on demand	76,240 42
	$123,684 33

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
HENNEPIN COUNTY.

R. J. MENDENHALL, President, and R. J. BALDWIN, Cashier, of the above named Bank, being severally affirmed and sworn, do say that they are respectively the President and Cashier of said Bank, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true and correct Statement of the condition of said Bank, on the first Monday, being the sixth day of July, 1863, before the transaction of any business of said Bank, on the morning of that day, according to the best of their several and respective knowledge and belief; and that the place where the business of discount and deposit of said Bank is carried on, is Minneapolis, in the said County of Hennepin.

R. J. MENDENHALL, President.
R. J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed and sworn to by both Deponents, before me, this eleventh day of July, 1863. WM. K. MCFARLANE
Jy15-1t Notary Public, Min.

MESSRS. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

Bankers, 34 Wall Street, New York,

Have received instructions from Washington to continue as Agents to supply the

U. S. "5-20" Bonds, at Par,

As heretofore. Jy15

FOR RENT,

The two story frame building at the west end of the Bridge. To a good tenant, the terms will be low enough to equalize the Bridge toll. Enquire of H. WEBBER,
Jy15 Third street, above the P. O.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

The Battle Field at Gettysburg.

SCENES AFTER THE FIGHT.

Extortion of the Pennsylvanians.

Twenty Cents Charged for a Bandage for a Murdered Soldier!

NUMEROUS AND INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

GETTYSBURG, July 7.—The history of the great battle cannot now be either fully or truthfully written. The ignominous retreat of the enemy, and the pursuit of our own forces, renders the gathering of facts and lists of casualties very difficult. A thousand and one incidents remain untold, and they are all of the most interesting character. I have a dozen themes, all pressing for mention in this letter, and scarcely time for doing justice to one of them.

One of the most important is the extent of our losses. There are all sorts of wild estimates, some of them too, I am sorry to say, by gentlemen of the medical profession, who ought to know better. I have carefully culled all the reports yet in, and though the fighting was the severest of the war, yet I do not see how the actual casualties can exceed seventeen thousand, and probably will not go above fifteen thousand. Several thousand men are counted among the missing, but they are not prisoners—they are on a grand straggle, and the country from Frederick to Westminster, to Hanover, to Gettysburg, and back again to Frederick, swarms with loose men away from their commands—luxuriating among the farmhouses as long as their money lasts, and safe from the gobble of provost guards, of which, by the way, nobody has seen any lately.

The country must not over-estimate the results of the victorious contests of last week. True, people were famishing for a success at the hands of the Army of the Potomac, and having got it, they applaud to the skies. It is already better than Antietam, and it may be a great deal better, but let not false reports be born only to be extinguished in bitter disappointment.

And to our captures. Whoever is so sensational as to pen the deliberate falsehoods with reference to the number of prisoners and guns captured, should at once be compelled to wear a straight-jacket. Either thing could be easily verified—the first by going to the Provost-Marshal-General, and the second by going to the chief ordnance officer. I applied at the former's office last evening, and learned that the number of prisoners, including rebels wounded, thus far reported was nearly eleven thousand. I know now that we captured no artillery whatever, and the enemy none from us.

But there is one thing the country cannot have too much of—sympathy for the fallen—or cannot give too much of—aid for the wounded, and unstinted praise for the valorous ones, whose steady and unflinching courage have turned the tide of successive disaster into a sweeping and surging victory—let a nation be truly thankful.

And *apropos* to this, let me make it a matter of undeniable history that the conduct of the majority of the male citizens of Gettysburg, and the surrounding county of Adams, is such as to stamp them with dishonor and craven-hearted meanness. I do not speak hastily. I but write the unanimous sentiments of the whole army—an army which now feels that the doors from which they drove a host of robbers, thieves and cut-throats, were not worthy of being defended. The actions of the people of Gettysburgh are so sordidly mean and unpatriotic, as to engender the belief that they were indifferent as to which party was whipped. I will give a few instances.

In the first place the male citizens mostly ran away, and left the women and children to the mercy of their enemies. On their return, instead of lending a helping hand to our wounded, and opening their houses to our famished officers and soldiers, they have only manifested indecent haste to present their bills to the military authorities for payment of losses inflicted by both armies. One man yesterday presented a Captain with a bill for *eighteen rails* which his men had burned in cooking their coffee! On the streets the burden of their talk is their losses—and speculations as to whether the Government can be compelled to pay for this or that. Almost entirely they are uncourteous—but this is plainly from lack of intelligence and refinement. Their charges, too, were exorbitant—hotels, $2 50 per day; milk 10 and 15 cents per quart; bread, $1 and even $1 50 per loaf; *twenty cents for a bandage for a wounded soldier!* And these are only a few specimens of the sordid meanness and unpatriotic spirit manifested by these people, from whose doors our noble army had driven a hated enemy. I wish it to be understood that the facts I have stated can be fully substantiated by many officers high in rank, as well as by what I personally saw and experienced. This is Adams county—a neighbor to Copperhead York, which is still nearer to the stupid and stingy Berks.

Of course there were some bright exceptions to this conduct, and one or two that came to my notice, I desire to allude to here, for they richly deserve it, having interspersed a bright oasis in this desert of shameless indifference and discourtesy—a shamelessness which refused Miss Dix and her lady nurses board, because they "didn't want to be troubled with boarders."

In honorable contrast to this sordidness was the conduct of Prof. Stoever and his amiable wife. As many as twelve wounded Union soldiers at once lay upon his dining-room floor, receiving from himself and Mrs. Stoever constant care. His spacious yard was for days a free ordinary, where our men ate their fill, without money and without price not only, but with that hearty and cheerful welcome which so reanimates the weary. In his cellar he concealed three Union officers for three days while the town was in possession of the rebels—anxiously determined to save them from arrest and the Libby Prison. His wife fed them stealthily during that time. This generous man encountred Mr. Wilkeson while searching for his son's body, and overcame him wholly with his tender outpouring of sympathy and offers of service. He subsequently sought him out and compelled him to come to his home and take food. The next day, as Mr. Wilkeson was passing the Professor's door to an undertaker's, he placed his little son on the watch for him, and as Mr. W. returned he went out and tenderly forced him in, and showed him a room prepared for his use so long as he should stay in Gettysburg, and then insisted upon his sitting down to a tea table generously and elegantly spread for him and five other strangers.

Squire Samuel Donborrow, living near Two Taverns, five miles east of Gettysburg, for days fed scores of men and officers, including Gen. Meredith, wounded; kept his wife and servants cooking constantly, and provided large amounts of food for the wounded, and for all this he refused compensation. He has a noble son in the army, who he would have thus done by. He came home to see his father, and that father blessed him as they parted, and said: "My son, I wish to save your life if I can; don't expose yourself to needless danger, but reflect credit upon your family—do your duty." And that son, now two years a soldier in the Reserves, does his duty.

In Maryland, I am happy to say, there were few cases of extortion. The contrast between the two States was marked. Articles of food were freely provided and sold at very moderate prices. The towns of Middlebury, Taneytown, Liberty, Union Bridge and others, will long be remembered by our soldiers.

A few more incidents of the battle may be interesting here.

John Burns, a resident of Gettysburg, about fifty years of age, took his own shot-gun and joined in the battle on Thursday, in defense of his home. He fought very bravely, as was shown by his receiving five wounds, none of them serious, however,

On the evening of the second day's fight, the rebels charged on Battery B, First Pennsylvania artillery. A rebel Lieutenant jumped over the works, and demanded of the Captain the surrender of the battery. The Captain responded by knocking him down and taking forty of his men prisoners.

The First New Hampshire battery was located on a rise of ground, with a small grove of timber close in the rear. When the rebels were advancing across the open plain the men left their pieces, heavily shotted, and secreted themselves in the grove. The rebels perceiving this, supposed the pieces deserted, and came on at a rapid rate. When within short range the men rejoined their pieces, and opened a terribly destructive fire upon them, which caused them to break and fall back precipitately, with large numbers killed and wounded. The Nineteenth Massachusetts, Col. Devereux, took three stand of colors, the Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Fifty-third Virginia regiments. A portion of the battle field, the importance of which was immense, and the contest for which has not been fully described, was the extreme left flank, which the enemy endeavored to turn with so much desperation. When the Fifth corps was put into position, it, in fact, supported the Third corps, in part relieved it, and was extended out on the left, to lengthen our lines, and checkmate the enemy's flanking attempts. Ayres' division was on the left of the Third corps and the Third brigade of the First division, (then commanded by Gen. Barnes, the brigade of Col. Vincent) was detached and sent to guard the extreme left flank. Here some of the most desperate fighting of the day occurred. Col. Vincent, a brave and highly accomplished officer, was soon mortally wounded, and taken from the field. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Col. James C. Rice, of the Forty-fourth New York. The command had hardly gotten into position, and thrown out a heavy line of skirmishers, before two brigades of Texas and Alabama troops made a desperate charge against their position, with the purpose of passing between our line and the mountain (Wolf Hill) immediately on our flank. They made five or six desperate attempts to accomplish this purpose, pressing up to within fifty yards of the line of our gallant brigade, which fought with great desperation—slaughtering the enemy by hundreds. But Col. Rice saw the great importance of the position and determined to hold it—a determination in which the fire-proof brigade sustained him most gallantly. Not a man or officer was allowed to flinch; ammunition got low, but was quickly re-supplied; the struggle became more and more deadly; many officers were falling when Col. Rice sent to General Sykes for reinforcements, so that he could advance and take possession of the mountain, a third of a mile to the front beyond. Five regiments

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

of Crawford's Reserves came under Col. Fisher. They were placed in a strong position and Col. Rice then ordered the Twentieth Maine, Col. Chamberlain, to advance and take possession of Wolf Hill, which he gallantly did, taking twenty-five prisoners, including several officers.

The brigade took, all together, over three hundred prisoners, including two Colonels and fifteen commissioned officers, over four hundred stand of arms, saved all of our dead and wounded, and those of the enemy, and held at night his entire ground. One-third of the brigade was killed and wounded. Col. Rice's disposition of the troops in action, and his ordering the advance so that we rested our flank on the mountain, were highly praised by his superior officers. Fifty dead rebels were buried in front of the position of the Twentieth Maine and Forty-fourth New York, and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania brought in nearly a hundred of the enemy's wounded.

Great grief is expressed at the loss of Col. Vincent, whom they all admired and respected as an accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier. He was wounded in the groin, and though still living, is not expected to survive many hours.

L. L. CROUNSE.

FROM THE TOWN TO THE BATTLE FIELD.

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 6.—Passing out of Gettysburg by the Baltimore turnpike, we come in a few steps to the entrance of the cemetery. Little of the enclosure remains save the wicket gateway, from which the gates have been torn. The neat wooden fence thrown down to facilitate the movement of our artillery became absorbed for fuel and in various other uses, as the soldiers made their camp on the spot. A few palings scattered carelessly around are all that remain. The cemetery was such as is usually to be found near thrifty towns of the size of Gettysburg. None of the monuments and adornings were highly expensive, though all were neat, and many of them bordered on the costly. The place was kept with considerable care, as is evidenced by the few traces of horticulture that remain. The eye is arrested by a notice prominently posted forbidding the destruction or mutilation of any shrub, tree or stone about the place, under severe penalties. The defiance that war makes against the civil law, and the overthrow of many of society's customs, is forcibly apparent as one peruses those warning lines.

TRACES OF THE STRUGGLE AT THE CEMETERY.

Monuments and headstones lie here and there overturned. Graves, once carefully tended by some loving hand, have been trampled by horses' feet until the vestiges of verdure have disappeared. The neat and well trained shrubbery has vanished, or is but a broken and withered mass of tangled brushwood. On one grave lies a dead artillery horse, fast decomposing under the July sun. On another lie the torn garments of some wounded soldier, stained and saturated with his blood. Across a small headstone, bearing the words "To the memory of our beloved child, Mary," lie the fragments of a musket shattered by a cannon shot. In the center of a space enclosed by an iron fence and containing a half dozen graves a few rails are still standing where they were erected by our soldiers, and served to support the shelter tents of a bivouacking squad. A family shaft has been broken in fragments by a shell, and only the base remains, with a portion of the inscription thereon. Stone after stone felt the effects of the *feu d'enfer* that was poured upon the crest of the hill. Cannon thundered and foot and horse soldiers tramped over the sleeping place of the dead. Other dead were added to those who are resting here, and many a wounded soldier still lives to remember the contest above those silent graves.

POSITION OF A BATTERY.

In passing from the cemetery along the crest of the ridge where our line of battle stood, I first came upon the position occupied by some of the batteries. This is shown by the numerous dead horses lying unburied and by the large mounds which mark where others have been slightly covered up. There are additional traces of an artillery fight. Here is a broken wheel of a gun carriage, an exploded caisson, a sandspike and, the numerous peculiarly colored paper covers that accompany fixed ammunition. In the fork of a tree I found a Testament, with the name "Charles Durrale, Corporal of company G," written on the fly leaf. The guns and the gunners have disappeared. Some of the latter are now with the column moving in pursuit of the enemy, others are suffering in the hospitals, and still others are resting where the bugle's reveille shall never awaken them.

EVIDENCE OF HOT WORK.

Moving to the left I find still more severe traces of artillery fighting. Twenty-seven dead horses on a space of little more than one acre is evidence of heavy work. Here are a few scattering trees, which were evidently used as a screen for our batteries. These trees did not escape the storm of shot and shell that was rained in that direction. Some of them were perforated by cannon shot, or have been completely cut off in that peculiar splintering manner that marks the course of a projectile through green wood. Close by where this fighting took place are piled a large number of muskets and cartridge boxes that have been collected from the field. Considerable work has been done in thus gathering the debris of the battle, but it is by no means complete. Over all the ground are scattered muskets, bayonets and sabres, our own being indiscriminately mingled with those of the rebels.

BURIAL PLACES OF THE FALLEN.

My next advance to the left carries me where the ground is thickly studded with graves. In one group I count a dozen graves of the Twentieth Massachusetts, near by those of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, and close at hand an equal number from the Twelfth New Jersey. Care has been taken to place a headboard at each grave, with a legible inscription thereon, showing whose remains are resting beneath. The headboard is usually made from the remnant of a box that may have served its purpose, and become useful as a box no longer. In a few instances they appear to have been made from fresh lumber, with special reference to their present use. On one board the comrades of the dead soldiers had nailed the back of his knapsack, on which his name was painted. On another was a brass plate, bearing the soldier's name in heavily stamped letters.

CITIZENS SEARCHING THE FIELD.

In the orchard in rear of this house was the position of the rebel batteries during a portion of the attack upon our left. Fifteen of their horses lie dead on the ground, swollen to an enormous size. As yet the citizens have made no attempt to bury the putrefying masses. All over the field are numerous men from the country, engaged in gathering whatever is of value. A few are merely in search of relics, but the most of them are bearing away any and everything that they consider to be of any pecuniary value. Here in this orchard field I find a countryman engaged in cutting the harness from one of the dead battery horses, and preparing to carry it from the field. Another has collected a dozen blankets, dropped by soldiers in the heat of the engagement. Another walks past me with three of the best muskets he can find on the battle field. Sentries have very properly been posted where they can take from visitors all that is of value to the government.

THE REBEL DEAD.

Retracing my steps before reaching the extreme left I return to the centre of our position on the Cemetery Hill. I do not follow the path by which I came, but take a route along the hollow, between the two ridges. It was across this hollow that the charges were made in the assaults upon our position. Much blood was poured out between these two swells of land. Most of the dead have been buried where they fell, or gathered in little clusters beneath some spreading tree or beside clumps of bushes. Some of the rebel dead are still uncovered. The first that meets my gaze I come upon suddenly, as I descend a bank some three or four feet in height, to the side of a small spring. He is lying near the spring, as if he had crawled there to obtain a draught of water. His hands are outspread upon the earth, and clutching at the little tufts of grass beneath them. His haversack and canteen are still hanging to his side, and his hat is lying near him. His musket is gone—either carried off by his comrades, taken by some relic seekers, or placed in the accumulated heap by our own soldiers.

ANOTHER CORPSE,

a few paces distant, lies, with its hands thrown upward, in the position taken when the soldier received his fatal wound. He was probably killed instantly while standing upright, and fell backwards as he expired. His clothing is not torn, no blood appears upon his garments, and his face, though swollen, has no expression of anguish. Twenty yards from him are the remains of a body cut in two by a shot or shell. The grass around him is drenched in his blood, that even the rain of yesterday has not washed away. His gun is shattered in pieces, evidently by the same missile that killed its owner, and is lying ten feet away. As I move forward I find another corpse, evidently that of a rebel who was struck while in the act of taking aim over his musket. His hands are raised, the left extending beyond the right, and the fingers of the former partly bent, as if they had just been grasping the stock of a gun. One foot is advancing before the other, and the body is lying on its right side. To appearances it did not move a muscle after receiving its wound.

ADDITIONAL HORRORS.

The body of another rebel attracts my attention by a singular circumstance. The face is discolored in the extreme, black as that of the purest Congo negro. The hands are as delicate as those of a lady and of snowy whiteness. With the exception of the face, the body is but little swollen, and there are no signs of the commencement of decomposition. Several bodies that I find show blackened faces, but no others than this display such a contrast between the color of the face and hands. Near a small white house on the rebel line lies the body of an officer, evidently a lieutenant or captain. His right arm is extended, as if to grasp the hand of a friend. All possible positions in which a dying man can fall, can be noticed on this field.

SHELLING GEN. MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.

The little farm house on the Emmettsburg road, where General Meade held his headquarters during the cannonade, is most fearfully cut up. It is already known how General Lee masked his artillery and opened with one hundred and thirty pieces at the same moment. Two shells in every second of time fell around those headquarters. The shells tore through the little white building, exploding and scattering their fragments in every direction. Not a spot anywhere was safe. One shell through the doorstep, another in the chimney, a third shattering a rafter, a fourth cutting off the legs of a chair in which a staff officer was seated; others severed and splintered the posts in front of the house, howled through the trees by which the dwelling was surrounded, and raised deep furrows of the soft earth. At the fence in front of the building the horses of aids and orderlies were standing. A dozen of the frightened animals fell by the rebel projectiles, and others broke away and fled in the wildest fright towards the rear. One staff officer, and another and another were wounded. Strange to say, amid all this iron hail no one of the staff was killed. Every man stared death full in the face, and had little prospect of escaping unhurt. Rarely in the history of war has there been a scene to equal this.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Gen. Forey Occupies the City of Mexico.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

HAVANA, June 30.—By the French steamer Vera Cruz, of the St. Nazaire line, which left Vera Cruz on the 16th and arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 22d, we have important news from Mexico, brought us from Santiago by the Spanish steamer Pajaro del Oceano, which arrived here yesterday morning. The French army occupied the city of Mexico on the 3d inst., and Gen. Forey took formal possession on the 10th. On arrival of the French army at Mexico a deputation of the foreign Consuls left the city to apprise the General-in-Chief that no resistance would be made, and another, composed of citizens, carried the same information to Gen. Bazaine, requesting his speedy entrance, to prevent the disorder likely to arise in a city without a government, the President, Bonito Juarez having, with the officers and official archives, escorted by the garrison, consisting of about 6,000 men and some artillery, retired to San Louis Potosi, which city has been declared the capital of the Republic. The French, we are told, have sent a division of troops against it, and it is reported that, in case a stand cannot be made, Juarez and the capital will remove to Guadalajara, and thence the route laid down is Zacatecus, Victoria (Durango), and Chihuahua. We are told that Forey was received in Mexico with the greatest enthusiasm; that the streets were strewn with flowers; a *Te Deum* was chanted in the cathedral; that illuminations and fireworks testified the joy of the people for the arrival of the army which is to bring them civilization, order, justice, peace, and true liberty. These are the French accounts, however, and the official dispatches speak of the "delirium of the people, who threw themselves before Forey and his staff." (How fortunate the streets were so well covered with flowers!) The French and Mexican flags were over the cathedral—that of France alone on the national palace, and only that of Mexico over the municipal buildings.

A public concert was given in the public square on the evening of the 11th. Allegorical triumphal cars paraded the streets, &c.

The Marquis de Gallifet, who was wounded at Puebla, goes in the Vera Cruz to France, carrying the keys of the city of Mexico, and bearing the trophies of the prowess of the French eagles in Mexico. Two men-of-war have left Vera Cruz with 600 prisoners—officers taken at Puebla—and two more are to start shortly with 700 more.

Gen. Cuillor and his brigade again infest the roads and plunder all who pass, there being no one to restrain them now.

Forey issued a proclamation to the Mexican people, but it is couched in such general terms as to mean nothing, and consists of expressions of good will and desires for the prosperity of Mexico.

Almonte will be elected President rather through the majority of French bayonets than by Mexican votes, and then follows the surrender of Sonora.

Rank in the Army.

The question of rank between the Major Generals of the army has been decided by the Board of Officers to which it has been submitted by determining the following order of precedence:

Major General McClellan, appointed May 14, 1861, to take rank from same date.

Major General Fremont, appointed July 1, to the rank from May 14, 1861.

Major General Banks, appointed June 5, to take rank May 16, 1861.

Major General Dix, appointed June 14, to take rank May 16, 1861.

Major General Butler, appointed May 16, to take rank May 16, 1861.

The decision is upon two grounds: 1st, that an appointment may be ante-dated by the President, as in Gen. Fremont's case; and, 2nd, that in the order in which the names stood in the list when the appointments were sent into the Senate determines the rank between Generals Banks, Dix and Butler, without regard to the actual date of appointment by the President.—*Washington Republican.*

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H. KNOX TAYLOR.

je3-tf

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS

CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. aug-d&wly

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

Be Square.	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one half additional.
2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.
3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at begins per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)
4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.
5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.
6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.
7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.
8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.
9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in procuring the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilto, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 14½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar3-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, Golden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec1 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.
We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price Lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
jel4-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John R. Irvine and Nancy Irvine his wife, mortgagors, to William D. Lewis, mortgagee, bearing date, and duly acknowledged by said mortgagors, on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1859, which said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the mortgagee and his assigns, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, on the third day of October, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in Book "P" of Mortgages at pages 465, 466 and 467; which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of five thousand two hundred and fifty one dollars and thirty-five cents ($5,251.35-100) and interest according to the condition of two certain promissory notes made by said John R. Irvine, payable to the order of said mortgagee, and bearing even date with said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due, and is actually due and unpaid, upon said notes and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents ($6,672.50.)
And the said mortgagee did, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, pay certain delinquent taxes upon the mortgaged premises, to the amount of $475.96, and did thereafter, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1863, pay certain other delinquent taxes upon said premises to the amount of $71.30, for which several sums he has taken and now holds receipts of the person authorized to receive such taxes, and which sums with interest from the day of the payment thereof respectively, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, (amounting at this date to the sum of $577.38), the said mortgagee will claim, and collect with and as part of the amount secured by said mortgage, making the entire amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest upon the said mortgage, including the sums so paid for taxes with interest thereon to this date the just and full sum of $7,749 83.
And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;
The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate and lying in Ramsey County, Minnesota, known and designated as lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in block numbered forty-six (46), of Rice & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul; also lots numbered twelve (12) and thirteen (13), of block numbered sixty-nine (69), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), in block numbered seventy-one (71), and lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered seventy-seven (77), of Dayton & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul, according to the plats or maps of said Additions respectively, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
Dated St. Paul, June 10th, A. D. 1863.
WILLIAM H. ENNIS, Mortgagee.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE, Attorneys for Mortgagee. w je10-7w

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.
For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.
All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.
The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.
Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.
CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Graindine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLTS and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!
5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.
Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.
mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.
80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to
H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
je25-1m* St. Paul.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.
Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of
Forty-Five Dollars
A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,
Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.
☞ Northwestern Office: Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.
P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19 1an 1]

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
Directly opposite Steea' Furniture Store,
Third Street,
Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.
It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.
It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of
ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
No Machine covers so great a range of work. ☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*
FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.
No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.
Runs more quiet than any other Machine.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.
A child of ten years can
ADJUST THE NEEDLE,
As easily as an experienced operator.
They give universal satisfaction wherever used. The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.
They range in price from $55 to $115.
☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜
Hemmers and all necessary tools included.
G. W. BALCOCK, Agent.
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota sts., St. Paul.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—
JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale low, by
je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.
TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.
SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, RENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material. Just received and for sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 151 Third street, St Paul.
J. B. BRADEN.
ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.
Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,
Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:
One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.
Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.
Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.
A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.
Lots 7 and 8 in block 27, St. Paul Proper.
There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.
The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.
Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.
☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863 je4-3m

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, St. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.
On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.5 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.
7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.5 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.
Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.
The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS
On Cars of Day Express Trains.
Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 50 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.
Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
ST. PAUL, MIN.
my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.
FOR SALE.
Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.
TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York,
SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY
Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents,* inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSCLATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.
☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.
LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-2m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.
In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

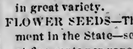
STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.
{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents. }
Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.
The State of Minnesota.
To the above named Defendants:
You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take Judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.
Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.
GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For ——
jan1-d1y



DR. DeMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST,
(Office in French's Block,)
Third Street, near the Post Office,
SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.
Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,
my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of
P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

1863. SEEDS. 1863.
Seeds! Seeds!
GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS!
DAY & JENKS,
DRUGGISTS, ST. PAUL,
DEALERS IN
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Clover, Red Top, Hungarian, Blue Grass, Orchard and Lawn Grass.
GARDEN SEEDS—By the pound, box or paper, in great variety.
FLOWER SEEDS—The largest and best assortment in the State—sent by mail free of postage at five cents per paper.
Ruta Baga and Turnip Seed wholesale and retail.
mar28d1w&w3m

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,...Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Lawson,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moore.....Boston
ja13d&ulin&w1y w

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,
Third Street. Saint Paul.
The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the
LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT
OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Watches,
CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,
Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a
FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,
My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES.
All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.
Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated
American Watches.
Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of
HAIR WORK
Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and LOWER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.
All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.
Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.
ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.
ST. PAUL PROPERTY.
$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.
A first-class Stone Store on Third street.
A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.
Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.
A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH
USE THE
DANDELION
AND
Wild Cherry Bitters.
In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.

THE CITY.

POLICE.—Officers John Pendergast and John Patterson have been removed from the force by the Mayor, on charge of having been found off their beats. They urge in defence, however, they were called off on duty, and offer to prove this fact should an investigation be had. They have demanded the Court of Inquiry, and intimate that other heads will be ready for the guillotine if such an investigation is held.

I. O. O. F.—The installation of officers of St. Paul Lodge, No. 2, came off last night. The ceremony was conducted by Isaac H. Conway, Deputy Grand Master for this District. The following officers were installed:

N. G.—Sherwood Hough.
V. G.—Wm. R. Miller.
Rec. Sec.—J. Fletcher Williams.
Per. Sec.—T. Jennings King.
R. S. to N. G.—Chas. D. Strong.
R. S. to V. G.—Ferdinand Knauft.

The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and highly prosperous as regards its finances.

THERE is an unusual amount of sickness and mortality among children just now. It is a species of summer complaint, or dysentery, and originates very likely from the eating of unwholesome fruit and meat. Parents cannot be too careful about the diet of their children at this season of the year, as a number of families have lost little ones recently.

ACCIDENT TO A HORSE.—A horse belonging to John Austin, the mail carrier to Fort Snelling, broke his leg yesterday. Mr. Austin was compelled to relieve the poor animal of his suffering by shooting him. It was really pitiful to see the poor brute quivering with pain, and yet nothing could be done for him.

MILITARY.—The officers' school of Instruction in Armory Hall is progressing finely. Capt. French, the instructor, is drilling them from A to Z, in all the rudiments and branches of company tactics. There is not one who will not come out an experienced soldier, fit to command, if he only half tries to learn.

SUPREME COURT—*Sixth Day.*—But very little business was transacted yesterday, the case of Robert A. Smith, County Treasurer of Ramsey County, vs. James Stinson, being the only one argued.

WE admire the architectural genius of the individual who devised that heavy threshold for the south Capitol gate. You can now break your neck or leg, with equal ease, while making your exit from the enclosure.

WE join with the *Pioneer* in urging that a water mark be fixed on the centre pier of the bridge, in order to show the stage of water, its rise, fall, &c. No better place could be got for it, and such a water record is really needed.

A VERY NEAT ARTICLE.—The Initial Stationery Packet, containing three sizes of best quality note paper with envelopes to match, having initials neatly stamped upon them. Price of package only fifty cents. For sale at Merrill's Book Store.

PETER ON'S Magazine for August is received at Merrill's.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

TUESDAY, July 14.

INTERNATIONAL.

D J Schuyler, Chicago; Chas Doty, U S A; C Briggs, Kenosha, Wis; C M Fraserner, Chicago; T N Husted and lady, New York; Mrs Armstrong, Evansville, Ind; Mrs Huff, do; Mrs Hooker, do; F Schutenberg and daughter, Stillwater; Mr & Mrs Chas Kittridge, Hastings; Clarence E Eaton, New York; J W Falls, Memphis, Tenn; W Woodworth, Dubuque; C Bronson, Chicago; F C Prentiss, Cleveland; S Chamberlain, do; G Nutter, Boston; S Merrell, Randolph; R B Langnon, Joliet.

MERCHANTS.

W H Anderson, Shakopee; J Mankenson, St Anthony; D Tibbetts, Lake City; R Butters, Kasota; Capt R B Young, Belle Plaine; V P Van Rensslar, Hudson, N Y; C E Russell, Waterburg, Vt; W S Eaton, Rochester; J F Andrews, St Anthony; C Bolds wife and three children, Defiance, O; Thos C Jones, Maine; A J Heady, Ind; E Stevens, do; L Fletcher, Minneapolis; C L Metzner, Belle Plaine; W S Chapman, Minneapolis; D J Blanke, St Louis; C Cross Lake City; L B Woolson, Belle Plaine; David Santord, City; N N Thom son, St Paul; E Holmes, Carver; C W Whitcomb, Forest City; Chas Doty, U S A; H J G Croswell, Monticello; M Heffeman, Cincinnati; W W Strait, Jordan; C Briggs, Kenosha, Wis.

AMERICAN.

C A Widstand, Minneapolis; Peter Schrappel, do; J W Williams, Cannon Falls; J M Fustis, Minn; G Weaver, Prescott; C D Goldthwait, Houston county; J D Carson, Freeport, Ill; C DeMuth, do; J G Garfield, do; A V Rollins, do; J B Smith, Rockford; J H Clarke, do; R Sloan, Grand Tour, Ill; E Slosson, do; A J Billings, Excelsior; W H Grant, St Paul.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

Wm B Johnston, Montreal; C P Boylon, St Paul; W P Ellis, Minneapolis; P Parker, do; W Altenberg, Pt Douglass, L C Wyckoff, Francouia; J N Clement, Prescott; D D Price, do; A H Rose, Hanging Rock; Markham Black, Cottage Grove; Wm Draper, do; James C Frost, Anoka.

The Law in Mr. Conway's Case.

The following is the law enacted by the last Congress, for punishing persons in foreign countries holding correspondence with the enemies of the United States. It will be observed that it meets Mr. Conway's case precisely:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person, being a resident of the United States, or being a citizen thereof, and residing in any foreign country, shall, without the permission or authority of the Government of the United States, and with the intent to defeat the measures of the said Government, or to weaken in any way their efficacy, hold or commence, directly or indirectly, any correspondence or intercourse, written or verbal, with the present pretended rebel Government, or with any officer or agent thereof, or with any other individual acting or sympathizing therewith; or if any such persons above mentioned, not duly authorized, shall counsel or assist in any such correspondence or intercourse, with intent as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor exceeding five years.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where the offence is committed in any foreign country, the District Court of the United States for the district where the offender shall be first arrested shall have jurisdiction thereof.

How Near Disaster we were at Gettysburg.

The following, from "Agate's" Gettysburg correspondence with the Cincinnati *Gazette*, may account for the apparently slow movements of the Army of the Potomas since its victory:

HOW NEAR DISASTER WE CAME.

Yet, we were near defeat. Our ammunition grew scant; the reserve ammunition train was brought up and drained; but for that we should have been left to cold steel. Brigade after brigade had been thrown forward to strengthen the line; as the rebel attack drifted back over the fields there stood in the rear just one single brigade that constituted the entire reserve of the Army of the Potomac. Forty thousand fresh troops to have hurled forward upon that retreating mass would have ended the campaign with the battle; but for forty thousand we had that one wasted brigade. The rebels were soon formed again, and ready for defense—the opportunity was lost.

FROM THE 1ST MINNESOTA.

Mr. John M. Brack of this city has favored us with the following letter from his son, who is a member of Company C, First Minnesota:

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG, July, 5, 1863.

My Dear Father:

It is with feelings of gratitude to our Heavenly Father that I sit down to write you a few lines informing you that I have passed through this battle in safety, and have come out without a scratch.

I cannot give the particulars in this letter as I have not time. It was as hard a battle as this army ever fought. It commenced on the evening of the 2nd inst., and lasted until dark on the 3rd. The army fought as it never did before, and we have gained a decided victory. The rebels are retreating, and Gen. Sedgwick is following them up.

We captured over 10,000 prisoners, and the field is covered with their dead.

Our loss has been very heavy. In our division the loss is 1,700 killed and wounded. The old First is about used up. Out of three hundred and twenty men that went into the fight, forty-four are killed and one hundred and sixty-two wounded. Four officers are killed and thirteen wounded.

Our Company went into the fight on Thursday but our line broke and we were deployed as skirmishers in the rear of the line. Capt. Farrell closed up the company and took them in. We lost seventeen men.

Capt. Farrell was mortally wounded and died at half past twelve yesterday. Lieut. Mason was wounded. First Sergeant Howard was wounded in the arm. Sergt. Luppen killed, Sergt. Kreiger wounded, Corporal Squires wounded, and eight others. But I must close as we have orders to march.

Marshall Sherman of our company captured a stand of rebel colors of the 28th Virginia regiment.

The Winona *Republican* contains the following extract from a private letter:

"We lost two hundred and twenty-seven men in killed and wounded. I am sorry to say that Charley Goddard was wounded, as also was Charley Ely. They are both doing well. Capt. Periam is mortally wounded. Col. Colville was wounded in the leg; Lieut. Col. Adams through the lungs; Major Downey in the leg; and many others whose names I cannot give. On Friday we were shelled by one hundred and thirty pieces of artillery. In the last charge, Corporal Wright of Minnesota City was killed. Chester Durfee of Rollingstone was wounded in the leg. Our regiment captured two stands of colors. We have one hundred and four men left in the regiment."

We find in the New York *Times* of the 8th, the following names additional to the above:

Capt. Muller, company B, killed.
Capt. Messick, company H, killed.
Lieut. Bruce, company I, killed.
Lieut. May, company B, slightly wounded.
Lieutenant Sinclair, company B, slightly wounded.
Adjutant Terrell, slightly wounded.

Terrible Riot of Dock Laborers.

ONE MAN SHOT, TWO NEGROES DROWNED, AND A NUMBER HORRIBLY BEATEN.

INFERNAL OUTRAGES OF A BRUTAL MOB.

From the Buffalo Express, 7th.

For a second time within a year our city has been disgraced by a murderous riot among the dock laborers. For some time a feeling of intense bitterness, which has frequently manifested itself in unprovoked assaults, has been entertained by the Irish dock laborers towards the negroes employed about the wharf and upon vessels. Yesterday afternoon between one and two o'clock, an unfortunate fracas between a young man named John Laughlin, and one of the latter blew the smouldering embers of resentment into a fierce flame of fury, which was taken advantage of by some of the most violent ones, to incite an indiscriminate and ferocious attack upon the colored men, and for hours the lower part of the city was a scene of murder, sickening brutality and terrible excitement, without a parallel in our local history.

The affray which formed the prelude to the riot, occurred on the corner of Mississippi and Ohio streets. Laughlin, we are informed, met the negro, and addressed him in an insulting manner, provoking a dispute, the result of which was that he drew a pistol and shot Laughlin in the right shoulder, inflicting rather an ugly wound. The negro then ran as far as Illinois street, where he was headed off by some Irish laborers, knocked down, and beaten in a most horrible manner. He would have undoubtedly been murdered outright, but for the timely interference of two officers, who, with great difficulty, rescued him from his infuriated assailants, placed him in a wagon, and started to drive to Police Station No 1. By this time a crowd of some two hundred laborers had collected, who pursued the officers, and made the most desperate efforts to wrest the negro from them; but they drove steadily on through a storm of stones, clubs and other missiles, and although several times nearly overpowered, finally reached the station in safety. The baffled and maddened mob turned back in search of another victim, and discovered a colored man near the Wadsworth Elevator, hunted him down and pounded and kicked him till he was insensible, and his features beaten out of all semblance of humanity.

The unfortunate man was taken to the building, and thence to the station house, where a large gang, eager for blood, soon congregated with the determination to finish the fiendish work they had begun. Chief Darcy, who, with what few officers he could collect, had made the most strenuous exertions to quell the outbreak, fearing that the station would be broken into and the negroes killed, determined to remove them to the jail. When they were brought out to be placed in the wagon, the mob made a desperate rush to reach them. A fierce struggle ensued, which was continued the whole length of the Terrace. The officers finally triumphed, and their pursuers rushed again towards the dock, followed almost immediately by the officers.

The propeller Oswego, which lay at the marine wharf, was the scene of the next outrage. The brutal horde rushed on board of her and beat one of her crew—a colored man—almost to a jelly, with their clubs. He, too, was barely saved from death by the officers, some of whom were severely bruised by the stones hurled at them.

A number of the rioters then seized several scows and closed the creek, with the intention of attacking the colored crew of the propeller Portsmouth. The captain was too quick for them, and got the vessel under way before they could board her from the wharf.

The captain of the propeller Mendota armed his crew and the brutal mob dared not attack them.

A negro who was standing at the window of a propeller going down the creek, received a fearful blow in the face from a brick.

The mob gradually worked its way along the dock to Main street, in search of fresh victims, meeting with poor success in their devilish chase. Some of the most violent raised the cry, "Let's clean out the d—d nigger hives on Commercial street." The proposition was received with savage yells of approbation, and in a few moments the Union Block, on Commercial street, which is inhabited by a number of negro families, was surrounded by a crowd of three hundred men mad for blood. The bridges and streets in the vicinity were filled with pale-faced and horror-stricken spectators, who shuddered with apprehension at the appalling danger which threatened the apparently doomed inmates of the building. The police force by this time was materially strengthened by a number of the night men, and managed to keep back the crowd while the colored men were removed one by one, under a guard, and started rapidly for the jail. Most of them were terribly bruised and cut with stones and clubs before they could be got away. In these contests the officers were roughly handled and received numerous bruises.

Terrible acts in this awful tragedy were meantime being performed in other places. It was ascertained that negroes were on board the propeller Oswego, which had moved to the foot of Main street during the afternoon, and a number of devils incarnate boarded her a second time, and smashed in the door of a state room, where three of the terrified blacks had sought refuge. While they were being pounded to death several of the officers arrived and beat off the assailants. The poor wretches were not allowed to reach the jail, however, without receiving further injury. A detachment of the Commercial street mob headed them off at Lloyd street, and followed them nearly to Seneca street, inflicting several gashes upon their faces and bodies.

The pitiable sight of the poor wretches covered with blood and tottering with weakness, was enough to move a heart of stone, but it awakened no feelings of compassion in the breasts of the human tigers, who hung upon their path howling for their destruction.

At 5 o'clock Ald. Beckwith, Mayor *pro tem*, made his appearance down town, we believe for the first time during the afternoon. After observing the crowd on Commercial street, from the Terrace for a few moments, he went down and made a speech to them, advising them to go home and cease violating the laws, which would punish whatever offenses had been committed. Mr. Murphy also addressed them in the same strain. Neither speeches produced much effect, as subsequent events proved, although the rioters left shortly after their delivery.

Nothing was wanting but most hellish outright murder to complete the horror of the riot. The rioters found two opportunities, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, to aid it in the most cold-blooded and satanic manner, and to stamp themselves as the worst of savages, and basest of cowards.

News was brought to Station No. 1, that an attack had been made on the propeller Mary Stuart. Officers Kent and Morin, and two others, whose names we are not able to give, ran down to the boat, which they reached in time to behold, without being able to prevent, the drowning of a poor fellow, who in his frantic efforts to escape, had jumped into the creek, and was clinging to one of the fenders. He was kicked off repeatedly, and finally sunk. Officer Kent sprang into the water, but was unable to render him any assistance. Another man was driven off the propeller Tonawanda into the creek, and sunk instantly.

Two negroes were concealed by the engineers of the Mary Stuart, under the boiler, and after the boat left the dock were taken ashore near the light house, by the officers, and safely lodged in the station house. One of them was badly burned.

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

From the Washington Republican.

General Sickles arrived in this city yesterday morning, accompanied by Surgeon Sim, Medical director of the Third Army corps, and a portion of his staff. From Surgeon Sim we learn some interesting particulars, respecting the casualty which befel Gen. Sickles in the battle near Gettysburg on Thursday. The General's right leg was shattered below the knee by a large solid shot—not less than a 12-pounder. With the utmost coolness Gen. Sickles reigned in his horse, and, reaching down, lifted the dangling limb from the stirrup and laid it over the horse in front, so that he was able to dismount without falling, which he did unaided. Surgeon Sim was sent for at the hospital and came upon the field amid a shower of bullets and shells. At the first examination he thought the leg could be amputated below the knee, but after chloroform had been administered, a more critical examination disclosed the fact that the bones were shattered to the knee joint, and it was found necessary to cut above the knee.

While chloroform was being administered, before the General was rendered insensible, he had the whole battle field before his mind, and gave repeated orders, as if he was hotly engaged with the enemy. The instant he recovered his consciousness after the operation, he inquired anxiously how the light was going on, and added with great earnestness that he would give the other leg and his life to boot to win the battle. The officers who called that evening upon the surgeon to inquire after Gen. Sickles, each remarked that he saved the army from disaster that day. His attendants conveyed him by circuitous routes upon a hand litter nearly forty miles to reach the railroad, being sometimes obliged to make detours to avoid rebel scouts, and finding but unwilling accommodations at the farmhouses where they sought shelter. Fortunately, Gen. Sickles arrived here in a comfortable condition, and last night he had the prospect of a speedy recovery, and the enjoyment of the fadeless laurels he won upon the bloody field of Gettysburg.

Monetary & Commercial.

Weekly Review of the Stalnt Paul Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1863.

The failure of mails prevents us from giving to-day any extended account of the effect on the markets East of the decline in gold of at least one third, after the battle of Gettysburg, and fall of Vicksburg. The market here has not responded to the change, but must follow closely any decline in prices East.

THE GRAIN MARKET—Wheat has been dull and weak ever since our last week's report, which was made on the eve of the Vicksburg news. Wheat declined fully 10c on the receipt of that news, dropping from 95@97c to 80@85c, at about which price it has remained since. The receipts have been small the past week, and the market dull, as it is impossible to ship wheat below, and there is no encouragement to buyers to continue buying. Not more than 2,500 bushels have been shipped since July 1st. Statistics published in the Daily PRESS of July 13th show that up to the 1st inst., **172,322 bushels** have been landed at this port from the Minnesota River alone. The Wheat crop is promising quite well throughout most parts of the State, notwithstanding the drought.

In Oats we note sales at 50@57c, but holders are not disposed to sell

Nothing doing in barley or rye.

Corn quiet.

GROCERY TRADE.—The Grocery Market is reported quite brisk this week, and sales made indicate that the market is firm. Coffee has declined 1c, but prices generally maintain themselves with some stiffness. The low stage of the river is having some effect on sugars, molasses, and other heavier staples, but we believe no advance has been made as yet. Our Jobbers sell close to the eastern and Southern market, and offer good inducements to country merchants.

DRY GOODS.—The market here has not yet been affected by the decline in Gold, nor have advices yet been received indicating any fall in the Dry Goods market East. Merchants here have been selling below New York prices for some time, anticipating another panic, with the intention of buying new stocks at reduced prices. If no fall takes place in the Eastern market, the dealers here will doubtless advance their rates.

The cotton mills have generally ceased to run for a few days past, owing to the uncertainty of the market. Dealers here report trade quite dull this month, which is always considered a poor one for this business.

The New York *Independent* of July 9th, in its excellent commercial report, speaks thus of the Dry Goods market:

The trade is more active, and underwent a great excitement last week. All domestic fabrics have further advanced in prices, and holders of foreign goods are much firmer. Domestics are sold exclusively for cash. In prints there is great activity, not only in the light colors appropriate to spring, but in dark colors, and prices have advanced. Among jobbers there is considerable irregularity or difference in prices. The Providence market for printing cloths is active and buoyant, with light stocks. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings continue to advance. The demand is active. Cottonades are in quick sale. Stripes, ticks and denims are also buoyant. The high price asked and obtained for the new clip of wool has led to higher prices of goods. Fancy cassimeres are quick of sale at the advance asked. Dark colors have all been very buoyant. The demand for satinets has become exceedingly pressing, especially for blacks, and prices have advanced and are still advancing. Printed delains sharply in the general activity and buoyancy. Heavy goods for overcoats are in good request. Doeskins are wanted. Flannels active and buoyant. In foreign goods the demand is more lively. British dress goods are more wanted, and at some advance.

FLOUR.—In flour we note another advance, and prices are quite firm at our figures. The receipts are not quite so large as a few weeks back, and are confined to local trade, as it is impossible to ship at the present stage of water. A number of country mills have ceased to grind lately, as the streams which furnish their power have dried up, owing to the long continued drought. Our figures are as follows:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Superfine	$5 00	$5 50
Extra	5 50	6 00
Double X, City Brands	6 00	6 50
Winter Wheat, (XXX)	7 00	7 50
Corn meal	$1 25@1 50 per cwt	

HIDES—The is not much activity in the hide market at present, and no receipts or shipments of note. We quote:

Green	6 @6½c
Green salted	7½@7½c
Dry	14c
Dry flint	15 @16c
Green calf	7 @8c
Dry	15 @16c

LEATHER—Is in good demand.

Best Spanish	38c
Best Slaughter	38@40
Harness—Hemlock	41@43
American Kip	70@90
American Calf	$1 00@1 25
Upper—Hemlock, per foot	25@30

WOOL.—The wool sales go on slow, and buyers and sellers seem to be apart. A week since, before our successes at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, wool had advanced considerable. But with the decline in gold it has receded to its former price. Still farmers do not seem disposed to accede to the prices, and are not marketing their clip to any extent. In the absence of sales, therefore, we quote:

Unwashed	40@42
Tub washed	65@70
Medium fleece	55@60

BUTTER.—There is a fair inquiry for butter at the following rates:

	Wholesale.
Choice Country roll	12@15
Best firkin	10@12
No. 2	10@12

CHEESE—Quiet, and prices nominal:

Western Reserve	11
Hamburg	14@15
Minnesota	10@12

KEROSENE.—Owing to an advance in Pittsburg our market has responded, and closes firm at an improvement of 62½c per gallon. The inquiry is light. We quote:

Prime White Oil	60
Straw Oil	57@55

COOPERAGE.—Owing to the dull state of the flour market, and light demand for the pork trade, we note but little doing. Prices are nominal as follows:

Pork barrels, No. 1	$1 35@1 45
" No. 2	1 15@1 25
Lard tierces	1 50
Butter kegs	1 00
Lard kegs	60
Flour barrels, No. 1	45
" No. 2	35
Half barrels	35

SALT.—Market steady and firm:

Solar, per bbl	$2 65
Ground alum, per bbl	2 50
Dairy "	3 00
Saline "	3 50

WOODEN WARE—Is in good demand, and sales are brisk. Bassett & Gilpatrick's (St. Anthony) circular shows as follows:

PAILS:—		CHURNS:—	
2 hoop	$2 60	No. 1	$14 00
3 hoop	2 90	No. 2	12 00
TUBS:—		No. 4	10 00
20 inch	11 50	Half bushel measures, per doz	6 50
18 inch	10 00		
16 inch	8 50		

GLASS.—Is without any change—American Window, per box, 8x 0 $3.25@3.50; 10x12, $3.50@3.75; 10x14, $3.75@4.00; 10x16 to 12x16, $4.00@4.50; 12x18 to 12x20, $4.75@5.00.

IRON.—Common Bar, ₩ lb 5½c; Horse Shoe, 7@8c; Sligo Bar, 7½c; Swede Bar, 8½c; Sheet Iron, 8c; Sugar Kettles, 5c; Lead Pipe, 12½c; English Cast Steel, lb 25@28c; Spring Steel, 12½c; Cut Nail, ₩ Keg, $5.75@7.

LEAD AND SHOT.—Pig, ₩ lb. 0; Bar, 10c Shot, ₩ bag, $2.60; Buck Shot, $3.00.

MOLASSES—Plantation, ₩ gal., 60c; Sugar House, 70; Golden Syrup, 75@80.

MEATS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl., $10@11; Mess Beef, ₩ bbl., $9@10; Clear Sides, 5; Hams, plain S. C., 9c. Shoulders, 2½@4; Dried Beef, 10c; Canvassed Hams, 10c; Leaf Lard, 10c.

ALE.—XXX Pittsburgh 12@14; Scotch, pts. per doz. $2.25@2.75; Drury and Scotton's ale, bbl. $8, ½ do. $4, ¼ do. $2.25, ⅛ do. $1.25; bottled ale $1.50; porter, pints 85c.

BEANS.—Mixed $1.50@1.75; best white per bu. $2.00@2.25.

POTATOES—Old, 40c; New 75@80c.

SUGAR—Brown, ₩ lb, 11@13½c; C. Coffee Sugar, 14c; Refined A. and B., 15@16c; Refined O. & Co., 16c; Powdered, 16½@17c; Crushed, 16½; Cut Loaf, 17c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90c@$1.30; Oolong, 90c@$1.20; Gunpowder and Imperial, 95c@$1.45.

WHISKY—Rectified, ₩ gall., 45@50c; Monongahela, 65c@$1; Old Bourbon, 65c@$2.00.

BROOM CORN—No sales—nominal—No. 1, $100 ₩ ton; No. 2, $60@$65.

EGGS—Tolerably plenty at 10@11c.

FEATHERS.—Live Geese, 55@60; Indian, 15@20.

BEESWAX.—Nominal at 41@45c. No receipts of importance.

PAINTS AND OILS.—White Lead ₩ 100 lbs, $ 0@12; Lard Oil, ₩ gal., $1 25; Neatsfoot Oil, $1,50; Whale Oil, $1,10; Linseed Oil, $1,50@$1,60; Turpentine, $5 00.

FISH.—No. 1 mackerel, per bbl. $15; No. 2, $11; No. 3, $10; dry cod, 6½@7c per lb; Herring, box, 60@75c; Codfish 7½c.

COFFEE.—Prime Rio, 32@35c; Laguayra, 35@37c: Java, 38@40c; Mocha, 40c.

COAL.—Pittsburgh, per bu. 75c; Illinois, 40c.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beef has not been offered very plenty for a few days, and prices are more firm, owing to the drought. Sales show prices as follows:

On foot, 2@2½c; dressed, 5@6c; sheep per head $5@6; calves, $1@6; dressed hogs, $3.50@3.75; milch cows, $15@$25 for domestic stock.

The Crops in Minnesota.

From the Winona Republican, 6th.

From our exchanges and other sources of information, we learn that all sections of the State were visited with heavy rains during the past week, and that the crops generally present a very much improved appearance in consequence. Wheat, our great staple, is now doing very well, notwithstanding the fears and predictions of many that it would be almost a total failure. So far as this crop is concerned, the opinions of our cotemporaries throughout the State seem to corroborate our own, expressed a week ago, that the average yield will be at least equal to two-thirds of last year's product. Accounts generally concur in stating that all other crops are in a flourishing condition. There will probably be a scarcity of grass in some localities, while in others it is both abundant and of the best quality.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. dly

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the Oakland Cemetery Association, will be holden at the Banking House of Parker Paine, in St. Paul, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for the choice of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, for the year ensuing.

By order of
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, President.
P. P. FURBER, Secretary.
St. Paul, July 15, 1863. jy14-td

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassua St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,
Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,
Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

NOTICE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, July 13, '63.

All persons holding vouchers given by officers acting in the Quartermaster's Department in this Military District, will present the same at my office for settlement on or after Monday, July 20th, 1863.

E. B. CARLING,
jy14-3t Captain and Chief Quartermaster, District Minnesota.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Oakdale Town, Washington County, about July 1st, 1863, a large Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, about 10 years old. Has a white face; is a little sore in his fore feet, and steps short. Any person returning the above horse to the subscriber, at Oak ale, or giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded.

jy14-lw* J. P. BOYD.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We have a consignment of the following goods to sell cheap for cash: Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, Ladies' Hoop Skirts, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Notions of all kinds. Auction sales every evening and special sales at 10 A. M., on Third-st., second door from the Merchant's Hotel, front the levee.

jy8 H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers.

Jeff. Davis' View of Vicksburg.

Jeff. Davis made a pilgrimage to the State of Mississippi last December, inspected the defenses of Vicksburg, and pronounced them good; and the day after Christmas delivered a congratulatory speech before the Mississippi Legislature in the capitol, at Jackson. In that speech, adverting to the movements of the Union armies, he said:

Vicksburg and Port Hudson are the real points of attack. Every effort will be made to capture these places, with the object of forcing the navigation of the Mississippi, or cutting off our communications with the trans-Mississippi Department, and of severing the western from the eastern portion of the Confederacy. *Let then, all who have at heart the safety of the country, go without delay to Vicksburg and Port Hudson*; let them go for such a length of time as they can spare—for thirty, or sixty, or for ninety days. Let them assist in preserving the Mississippi river, that great artery of the country, and *thus conduce, more than any other way, to the perpetuation of the Confederacy* and the success of the cause.

Jeff. Davis was right. He had a just appreciation of the value of Vicksburg and Port Hudson to the "perpetuation of the Confederacy." His opinion was shared by Unionists. It was and is held by sound strategists here and in Europe. In opening the Mississippi river, therefore, the rebellion receives its fatal blow by the confession of its chief and by the admission of the world.

An Indignant German Knight of the Golden Circle.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gets off the following as an incident of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, showing how an indignant German Knight of the Golden Circle came to grief:

Mister ——, he comes to me and says for von toliar he vill makes me von Knights of te Golden Schukles; dat he vill gives me all te signs and grips, so as dat ven te Southern man comes he shall not touch any of my property, but shall get all he vants from de Black Republicins. So I gives him de von tollar and he gives me de grips and de signs, and says I shall give dem ven de Southern man he comes and he no shteal from me; vell he comes and gets mine horse right avay; so I goes out and says, "Mynheer, I ish Knights Golden Schirkles; I give you de grip, de signs, do pass-words and everyting, so you leaves mine horses;" ven he say, "to hell mit your grips," and takes mie horses. Oh, I is ruined man; I gives mine tollar for de grips and it is nix goot, but ish so better as nothings at all, for dey shteals from me vorse as anypody else. Oh, it ish von schwindle and I shall have my tollar back for de grips, &c.

Where Gen. Reynolds Fell.

Capt. W. H. Wilcox, Aid-de-Camp, of the late Gen. Reynolds' staff, says, in a card to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

I notice in the papers very erroneous statements regarding the manner of Maj. Gen. Reynolds' death. Allow me to correct them. He was riding along the line of skirmishers, endeavoring to rally and urge forward some Western troops (of well-tested courage) who had broken from the terrible fire to which they were subjected, when he received the mortal wound which in fifteen minutes after deprived the army of one of its most gallant and able commanders. This was about half past nine in the morning, a short time after the action commenced, and *not* in the afternoon. The place of his death was about where the "College" or Seminary is located on the map, (this building was only about a quarter of a mile out of town, and *not* where marked as being on the side of the city opposite to the place of action. The First corps did *not* retire *before* the General died, but some two hours after. As I was the Aid who rode by his side at the time he was wounded, I am enabled to give you thus briefly the facts."

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 41. 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds		½ per ct. prem
American Gold		40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

BILLL POSTING, &c.

MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake Jobs of whitewashing in different colors. jl0-1m

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,

FLAGS, &c., &c.

Common and Patent Hoist Wheels, for buildings, constantly on hand.

GEO. P. FOSTER. (jel3-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,

250

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863. NUMBER 166.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JULY 16.

Republican Union Convention.

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the State of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the Administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over a united Republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured,"—and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open, armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Secretary of State;
State Treasurer;
Attorney General;
Auditor of State;
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by Delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2	Morrison	1
Benton	2	Mower	2
Blue Earth	4	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Olmsted	6
Carver	3	Pine	1
Chisago	2	Ramsey	8
Dakota	7	Renville	4
Dodge	3	Rice	5
Farribault	1	Scott	5
Fillmore	9	Sherburne	1
Freeborn	3	Sibley	3
Hennepin	8	Stearns	3
Isanti	1	Steele	2
Goodhue	6	St. Louis	1
Houston	5	Wabashaw	7
Le Sueur	4	Winona	6
McLeod	1	Waseca	2
Meeker	1	Wright	3
Mille Lac	1	Washington	4

No Delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F. FISK, Ch'n.
WILFORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D. BLAKELY,
J. B. GILFILLAN,
BENJ. F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

The teachings of Gov. Seymour and Fernando Wood have borne a more prolific fruit, in New York, than did those of Vallandigham in Ohio. The error of President Lincoln seems to have been, not that he did arrest and expatriate Vallandigham, but that he did not treat in the same way those who have in like manner encouraged opposition to our Government in New York.

At the time of writing this, the mob seems to have full sweep throughout the city. The movement begun on the pretence of resisting the draft, has become a mere riotous plundering of the stores and residences of wealthy citizens. Governor Seymour, finding himself powerless to lay the devil he has raised, in abject terror begs the Administration to suspend the draft. If we may believe the telegraph the Administration, in a like panic, *suspends the draft*.

We are reluctant to believe this. If it be so, we will still hope that it is only a mere temporary expedient, "a tub to the whale" until a military force shall arrive sufficient to subdue the riot now grown to such immense proportions.

We hope to hear yet that Gen. Butler is assigned to command the district with sufficient military force under his control, and that New York City is placed under martial law. Then let us hear no more of "blank cartridge" being fired by the soldiers. Grape and cannister, ball and cartridge and cold steel are the tools to suppress a riot and scatter a mob.

A great question is to be settled there and now: a question greater even than that which the rebellion brought up. By the rebellion, whole states claimed to cut loose from the Union and could at least put forth the specious claim that they only asked the right of self-government. But this riot presents the question whether any government shall be allowed. The alternative presented, if we fail to enforce the laws, is pure anarchy;—unbridled license.

Let the authorities show themselves equal to the occasion. If they succumb to the mob one hair's breadth, if they fail to suppress this riot at once and thoroughly, and to bring the rioters to condign punishment, they will be handed down to infamy.

LEE'S ESCAPE.

Our readers, in common with the whole North, will read with intense chagrin the statement that Lee's whole army (save only a brigade of the rear guard) has escaped with all its plunder across the Potomac, and is now, doubtless, "on its winding way" back to Richmond.

The map would seem to give us hopes that Meade might yet cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and intercept the rebel army at or near Winchester; but the management that let him cross a broad river with all his immense trains of food, ammunition and plunder, will not be likely to do much in the way of intercepting the rebel army in the Shenandoah Valley. We are prepared to hear next that the Army of the Potomac is again massed around Washington, to prevent the necessity of Mr. Seward's carrying out his threat of being buried under the ruins of that city.

Yet, it may be, that there are circumstances not yet made public, which made this slipping away of Lee's army a matter impossible to prevent. The detailed account of the late battles at Gettysburg seem to indicate that it was not altogether so decided a victory as we supposed when we celebrated it.

It is no trifle to capture an army of 60,000 or 75,000 veterans, especially under so able a commander as General Lee, and our army may not have been so much superior in number to Lee's as we have supposed. But allowing for all possibilities it looks very much as if Lee has too much brains for any General we have yet opposed to him.

PORT HUDSON.

The last rebel stronghold on the Mississippi has fallen. Four days after the fall of Vicksburg, Port Hudson surrendered *unconditionally* to Gen. Banks, and the river which was *virtually* open on the Fourth is now *actually* free.

We had supposed the garrison numbered some twelve thousand but do not feel disposed to complain if the sum total foots up but seven thousand. In connection with the heavy losses recently sustained, that number will be seriously felt by rebeldom.

Gen. Grant's forces will not now be necessary in that direction, but can unite with Banks for operations elsewhere. Mobile will shortly be in our possession, and every energy should be made use of to capture it before the famous rebel iron-clads that have for months been in process of construction there, are completed.

Gen. Grant having succeeded in striking a death-blow, will not fail to make the most of advantages gained, and important news from his department can be expected.

THE FOOTINGS.

Those who feel disposed to complain because Lee has succeeded in escaping, may be able to derive some comfort from the inspection of the following list of captures:

By Gen. Meade at Gettysburg	-	12,000
" " " Falling Waters	-	2,000
" Grant at Vicksburg	-	31,277
" Sherman from Johnston	-	2,000
" Rosecrans from Bragg	-	4,000
" Banks at Port Hudson	-	7,000
Total - - -		58,277

In the absence of an official statement, we have taken one of the lowest estimates made of the Gettysburg prisoners, and should not be surprised if the actual figures should increase ours several thousand. Be that as it may to weaken the rebel army by *sixty thousand* actual prisoners, to say nothing of the killed and the weakness produced by demoralization, is a rather substantial achievement to be accomplished in a fortnight.

The Indians In and Around Fairhaven.

They Ride Through the Streets and Attempt to Steal Horses.

Adjutant Gen. Malmros has received a letter from Mr. A. W. Tucker, dated at Fairhaven, July 11. The letter states that on the preceding Thursday, about midnight, Mr. E. Whitney of that town was awakened by the barking of dogs and proceeded to the window where he discovered plainly two men, supposed to be Indians, at his stable door and just in the act of opening it. He immediately caught his gun and was ready to fire when his wife came into the room with a light and spoiled his fun. The Indians had succeeded in opening the stable door and in a few minutes more would have carried away an excellent span of horses.

About eleven on the following evening two men rode through the town at a tremendous rate of speed and an inquiry developing the fact that no one in that vicinity was out at that hour, suspicion was aroused that the rapid troopers were Indians. The next evening the ride was repeated between eight and and nine o'clock, and an immediate though unsuccessful pursuit proved the correctness of the previous suspicion. Another Indian was seen skulking in the bushes during the chase and was fired at but darkness prevented an effective shot.

The citizens of Fair Haven have erected a stockade and established a guard to patrol during the night, and by this means hope to be prepared for the savages if they should attempt any more intimate acquaintance.

FRED. Greenleaf, son of Simon Greenleaf, Esq., of Shakopee, has been appointed a cadet in the U. S. Navy, and ordered for examination to the Naval Academy, R. I.

SENATOR Wilkinson and W. S. King left Washington for Gettysburg last week Wednesday, to see that the Minnesota wounded were properly cared for.

A WASHINGTON special states that Col. Colville refused to be removed from Gettysburg, where he lies wounded, because his men cannot he removed with him.

THE latest reports from Gen. Sickles state that he is out of danger.

—It appears that General Paul was not killed, but dangerously wounded, in the battle at Gettysburg. He was still alive at last accounts.

—The Leavenworth *Times* of the 2d says: "It was currently reported in the city yesterday that General Blunt is under arrest and ordered to Washington."

Battle of Gettysburg.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE CASUALTIES IN THE FIRST MINNESOTA.

We are indebted to Mr. N. H. Spaulding, a former member of Company D., First Minnesota, for the following complete list of the casualties in that regiment during the recent battles in Pennsylvania. This is the first full list that has been published, and our readers as well as ourselves will feel obliged to Mr. Spaulding for so promptly forwarding it:

Colonel William Colville, wounded in shoulder and foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Charles P. Adams, left lung and leg (since died.)
Major Mark W. Downie, arm and foot.
Adjutant J. Peller, left arm broken.

COMPANY A.

Killed—Corporals J. Adler, J. Keys; Privates B. Sanders, J. Shoemaker, J. Wilson, W. Wagner, W. F. Miller, John Hauser.
Wounded—Sergeants C. Stolp, thigh; H. C. Wright, head; F. Hauser, leg; W. H. H. Dooley, wrist. Corporals S. Lyon thigh; Peter Marks, ankle; John Dane, hand; Tim Crowley, leg. Privates F. Glave, knee; H. Nichol, thigh; S. Pitkins, leg; Hans Simonson, leg; Dan Farquar, leg; Charles Miller, leg; L. A. Adams, hand; R. L. Mowry, side; C. Brant, knee; J. Thiem, him; C. S. Drake, arm; F. Geiser, side; John Farquar, thigh; J. MacWilliams, ankle.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Sergeant F. Nickerson; Privates A. Koenig, A. P. Quist, N. T. Bates.
Wounded—Lieut. T. Sinclair, breast; Lieut. Wm. May, leg; Sergeants D. Lard, shoulder; J. D. Densmore, mortally; F. Krouse, arm; Geo. Oliver, breast, slight; A. Martz, thigh; Ed. Wells, leg. Privates Geo. Arnold, leg and shoulder; W. H. Aucker, hip; R. G. Blanchard, side; A. Caplazier, thigh; B. Carrignet, thigh; M. W. Ehrhardt, leg; P. Querson, jaw broken; C. H. Grove, spine and shoulder; C. Hammer, face and head; M. J. Henry, back; D. Johnson, knee; F. Martz, hand; E. Hystendt, thigh; J. P. Schaenbeck, thigh and hand; A. Selbert, hand and leg; Ole Thompson, leg; J. A. Farmer, leg and head.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Captain W. B. Farrell, Sergeant W. Lufkin.
Wounded—Lieut. C. H. Mason, hand. Sergeants H. H. Howard, arm; A. S. Craig, thigh, Corporal G. Squires, arm. Privates A. Griswold, head, mortally; J. Ellsworth, leg broken; M. Alberton, thigh; T. Chancey, right shoulder; W. H. Bassett, arm and thigh.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Privates C. E. Baker, James Prime, A. C. Hady.
Wounded—Color Sergeant C. F. Perkins, thigh; Corporals J. Bryant, thigh, G. Grandy, breast, T. B. Masson, wrist, James Smith, side. Privates J. W. Couch, arm; W. R. Allen, abdomen; D. Sullivan, foot; G. W. Bartlett, thigh; W. C. Smith, shoulder; A. A. Coppinger, hand and foot; A. E. Howe, hip; C. H. Rivers, five wounds in side; B. F. Noell, leg; G. W. Green, shoulder and arm; L. B. Gear, side, breast and hand.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Captain Louis Muller; Sergeant J. G. Trevor; Privates J. M. Davis, N. Fowler, J. Jackins, J. L. Taylor.
Wounded—Lieutenant D. B. Demarest, hip. Sergeant L. B. Stiles, arm. Corporals H. C. Bradley, ankle; M. F. Taylor, breast; J. Mc Kenzie, leg; H. D. O'Brien, hand. Privates G. N. Adams, shoulder; A. O. Berry, leg; C. A. Berry, leg; J. Curry, arm; H. Drake, foot; H. Fisher, foot; J. R. Hill, both legs; W. W. Holden, side and leg; E. Jefferson, leg and foot; W. H. Lassee, breast; A. C. Stiles, head; E. Weaver, neck; P. Welin, leg broken; V. Weddelstadt, foot; D. H. Wait, leg.

COMPANY F.

Killed—Sergeant P. Hamlin, Corporal L. J. Squires.
Wounded—Corporal W. Abbott, arm; Privates J. T. Batchelor, foot; A. L. M. Becker, knee; R. E. Jacobs, shoulder; Levi King, jaw broken; C. Hubbs, wrist; H. Bertram, back; W. C. Little, leg; C. L. Hubbs, arm and leg.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Captain N. S. Messick; Corporals G. P. Sawyer, J. E. Strollman; Private J. Sisseler.
Wounded—Lieutenant J. DeGray, head; Corporals A. Jones, head; A. L. Dunham, thigh; Privates A. Armon, shoulder; J. Mosher, thigh and wrist; G. S. Barton, breast and wrist; J. Roher, hand; C. Boudmant, thigh; J. Farnsworth, thigh; John Getskin, thigh; W. Brown, leg; J. H. Kearney, hip; W. S. Reed, shoulder; A. W. Ernst, shoulder; W. Cohen, leg; S. Scilly, back; G. McGee, breast; J. Goodrich, leg; G. Hopkins, wrist.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Sergeants J. Akers and W. H. Wykoff; Corporal J. P. Esseney.
Wounded—Sergeant Fred. Diehr, both sides. Privates J. Klenser, breast; K. Drandt, head; R. Hess, face; J. Docker, arm; T. Galvin, arm; J. W. Bradbury, shoulder.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Lieutenant W. Farrar; Sergeant C. Woodward; Privates C. P. Ellis, B. Welch, J. Fry.
Wounded—Lieutenant G. Boyd, jr., leg. Sergeant O. M. Knight, arm. Corporals W. R. Richardt, leg; A. J. Roe, leg; E. Miller, leg; G. A. Milliken, foot amputated; A. Hayden, hand; W. Wellman, leg; H. Lawson, hand; Wm. Peck, leg. Privates Ed. Paul, foot amputated; H. Abbott, leg; J. Dunnevan, wrist; J. Freese, foot; W. Howell, hand; E. P. Hale, hip and leg; B. Jackson, leg; C. Mason, leg; B. Philbrook, thigh; H. Widger, hip; D. Weaver, leg.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Corporals R. Wright, L. P. Gove; Privates D. Taylor, A. Smith, H. C. Winter, J. Geister, P. Vary, J. Diehr.
Wounded—Captain J. Periam, head and face, severely. Sergeants M. Marvin, foot; A. P. Carpenter, foot. Corporals J. Enfelett, shoulder; T. Riley, thigh and calf. Privates C. E. Goddard, thigh and shoulder; C. Ely, abdomen; J. S. Eaton, thigh; L. Hanson, calf; C. Behr, breast and head; S. S. Tenny, leg; C. S. Durfee, leg; W. H. Hinyon, slightly.

COMPANY L.

Killed—Private Sylvester Brown.
Wounded—Privates Osias Baker, thigh; W. M. Coleman, slight.

Mustered for duty - - - - - -		325
Killed - - - - - - -	47	
Wounded - - - - - - -	121	
Missing - - - - - - -	90	238
		87

The First Minnesota regiment was mustered into the service April 29, 1861. It then numbered 1,042. Since then it has received over 700 recruits, making 1,830 men all told. It went into battle at Gettysburg 325 strong, and lost (besides 70 yet missing) in killed and wounded, 168 men.

The regiment has participated in the following battles (besides several skirmishes of lesser note): Bull Run, first, Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, Allen's Farm, White Oak Swamp, White Oak Bridge, Nelson's Farm, Glendale, Malvern, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.

Colonels—W. A. Gorman, Brigadier General; N. J. T. Dana, Major General; Alfred Sully, Brigadier General; G. A. Morgan, Invalid corps; William Colville, present Colonel.

—L. L. Crounse, the correspondent of the New York *Times*, whose very able letters concerning the operations of the Army of the Potomac we so frequently publish, had a horse killed under him at the battle of Gettysburg.

LATEST NEWS,
By Telegraph.

PORT HUDSON
SURRENDERED ON THE EIGHTH.
7000 PRISONERS
35 Field Pieces, 25 Siege Guns and 10,000 Small Arms.
THE NEW YORK RIOT SUBSIDING.
Gov. Seymour Issues a Proclamation.
HORRIBLE MURDER AND MUTILATION OF COL. O'BRIEN.
THE TRIBUNE AND TIMES OFFICES BARRICADED.
Lee Has Crossed the Potomac.
2,000 OF HIS REAR GUARD CAPTURED.
ATTACK ON CHARLESTON COMMENCED.
MORRIS ISLAND CAPTURED.
60,000 STAND OF ARMS AND TWO HUNDRED CANNON AT VICKSBURG.
The Draft Progressing Quietly in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Philadelphia.

MORNING REPORT.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14.

Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation, stating that the riotous demonstration originating in opposition to the conscription has swelled to vast proportions.

He says he knows many would not have gone to such extremes unless they were apprehensive of injustice, but reminds them that the only opposition which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts, and the right to appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the courts must be respected.

Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State must be enforced. Peace and order must be maintained, and lives and property protected.

He then calls on the rioters to disperse, declaring he will use all necessary power to restore order.

Numbers of wild reports and rumors are flying about the city, many of which are exaggerations. The facts alone are bad enough.

In Yorkville and Harlem the rioters are demolishing houses, etc. Arms have been removed from threatened places to safe localities.

Provost Marshall Nugent has been notified from Washington to suspend the draft.

All communication telegraphically east and west has been suspended, the mob having torn down the wires in all places as far as Willoughby driving the telegraphers off, and threatening their lives.

The operators on the eastern lines were located all last night, and up to 9 o'clock this morning in a car, two miles from Harlem on the track. The mob discovered them and drove them off.

The Mayor has prohibited the sale of fire-arms, and all such stores are closed.

The day, so far, has been a horrible one.

There was a fearful riot in the Second Avenue this P. M., in which the military charged and fired several times on the mob, killing 15 and wounding many more. Col. O'Brien was captured by the fiends and beaten to a jelly, and then hanged to a lamp-post on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second Avenue.

A building filled with rioters was surrounded by the police and only one door was left for exit. Every rioter as he appeared at the door was beaten to the ground by the police.

The mob was also beaten by the police headed by the Regulars in Fifth Avenue, between 47th and 48th streets.

A heavy riot is also going on in 10th Avenue.

NEW YORK, July 14.

The *Tribune* and *Times* offices are barricaded to-night with bundles of printing paper.

A heavy force of police is about there and on the side walk of Printing House square. In front of the *Times* office is a small cannon which fires twelve balls at a discharge.

The mob this P. M. got as far down as Fulton Ferry, visiting many vessels, compelling men aboard to join them, and stealing what they wanted.

A full force of employees is at the New York post office to-night with arms and two cannon.

The furious crowd this afternoon was incited by scoundrels stating that Massachusetts soldiers had fired upon them. Howls of defiance were uttered. Nothing further was attempted.

At the New England Rooms to night a squad of convalescents organized and proceeded, fully armed, to the residence of Col. Howe, in Lexington Avenue, to protect it, if needed, from the mob.

NEW YORK, July 14—EVENING.

The 7th, 8th and 71st Regiments now at the Seat of War, it is understood have been sent for, and the 7th is expected to-night.

NEW YORK, July 14.

It is understood that Mayor Opdyke has given all necessary power to act in the city to Gov. Seymour.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, July 14.

Lee's army withdrew from its position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and flat boats at the Williamsport Ferry. A portion of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry entered Williamsport this morning, and captured many prisoners.

Lee had previously sent over all his plunder and guns.

Our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the entrenchments vacated.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 14—3 P. M.

To W. H. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

My cavalry now occupy Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, two guns, two caissons, two battle flags, and a large number of small arms.

The enemy is all across the Potomac.
[Signed] G. G. MEADE,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 14, 8 P. M.

To H. W. Halleck, Washington:

My cavalry have captured 500 prisoners additional to those previously reported.

General Pettigrew, of the Confederate army, was killed this morning on the attack on the enemy's rear guard. His body is in our hands.

(Signed) GEORGE G. MEADE.
Major General.

MORRIS ISLAND CAPTURED.

FORT MONROE, July 14.

Fort Powhattan, on James River, was taken possession of by our fleet yesterday. All the men and guns had been removed.

The gunboat Union just arrived from Charleston, bound to New York, reports all of Morris Island captured, except Fort Wayne.

The enemy's loss in killed wounded and prisoners is between seven and eight hundred

The attack commenced last Friday A. M. The Union left Monday P. M., at which time the siege of Fort Wayne was progressing with every prospect of a speedy capture.

Five Monitors were engaged.

THE VICKSBURG SPOILS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Advices from Vicksburg to the evening of the 8th, state that 27,000 rebel soldiers had been paroled up to that time.

60,000 stand of small arms had been found, mainly in good condition, and more were continually being discovered. They were concealed in caves as well as in all sorts of buildings.

The siege and sea coast guns found exceed sixty, and the whole captured artillery is above 200 pieces. The stores of rebel ammunition, also proves surprisingly heavy. The stock of army clothing is officially invoiced at five million dollars Confederate prices. Sixty thousand pounds of bacon was found in one place.

MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS.

CINCINNATI, July 15.

Morgan reached Georgetown at midnight. He is pretty well hemmed in, and his chances for escape very slim.

Gunboats and large forces went up the river yesterday to dispute his crossing. The Ohio river is too high to ford.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.

From Shanghae to the 22d of May, the following is reported:

Major Gordon was at Hong Kong with Ward's forces. No aggressive movement appeared.

The British troops at Shanghae were about to depart for Japan.

News from Nogashaki, Japan, to the 14th of May has been received. A force had been collected in its vicinity. It was feared that the foreign settlements would be attacked. Business is suspended, and foreign merchants are settling up accounts.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

NEW YORK, July 15.

The mob reign is not yet ceased, although to-day will probably witness its end.

There is not a doubt that a vastly larger number were engaged in it yesterday than on Monday. All large manufactories have closed labor, and dock and ship yards have suspended.

The object of the rioters yesterday was unquestionably to plunder.

At noon yesterday the rioters turned out 5,000 strong, and attacked the Union Steam works on the corner of 22d street and 2d Avenue. At two o'clock 300 police arrived.

The rioters were in possession of the building, but finding escape impossible, they made an assault on the police, who shot five of the mob. About twenty remained in the building.

The rioters becoming desperate again assaulted the police, who killed fourteen of the ruffians.

Four were killed and a number injured by jumping from the second story windows.

As the dead were borne from the scene, men, women and children ran howling through the streets in the most frantic manner.

The rioters were then dispersed and the police held the building.

Yesterday morning the mob gutted the house of Col. O'Brien of the New York volunteers, who tendered his services to suppress the riot. A force of 300 policemen here charged on the mob and drove the rioters into houses, the officers chasing them all over buildings and felling them with their clubs.

A detachment of the 11th Regiment reached the scene and aided in dispersing the mob.

Col. O'Brien who went forward near the crowd was set upon and beaten to death almost instantly. The crowd afterwards amused themselves by firing at his head as he lay on the sidewalk and afterwards hung him to a lamp post. He was then taken down and thrown into the street where he remained up to 8 o'clock last evening.

Gov. Seymour addressed the crowd from the City Hall, imploring them to refrain from violence, and he would see their rights were protected. He was their friend and there was no occasion for resistance, for the draft had not been enforced. If they would disperse he would promise that no injustice should be done in the matter of Conscription, and the rights of themselves and families should be fully protected; he had sent his Adjutant General to Washington Saturday to ask the Government to stop the draft.

All jewelers and money brokers were closed; also the custom house and assay offices.

The mob fired the ferry house at the foot of 42d street.

Early in the morning the rioters assembled on 5th street at the Mayor's house, and broke the plate glass windows.

Col. Mannier and a few friends with clubs and revolvers, checked them, until they were relieved by the police and United States soldiers.

The mob made an assault on negro dwellings in 35th street, but fortunately the occupants had been taken for safety to the station house. The crowd then made a charge on the station house, but were repulsed and finally dispersed by the military.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day has a dispatch dated Mobile June 13 to Gen. Cooper, stating the New Orleans *Era* of the 10th, announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at 7 o'clock on the 9th.

FROM VICKSBURG.

MEMPHIS, July 12.

Reports from the army at Vicksburg are all favorable. Sherman is pursuing Johnston, with every prospect of destroying his entire army.

News of the fall of Port Hudson is hourly expected.

General Dodge, at Corinth, reports that he has routed the rebel force, under Forest and Biffles, that have been scouring the country north of his lines, killing, wounding and capturing quite a number.

Hurlbut's cavalry and scouts report Col. Blith with 900 men and four pieces of artillery at Coldwater Station, and Gen. Chalmers at Panola.

A letter received at Hernando from Chalmers state that Johnston has been fighting near Jackson and was falling back.

Richardson is still in the country north of this enforcing the conscription.

Dodge will soon attend to him.

VALLANDIGHAM IN CANADA.

BUFFALO, July 15.

Vallandigham arrived at the Clifton House, Canada, at 4 o'clock this morning.

EVENING REPORT.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15.

The rioters last night visited several houses of ill-fame in Greenwich street, burned one, killed one man and gutted a portion of another house. The police did all in their power, and finally drove off the ruffians.

This morning a small row occurred in Cedar street, contiguous to the above locality, but the police dispersed the ruffians.

Quite a serious riot occurred on Staten Island last night, hunting negroes but really bent on plunder. Several houses of negroes were burnt, their occupants fleeing to the woods. Six negroes were killed. Various persons were notified that their houses would be burnt.

The railroad depot at Vanderbuilt's landing was burnt. Drinking shops were gutted and a perfect reign of terror prevailed.

No private dwellings were destroyed, although threats were made against the merchants. They are organizing and forming a patrol force.

A detachment of the 8th regular infantry and two howitzers have been sent down.

It is reported that there was considerable disturbance in Brooklyn.

One negro house in Columbia street was destroyed and a few small houses in Pillory were pillaged. The negroes were horribly maltreated.

It was reported this morning that both grape and cannister were freely used last night up town against the rioters. There were several fires during the night in various parts of the city.

An attack was made on some residences in Grammarcy Park, including the house of Dudley Field, from which place a volley of musketry was poured into the villians, scattering them.

Quite a number of troops are arriving and some batteries of artillery have reached the city.

It is the general impression that at this hour, twelve noon, Wednesday, the worst is over, the mob fearing the arrival of troops from the South.

Large numbers of families have removed from the city, and the exodus continues. Telegraphic communications east is not resumed.

Two hotels in Courtland street were somewhat damaged, especially the bars.

NEW YORK, July 15.—12 P. M.

Hudson river railroad trains, come only to Yonkers to-day, the track being torn up this side. The inhabitants of Yonkers have organized to protect themselves, and two companies were guarding the arsenal at Tarrytown. The people have also organized.

NEW YORK, July 15.

NOON—A great crowd is around the Produce Exchange threatening the destruction of that fine building.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

CAIRO, July 16.

An arrival from Vicksburg, Saturday evening, brings Col. John Riggin, of Gen. Grant's staff, bearer of dispatches to the Government. The news is highly important:

Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally on the 8th, and Gen. Banks took possession on the 9th.

He captured the entire garrison, about seven thousand men, thirty-five field pieces, twenty-five siege guns and about ten thousand stand of small arms.

We have Major General Gardner, Brigadier General Beade and Colonels Steadman, Miller, Smith and one or two others whose names are not known.

At latest accounts, Sherman was still pursuing Johnston, but that sagacious rebel had kept out of his way.

MORE CAPTURES BY PIRATES.

NEW YORK, July 15.

The brig Henrietta has arrived with the crews of the ships B. F. Hoxie, Southern Cross and Red Gauntlet, burned by the pirate Florida.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15, 3 P. M.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation announcing that the riot had subsided; that the remnants of the mob now only seek plunder, and calls upon the citizens to form patrols, and that all lines of omnibusses, railways and telegraph must be put in full operation immediately, and fully protected by the military. The laws must and shall be obeyed, and the offenders pursued and punished.

A dispatch from the Secretary of War to Mayor Opdyke, says five New York regiments have been ordered home.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, July 15.

The Secretary of War telegraphs that the route of Lee is attended with greater loss to the rebels than at first supposed. Also confirms good news from Charleston.

BALTIMORE, July 11.

The *American* of this city has the following special:

WILLIAMSPORT, July 14.

I telegraphed you from Boonesboro this morning that Lee was retreating and would probably escape across the river.

Our army was under orders to move at daylight this morning, and it moved only to find no enemy in the neighborhood. I followed the advance down to this place, and a better cleaning out than the rebels have made could not be done.

The rebels commenced their retreat yesterday morning. Their infantry crossed principally upon a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters. Their wagons and artillery crossed at the fords here. The river is not as high as reported.

The people at Williamsport say that the rebels expected an attack yesterday.

The rebel fortifications were nothing more than temporary barracks.

It is reported that some 2,000 prisoners have been taken.

MORGAN MOVING.

CINCINNATI, July 15.

The city is to be released from martial law to-morrow.

Morgan this afternoon was within 12 miles of Hillsboro, Highland county, and is supposed to be moving east.

DRAFT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

The draft commenced to-day in the 14th ward, the 4th Congressional district, and is progressing quietly and satisfactorily.

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, July 15.

The draft commenced in the 1st District to-day. Everything passed off quietly. The quota of ten towns were drawn. The drafting in this city will probably commence on Friday.

THE DRAFT IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, July 15.

Drafting for the first ward of this city took place to-day at the State House. 212 men were drafted, among whom were three professors of Yale College and some 90 students. The selected men took their tickets in good humor.

An Important Order by Jeff. Davis.

A correspondent of the New York *Express*, writing from New Orleans under date of the 23d says:

It is currently reported upon reliable authority, that eleven of the Balize pilots suddenly left, a day or two since, and sailed in the direction of Mobile. This would indicate one of two things—either they feared being implicated in the capture of the towboat Boston, of which I understand they were suspected—or they were wanted by the Confederate authorities. In connection with this I understand that Jeff. Davis has ordered all sailors in the Confederacy to report immediately at Mobile for duty. This would indicate that the Mobile fleet of gunboats and iron clads were ready to commence offensive operations. If this be the case, you may expect to hear of the blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi at an early day. I have heard so much of the Mobile fleet that I had begun to conclude that it only existed in imagination. But having seen parties who were engaged in building these much talked of rams and iron clads, and learned the difficulty under which they were built, the delay in their construction is readily accounted for.

MARRIED.

In Grand Rapids, Michigan, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Courtney Smith, Rev. WM. W. MACOMBER, of Westfield, N. Y., and Miss VIRNA L. BATES, of St. Anthony, missionaries to Nevada Territory.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst., in this city, THEODORE F., only child of Joseph A. and Kate F. Wheelock, aged nearly seventeen months.

Funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on St. Peter-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FOR RENT,

The two story frame building at the west end of the Bridge. To a good tenant, the terms will be low enough to equalize the Bridge toll. Enquire of
H. WEBER,
Third street, above the P. O.
Jy15

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' Oration on the Fourth of July.

The oration delivered on the Fourth, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes at Boston, was probably the best of the whole crop of orations. We select a splendid and telling passage:

Do the citizens of Harrisburg or Philadelphia quarrel to-day about the strict legality of an executive act meant in good faith for their protection against the invader? We are all citizens of Harrisburg, all citizens of Philadelphia, in this hour of their peril, and with the enemy at work in our own harbors, we begin to understand the difference between a good and bad citizen; the man that helps and the man that hinders; the man who, while the pirate is in sight, complains that our anchor is dragging in his mud, and the man who violates the proprieties, like our brave Portland brothers, when they jumped on board the first steamer they could reach, cut her cable, bore down on the corsair, with a *habeas corpus* a t that lodged twenty of the buccaneers in Fort Preble before sunset.

We can not, then, we can not be circling inward to be swallowed up in the whirlpool of national destruction. If our borders are invaded, it is only as the spur that is driven into the courser's flank to rouse his slumbering mettle. If our property is taxed, it is only to teach us that liberty is worth paying for as well as fighting for. We are pouring out the most generous blood of our youth and manhood; alas! this is always the price that must be paid for the redemption of a people. What have we to complain of, whose granaries are choking with plenty, whose streets are gay with shining robes and glittering equipages, whose industry is abundant enough to reap all its overflowing harvest, yet sure of employment and of its just reward, the soil of whose mighty valleys is an inexhaustible mine of fertility, whose mountains cover up such stores of heat and power, imprisoned in their coal measures, as would warm all the inhabitants and work all the machinery of our planet for unnumbered ages, whose rocks pour out rivers of oil, whose streams run yellow over beds of golden sand—what have we to complain of?

Have we degenerated from our English fathers, so that we cannot do and bear for our national salvation what they have done and borne, over and over again, for their form of Government? Could England, in her wars with Napoleon, bear an income tax of ten per cent., and must we faint under the burden of an income tax of three per cent.? Was she content to negotiate a loan at fifty-three for the hundred, and that paid in depreciated paper, and can we talk about financial ruin with out national stocks ranging from one to eight above par, and the "five-twenty" war loan eagerly taken by our own people to the amount of nearly two hundred millions, without any check to the flow of the current pressing inward against the doors of the Treasury? Except in those portions of the country which are the immediate seat of war, or liable to be made so, and which, having the greatest interest not to become the border States of hostile nations, can best afford to suffer now, the state of prosperity and comfort is such as to astonish those who visit us from other countries. What are war taxes to a nation which, as we are assured on good authority, has more men worth a million now, than it had worth ten thousand dollars at the close of the Revolution; whose whole property is a hundred times, and whose commerce, inland and foreign, is five hundred times what it was then? But we need not study Mr. Stille's pamphlet and Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter*, to show us what we know well enough; that so far from having occasion to tremble in fear of our impending ruin, we must rather blush for our material prosperity. For the multitudes who are unfortunate enough to be taxed for a million or more, of course we must feel deeply, at the same time suggesting that the more largely they report their incomes to the tax-gatherer, the more consolation they will find in the feeling that they have served their country. But—let us say plainly, it will not hurt our people to be taught that there are other things to be cared for besides money-making and money-spending; that the time has come when manhood must assert itself by brave deeds and noble thoughts: when womanhood must assume its most sacred office, "to warn, to comfort," and, if need be, "to command," those whose services their country calls for. This Northern section of the land has become a great variety-shop, of which the Atlantic cities are the long-extended counter. W have grown rich for what? To put gilt bands on coachmen's hats? To sweep the foul sidewalks with the heaviest silks that the toiling artisans of France can send us? To look through plate-glass windows and pity the brown soldiers, or sneer at the black ones? To reduce the speed of trotting-horses a second or two below its old minimum? To color meerschaums? To flaunt in laces and sparkle in diamonds? To dredge our maidens' hair with gold-dust? To float through life, the passive shuttlecocks of fashion, form the avenues of the beaches, and back again from the beaches to the avenues? Was it for this that the broad domain of the Western hemisphere was kept so long unvisited by civilization? For this, that Time, the father of empires, unbound the virgin zone of this the youngest of his daughters, and gave her, beautiful in the long veil of her forests, to the rude embrace of the adventurous colonist? All this is what we see around us, now—now, while we are actually fighting this great battle, and supporting this great load of indebtedness. Wait till the diamonds go back to the Jews of Amsterdam; till the plate-glass window bears the fatal announcement, *For Sale or To Let*; till the voice of our Miriam is obeyed, as she sings:

"Weave no more silks, ye Lyons looms?"

Till the gold-dust is combed from the golden locks, and hoarded to buy bread; till the fast-driving youth smokes his clay pipe on the platform of the horse-car; till the music-grinders cease because none will pay them; till there are no peaches in the windows at twenty-four dollars a dozen, and no heaps of bananas and pine-apples selling in the street corners; till the ten-flounced dress has but three flounces, and it is felony to drink Champagne; wait till these changes show themselves, the signs of deeper wants, the preludes of exhaustion and bankruptcy; then let us talk of the maelstrom; but till then, let us not be cowards with our purses, while brave men are emptying their hearts upon the earth for us; let us not whine over our imaginary ruin, while the reversed current of circling events is carrying us farther and farther, every hour, beyond the influence of the great failing which was born of our wealth, and of the deadly sin which was our fatal inheritance!

Vicksburg Incidents.

Letters written at Vicksburg during the last few days of the siege contain much that is of interest since the surrender. The explosion of one of the mines under the rebel works, on the 25th ultimo, is thus described by a correspondent:

To understand more clearly the events of the day, it may be well to preface with a short description of the rebel works. In retreating to Vicksburg the rebels took possession of a chain of hills which run in the general outline of a semi-ellipse around the city, and these they immediately fortified, at the same time connecting them by a line of earth and breast-works hardly inferior in strength to the fortified hills themselves. The centre of this line protruded considerably into the position taken by General Grant, and was in fact the largest hill of the chain. The crest of this was rapidly converted into a formidable earthwork, which the rebels amply supplied with artillery; and knowing that it afforded the key to the remaining works, it was strengthened by every means within their power. Our forces, however, by night approaches, succeeded in planting artillery so near to it that day by day its guns were silenced until at length it became tenable only by the swarms of sharpshooters, who, from the cover of the rifle pits constructed on the opposite slope and just below the edge of the summit, kept up a galling fire on those of our troops who came within sight and range. To effect a breach in the line of works at this point now became a part of General Grant's plan, and accordingly the sappers and miners commenced operations. With the support of a line of parallels, the approach to the foundation of the fort was made by trenches and covered ways until a mine was constructed in the very heart of the hill. Singular to say, while the rebel rifles were cracking away on the top, Union spades were excavating thirty feet below, in an almost perpendicular line.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE.

This morning the work was completed, an immense quantity of powder was stored in the cavity prepared to receive it, and the fuse train was laid. At noon the different regiments of the Seventeenth corps, selected to make the assault upon the breach when it should have been effected, were marshalled in long lines upon the near slopes of the hills immediately confronting the doomed rebel fortifications, where, disposed for the attack, they impatiently awaited the *denouement*. The rebels seemed to discover that some movement was on foot, for from the moment our troops came into position until the explosion took place, their sharpshooters kept up an incessant fire from the whole line of their works.

At length all was in readiness; the fuse train was fired, and it went fizzing and popping through the zigzag line of trenches until for a moment it vanished. Its disappearance was quickly succeeded by the explosion, and the mine was sprung. So terrible an explosion is seldom witnessed. Dust, dirt, smoke, gabions, stockades, timber, gun-carriages, logs—in fact, everything connected with the fort—rose hundreds of feet into the air, as if vomited forth from a volcano. Some who were close spectators even say that they saw the bodies of the poor wretches who a moment before lined the ramparts of the work.

CHARGE OF GEN. M'PHERSON'S TROOPS.

Simultaneously with the firing of the fuse train our artillery opened from the entire semi-circle of batteries, and its thunders well nigh drowned the noise of the explosion of the mine. Hardly had the smoke cleared off and the falling fragments of the fort came to the ground, when at the word, and with a terrific yell, our troops started on the charge. Up the slope they went at the "double-quick," turned the summit, and, running down upon the other side, dashed at the breach. How far they penetrated I am not as yet aware. That the rebels were present in force to check their progress at the gap was evident from the fact that they were there met by a withering volley of musketry. The smoke of the contest soon enveloped the scene. The musketry became louder and louder, and for three hours it has continued in one unceasing rattle, intermingled at times with the heavier and thunder-like peals of the artillery.

Our troops held the breach, though the victory was not won without terrible loss, including many officers. Seven picked regiments of General McPherson's corps constitnted the assaulting party.

A letter from a correspondent in Grant's army to the Indianapolis *Journal*, narrates the following amusing incidents of the siege:

PICKET TALK.

Some of the incidents connected with the siege of Vicksburg are highly amusing. A great many of them are exciting, and though we have laid here in the rifle pits since the 22d of May, yet the boys are not tired of the sport. There is just enough shooting going on to give zest to a mode of life which would otherwise be almost intolerable.

We have all read a great deal of "table talk," and have found some of it very spicy and amusing, but I doubt whether any would prefer it, refined as it is, to the "picket talk" before Vicksburg. Our lines are within a few hundred yards of those of the rebels, and as a deep ravine intervenes, it is necessary to throw out pickets on the side of each hill to prevent the possibility of a surprise. By mutual consent neither side fires on the other's guards; and, as they cannot fire leaden ones, they amuse themselves by shooting pithy, wordy bullets at each other. With the two armies as an audience, they keep up the noisy battle the whole night. Here are some specimens:

"Federal Picket—'I say, Secesh, have you anything to eat over there?'

Secesh—"Plenty."

Federal—"What's the use of lying, now; come over and get a cup of hot coffee."

Secesh—"Confound you, you come over and get Vicksburg."

Federal found that a stumper.

Another:

Secesh—"Hello' Yanks, why don't you make another charge on us?"

Federal—"It's against our principles to charge on prisoners."

AN IRISHMAN'S REPLY TO A TAUNT.

An Irishman on duty the other night was taunted by the rebels about the non-explosion of our shells, when a shell from the Sixteenth Ohio battery bursted immediately over the loquacious rebel.

"Blast ye," cried the Irishman, "stick that in your haversack and stop yer jaw."

A RUSE.

Quite an excitement was raised a few nights ago by a deep-mouthed private in our rifle-pits calling out as follows:

"Attention! battallon! Order arms! Fix bayonets! Shoulder arms! Charge bayonets! Forward, double quick!" Just at this juncture an entire volley of musketry from the rebels greeted our pits. It was dark, and they thought a charge had been made. As soon as the report of the discharge died away our hero cried out as if to a regiment:

"Why are you wavering there! Forward! I say *forward*."

Another volley came rattling over their heads, when, having carried the joke far enough, the boys fell into shooting the excited rebels, and ceased only when the pickets were put out.

Another correspondent writing since the surrender, draws the following graphic picture:

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD.

They lay in all positions, some with musket grasped as though still contending; others with the cartridge in the fingers just ready to put the deadly charge where it might meet the foe. All ferocity had gone. Noble patriots! uninhabited tenements! ye rest here now in security! Your portals whence the spirits fled are as calm and pale as moonlight upon snow—as though no sweet love had ever woven for ye myrtle wreathes, nor death draped your hearts in ivy—as though mirth had never smiled nor sorrow wept where all is now silent. War with its dangers, earth with its perplexities, neglect and poverty with their pangs, slander with its barb, the dear heartbroken ones at home—all fail to call ye back to strife. A dark and fearful shadow has crept over the land and gathered ye in its gloom. O, the tears that will be shed! O, the hearths that will be desolated! Eyes will look in vain for your return to the hearths that ye once gladdened, while Fame crowns ye with its laurels, and the land of the hereafter welcome ye as "they who saved the land."

A remarkably sweet and youthful face was that of a rebel boy. Scarce eighteen, and as fair as a maiden, with quite small hands, long hair of the pale golden hue that auburn changes to when much in the sun, and curling at the ends. He had on a shirt of coarse white cotton, and brown pants, well worn, while upon his feet were a woman's shoes of about the size known as "fours." Too delicate was his frame for war; perchance some mother's idol. His left side was torn by a shell, and his left shoulder shattered. Poor misguded boy. Hyacinth was scarce more delicately beautiful than he. Mayhap he had his Apollo too.

Two men who had caught at a fig tree to assist them up a steep embankment lay dead at its feet, slain in all probability by an enfilade fire from the right; the branch at which they caught was still in their grasp. Some could not be recognized by their nearest friends. Several were headless—others were armless; but the manner of their death was always plain. The minie left its large, rather clear hole; and shell its horrid rent; the shrapnel and grape their clear, great gashes, as though one had thrust a giant's spear through the tender, quivering flesh.

In one trench lay two, grasping the same weapon—friend and foe. Across their hands fell a vine, the end upon the breast of the rebel, where it had fallen with them from above; the roots still damp with fresh earth; upon it was a beautiful passion flower in full bloom and two buds; the buds were stained with blood—the flower as bright as was the day when the morning stars sang together. On the faces of both was the calm that follows sleep—rather pale, perhaps, but seeming like him of old, of whom it was said, "He is not dead, but sleepeth." But ah, the crimson! All is not well where earth is stained with blood. In some places the dead were piled, literally, like sacks of grain upon the shore.

It is remarkable with what patience the fatally wounded, they who already stood upon the shore, bore their sufferings. Some knew that they could not recover, but bore it manfully. Sometimes a tear, and a low voice would say, "My sweet wife," or "Darling," "Mother," "God forgive"—a quiver, then all was over. Let us hope that friend and foe alike found favor in His sight, where all is well,

A Sad Incident of Real Life.

There are queer histories in the world. Walking home a few nights ago in a drenching rain, up South street, we overtook two females, composedly moving up under the shelter of a wide umbrella. The parties were a mother and daughter. The latter is about twenty-one years of age; the former cannot be much short of sixty.

In the Rogue's Gallery is the picture of a man named Burkie. The original is still in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was sentenced three years ago for the murder, in a house of ill-repute in Locust street, above Ninth, of a constable in the office of Alderman McMullen. The victim was named Johnson. Johnson was engaged to be married at the time of the murder to a young girl who then lived in a court near Fifth and Christian streets, and who lives there still. The young man was not worthy of such love as that entertained for him by the girl in question.

A quarrel arose in the house, and a stab with a knife in the hands of Burkie took effect upon his breast, and he was killed. The female whom we met in the pouring shower, as above narrated, were the girl to whom the murdered man was affianced, and her mother. The death of her lover caused the girl to become demented. She remains in that condition to this day. Her form of madness is *melancholia*. She believes, however, that at some time not definitely fixed, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning, by visiting the scene of the murder, her betrothed will appear to her. Of her mind this one idea has taken sole possession.

Every night, for three years past, in company with her afflicted mother, the girl has visited the locality of the tragedy; neither rain, snow, cold or heat, has ever yet interrupted this nightly visit. They take one regular route—up Fifth to South, up South to Ninth, and thence to Locust street, in an alley running from which street the murder was committed. During the whole walk the girl talks incessantly to her mother, in a low tone of voice, and the mother, with bursting heart, listens patiently but hopelessly. She knows the fruitlessness of the nightly walk, but takes it that her unfortunate child may to that extent be comforted.

They walk to the alley where the sad event occurred, heeding no one, and steadily moving to the house where the murderous deed was done. They wait there for some minutes, sometimes for as much as an hour. Then the girl says, "Never mind, mother, dear; he won't come to-night. He will be here to-morrow." And the poor creature returns hopefully, sometimes even cheerfully, and nearly a thousand to-morrows have since transpired, yet each night the girl, with her devoted mother, comes to the spot, only to retire in hope that the disappointment of the night may be consummated by better results the next.

So well is the history known down town, that even the vilest ruffian in Moyamensing passes the women by without an insult. The girl is comely, with a fresh complexion and fair shape, but no man says aught to her, as with her sorrow-stricken mother she makes her nightly journey. The mother's steps are growing feeble. They are poor; and not many days hence the girl must do her journey alone. God help her!—*Philadelphia North American, 4th.*

Party Blindness Illustrated.

The following report of a conversation between Mr. A., an intelligent War Democrat of Sandusky county and an illiterate "Dimicrat" of Seneca county, furnishes a good illustration of the party blindness of the day, and explains in a degree the facility with which demagogues are now leading well-meaning but ignorant citizens to the very verge if not to open acts of treason. The parties were old acquaintances, having formerly voted the Democratic ticket together:

Mr. A. John, how are the times in Seneca?

John. Oh, pretty hard now, and me dinks dey be harder soon aready. De war werry bad—great many mans be kilt.—more get kilt—daxes high—dey get higher soon aready. Ableeshunists make much drobles—Lincoln no care for de beeples, but only for de nigger. Mr. A., you Dimicrat yet?

Mr. A Oh yes, always a Democrat. I never was any thing else. John, do you know what the Democrats are going to do!

John. I can't tell.

Mr. A.—Well, I'll tell you. They are going to elect Vallandigham, [John, assenting—"Ya-as,"] then they'll stop the war and let Jeff. Davis bring slavery into Ohio and all other States [John, "Yaw,"] then we will have no more voting, but make Jeff. Davis our King, and then the Democrats will have no trouble with the Abolitionists, but every man can own his nigger, [John, still assenting, —"Yaw."]

John—(Soliloquizing thoughtfully)—Jeff. Davis for King. I never dinks of dat.

Mr. A.—Oh, yes; that's what the Democrats must go for.

John—(Still musing) Jeff. Davis for King. Vaal, I spose so. I goes mit the Dimicrats.

Having sufficiently tested John's blindness and party subserviency, A. bid him good-bye and left him to cogitate over the last stages of Vallandigham Democracy.—*Toledo Blade.*

Gen. Sigel at Harrisburg—His Speech to the Soldiers.

A letter from Harrisburg says: Gen. Franz Sigel arrived here this afternoon at three o'clock, stopping at the Jones House. His arrival has excited the greatest enthusiasm among the soldiers here. In response to loud calls and vociferous cheers, Gen. Sigel addressed the militia from the verandah of the Jones House, as follows:

Fellow Soldiers—I would not have ventured to come here; I would not have ventured to address you, I mean, were it not for your unbounded enthusiasm and importunate calls. My English is broken, but I think I may be able, at least, to reiterate the glorious news.

I have been among all the gallant men of all the States now fighting our enemies, and I am glad that I can rejoice with you that our army—the army of the Potomac and of the East—although sometimes an unfortunate army, has finally achieved a triumph which I hope and believe will very soon end this bloody war. (Cheers.)

If every State in the Union had come out so powerfully as the State of Pennsylvania, I am sure we would be strong, and it would not have taken half so long to get rid of our enemies. I am sure that we will very soon strike our enemies in their last stronghold. (Cheers.)

The American Republic is too strong to be defeated—its institutions shall be preserved.

Our armies which engirdle the doomed city of Vicksburg are now nearer the heart of their object than ever; and soon, very soon, that city will have fallen. (Long continued cheering.)

Rosecrans will defeat his enemy as sure as you have defeated Lee, and the rebels in Louisiana will be utterly routed. (Cheers for Rosecrans.)

And I think that before many days we will stand before the very doors of Richmond. (Tremendous cheering.)

As he disappeared through the window into the parlor the soldiers still continued to cheer.

Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court.

Albert Galloway vs. William M. Litchfield, et al.

In an action to have a mortgage cancelled, in which the mortgagee and another are joined as defendants with the assignee, and wherein the plaintiff seeks to recover the damages given by statute against a mortgagee, or his assigns, who refuses to discharge the mortgage after the conditions thereof have been fully performed, a general verdict for the plaintiff was rendered, assessing the statutory damages against all the defendants.

Held, That as their assignee alone was authorized to give a legal discharge of the mortgage, the verdict, so far as it assessed statutory damages against the other defendants, was irregular.

Calvin Forbush vs. Amos D. Seward, et al.

An attorney cannot acquire a lien on a judgment except for services rendered in the action in which the judgment is rendered.

The notice of the lien must specify the amount.

The lien can only exist where there has been a special agreement as to compensation.

The lien formerly given, where there was no such special agreement, to the extent of the costs included in the judgment, is taken away by the statute which abolishes statutory costs.

The State of Minnesota vs. Richard G. Eno.

The form of an indictment provided by our statutes, divides the same into two parts, the accusing clause and the descriptive clause or specification of the crime charged. Where the crime has a name such as treason, murder, arson, manslaughter or larceny, &c., and is susceptible of division into different classes or degrees, it is sufficient to charge the defendant with the crime by name in the accusing part of the indictment, and describe the particular degree or class of the offense in the specification.

Where a defendant is acused by the grand jury of the crime of larceny, and the specification makes out a charge of larceny from the person, and the proof establishes the larceny charged, as to time, place, property, and all the essential features contained in the specification, except that it was from the person, a conviction may be had for the simple larceny. Where the proof fails to sustain the aggravating circumstances charged, and leaves the crime simple larceny, the jury should be instructed to specify in their verdict the degree or class of larceny in which they find the defendant guilty. Where, however, they in such case render a general verdict of guilty, the Court may in its discretion enter a *nolle prosequi* as to the greater crime, and allow the conviction to stand for the minor offense, as all grades of the offense involve a simple larceny. This Court will hesitate to pass sentence upon a prisoner unless possessed of all the evidence taken on the trial.

—The latest news from Barbadoes states that a bark loaded with coal for the Florida, after a vain search for the pirate as far down as the Equator, was burnt in sight of land by her crew on the 22d ult., to prevent her falling into the hands of a United States cruiser.

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St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

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On Third Street,

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SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pureas Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

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$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

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RECRUITS WANTED.

$40 Bounty!

TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.

The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same

Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN,
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January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

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Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

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FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

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The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnasticon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' Oration on the Fourth of July.

The oration delivered on the Fourth, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes at Boston, was probably the best of the whole crop of orations. We select a splendid and telling passage:

Do the citizens of Harrisburg or Philadelphia quarrel to-day about the strict legality of an executive act meant in good faith for their protection against the invader? We are all citizens of Harrisburg, all citizens of Philadelphia, in this hour of their peril, and with the enemy at work in our own harbors, we begin to understand the difference between a good and bad citizen; the man that helps and the man that hinders; the man who, while the pirate is in sight, complains that our anchor is dragging in his mud, and the man who violates the proprieties, like our brave Portland brothers, when they jumped on board the first steamer they could reach, cut her cable, bore down on the corsair, with a *habeas corpus* a t that lodged twenty of the buccaneers in Fort l'reble before sunset.

We can not, then, we can not be circling inward to be swallowed up in the whirlpool of national destruction. If our borders are invaded, it is only as the spur that is driven into the courser's flank to rouse his slumbering mettle. If our property is taxed, it is only to teach us that liberty is worth paying for as well as fighting for. We are pouring out the most generous blood of our youth and manhood; alas! this is always the price that must be paid for the redemption of a people. What have we to complain of, whose granaries are choking with plenty, whose streets are gay with shining robes and glittering equipages, whose industry is abundant enough to reap all its overflowing harvest, yet sure of employment and of its just reward, the soil of whose mighty valleys is an inexhaustible mine of fertility, whose mountains cover up such stores of heat and power, imprisoned in their coal measures, as would warm all the inhabitants and work all the machinery of our planet for unnumbered ages, whose rocks pour out rivers of oil, whose streams run yellow over beds of golden sand—what have we to complain of?

Have we degenerated from our English fathers, so that we cannot do and bear for our national salvation what they have done and borne, over and over again, for their form of Government? Could England, in her wars with Napoleon, bear an income tax of ten per cent., and must we faint under the burden of an income tax of three per cent.? Was she content to negotiate a loan at fifty-three for the hundred, and that paid in depreciated paper, and can we talk about financial ruin with out national stocks ranging from one to eight above par, and the "five-twenty" war loan eagerly taken by our own people to the amount of nearly two hundred millions, without any check to the flow of the current prossing inward against the doors of the Treasury? Except in those portions of the country which are the immediate seat of war, or liable to be made so, and which, having the greatest interest not to become the border States of hostile nations, can best afford to suffer now, the state of prosperity and comfort is such as to astonish those who visit us from other countries. What are war taxes to a nation which, as we are assured on good authority, has more men worth a million now, than it had worth ten thousand dollars at the close of the Revolution; whose whole property is a hundred times, and whose commerce, inland and foreign, is five hundred times what it was then? But we need not study Mr. Stille's pamphlet and Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter*, to show us what we know well enough; that so far from having occasion to tremble in fear of our impending ruin, we must rather blush for our material prosperity. For the multitudes who are unfortunate enough to be taxed for a million or more, of course we must feel deeply, at the same time suggesting that the more largely they report their incomes to the tax-gatherer, the more consolation they will find in the feeling that they have served their country. But—let us say plainly, it will not hurt our people to be taught that there are other things to be cared for besides money-making and money-spending; that the time has come when manhood must assert itself by brave deeds and noble thoughts; when womanhood must assume its most sacred office, "to warn, to comfort," and, if need be, "to command," those whose services their country calls for. This Northern section of the land has become a great variety-shop, of which the Atlantic cities are the long-extended counter. W have grown rich for what? To put gilt bands on coachmen's hats? To sweep the foul sidewalks with the heaviest silks that the toiling artisans of France can send us? To look through plate-glass windows and pity the brown soldiers, or sneer at the black ones? To reduce the speed of trotting-horses a second or two below its old minimum? To color meerschaums? To flaunt in laces and sparkie in diamonds? To dredge our maidens' hair with gold-dust? To float through life, the passive shuttlecocks of fashion, form the avenues of the beaches, and back again from the beaches to the avenues? Was it for this that the broad domain of the Western hemisphere was kept so long unvisited by civilization? For this, that Time, the father of empires, unbound the virgin zone of this the youngest of his daughters, and gave her, beautiful in the long veil of her forests, to the rude embrace of the adventurous colonist? All this is what we see around us, now—now, while we are actually fighting this great battle, and supporting this great load of indebtedness. Wait till the diamonds go back to the Jews of Amsterdam; till the plate-glass window bears the fatal announcement, *For Sale or To Let*; till the voice of our Miriam is obeyed, as she sings:

"Weave no more silks, ye Lyons looms?"

Till the gold-dust is combed from the golden locks, and hoarded to buy bread; till the fast-driving youth smokes his clay pipe on the platform of the horse-car; till the music-grinders cease because none will pay them; till there are no peaches in the windows at twenty-four dollars a dozen, and no heaps of bananas and pine-apples selling in the street corners; till the ten-flounced dress has but three flounces, and it is felony to drink Champagne; wait till these changes show themselves, the signs of deeper wants, the preludes of exhaustion and bankruptcy; then let us talk of the maelstrom; but till then, let us not be cowards with our purses, while brave men are emptying their hearts upon the earth for us; let us not whine over our imaginary ruin, while the reversed current of circling events is carrying us farther and farther, every hour, beyond the influence of the great failing which was born of our wealth, and of the deadly sin which was our fatal inheritance!

Vicksburg Incidents.

Letters written at Vicksburg during the last few days of the siege contain much that is of interest since the surrender. The explosion of one of the mines under the rebel works, on the 25th ultimo, is thus described by a correspondent:

To understand more clearly the events of the day, it may be well to preface with a short description of the rebel works. In retreating to Vicksburg the rebels took possession of a chain of hills which run in the general outline of a semi-ellipse around the city, and these they immediately fortified, at the same time connecting them by a line of earth and breast-works hardly inferior in strength to the fortified hills themselves. The centre of this line protruded considerably into the position taken by General Grant, and was in fact the largest hill of the chain. The crest of this was rapidly converted into a formidable earthwork, which the rebels amply supplied with artillery; and knowing that it afforded the key to the remaining works, it was strengthened by every means within their power. Our forces, however, by night approaches, succeeded in planting artillery so near to it that day by day its guns were silenced until at length it became tenable only by the swarms of sharpshooters, who, from the cover of the rifle pits constructed on the opposite slope and just below the edge of the summit, kept up a galling fire on those of our troops who came within sight and range. To effect a breach in the line of works at this point now became a part of General Grant's plan, and accordingly the sappers and miners commenced operations. With the support of a line of parallels, the approach to the foundation of the fort was made by trenches and covered ways until a mine was constructed in the very heart of the hill. Singular to say, while the rebel rifles were cracking away on the top. Union spades were excavating thirty feet below, in an almost perpendicular line.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE.

This morning the work was completed, an immense quantity of powder was stored in the cavity prepared to receive it, and the fuse train was laid. At noon the different regiments of the Seventeenth corps, selected to make the assault upon the breach when it should have been effected, were marshalled in long lines upon the near slopes of the hills immediately confronting the doomed rebel fortifications, where, disposed for the attack, they impatiently awaited the *denouement*. The rebels seemed to discover that some movement was on foot, for from the moment our troops came into position until the explosion took place, their sharpshooters kept up an incessant fire from the whole line of their works.

At length all was in readiness; the fuse train was fired, and it went fizzing and popping through the zigzag line of trenches until for a moment it vanished. Its disappearance was quickly succeeded by the explosion, and the mine was sprung. So terrible an explosion is seldom witnessed. Dust, dirt, smoke, gabions, stockades, timber, gun-carriages, logs—in fact, everything connected with the fort—rose hundreds of feet into the air, as if vomited forth from a volcano. Some who were close spectators even say that they saw the bodies of the poor wretches who a moment before lined the ramparts of the work.

CHARGE OF GEN. M'PHERSON'S TROOPS.

Simultaneously with the firing of the fuse train our artillery opened from the entire semi-circle of batteries, and its thunders well nigh drowned the noise of the explosion of the mine. Hardly had the smoke cleared off and the falling fragments of the fort came to the ground, when at the word, and with a terrific yell, our troops started on the charge. Up the slope they went at the "double-quick," turned the summit, and, running down upon the other side, dashed at the breach. How far they penetrated I am not as yet aware. That the rebels were present in force to check their progress at the gap was evident from the fact that they were there met by a withering volley of musketry. The smoke of the contest soon enveloped the scene. The musketry became louder and louder, and for three hours it has continued in one unceasing rattle, intermingled at times with the heavier and thunder-like peals of the artillery.

Our troops held the breach, though the victory was not won without terrible loss, including many officers. Seven picked regiments of General McPherson's corps constitnted the assaulting party.

A letter from a correspondent in Grant's army to the Indianapolis *Journal*, narrates the following amusing incidents of the siege:

PICKET TALK.

Some of the incidents connected with the siege of Vicksburg are highly amusing. A great many of them are exciting, and though we have laid here in the rifle pits since the 22d of May, yet the boys are not tired of the sport. There is just enough shooting going on to give zest to a mode of life which would otherwise be almost intolerable.

We have all read a great deal of "table talk," and have found some of it very spicy and amusing, but I doubt whether any would prefer it, refined as it is, to the "picket talk" before Vicksburg. Our lines are within a few hundred yards of those of the rebels, and as a deep ravine intervenes, it is necessary to throw out pickets on the side of each hill to prevent the possibility of a surprise. By mutual consent neither side fires on the other's guards; and, as they cannot fire leaden ones, they amuse themselves by shooting pithy, wordy bullets at each other. With the two armies as an audience, they keep up the noisy battle the whole night. Here are some specimens:

"Federal Picket—'I say, Secesh, have you anything to eat over there?'

Secesh—"Plenty."

Federal—"What's the use of lying, now; come over and get a cup of hot coffee."

Secesh—"Confound you, you come over and get Vicksburg."

Federal found that a stumper.

Another:

Secesh—"Hello' Yanks, why don't you make another charge on us?"

Federal—"It's against our principles to charge on prisoners."

AN IRISHMAN'S REPLY TO A TAUNT.

An Irishman on duty the other night was taunted by the rebels about the non-explosion of our shells, when a shell from the Sixteenth Ohio battery bursted immediately over the loquacious rebel.

"Blast ye," cried the Irishman, "stick that in your haversack and stop yer jaw."

A RUSE.

Quite an excitement was raised a few nights ago by a deep-mouthed private in our rifle-pits calling out as follows:

"Attention! battalion! Order arms! Fix bayonets! Shoulder arms! Charge bayonets! Forward, double quick!" Just at this juncture an entire volley of musketry from the rebels greeted our pits. It was dark, and they thought a charge had been made. As soon as the report of the discharge died away our hero cried out as if to a regiment:

"Why are you wavering there! Forward! I say *forward*."

Another volley came rattling over their heads, when, having carried the joke far enough, the boys fell into shooting the excited rebels, and ceased only when the pickets were put out.

Another correspondent writing since the surrender, draws the following graphic picture:

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD.

They lay in all positions, some with musket grasped as though still contending; others with the cartridge in the fingers just ready to put the deadly charge where it might meet the foe. All ferocity had gone. Noble patriots! uninhabited tenements! ye rest here now in security! Your portals whence the spirits fled are as calm and pale as moonlight upon snow—as though no sweet love had ever woven for ye myrtle wreathes, nor death draped your hearts in ivy—as though mirth had never smiled nor sorrow wept where all is now silent. War with its dangers, earth with its perplexities, neglect and poverty with their pangs, slander with its barb, the dear heartbroken ones at home—all fail to call ye back to strife. A dark and fearful shadow has crept over the land and gathered ye in its gloom. O, the tears that will be shed! O, the hearths that will be desolated! Eyes will look in vain for your return to the hearths that ye once gladdened, while Fame crowns ye with its laurels, and the land of the hereafter welcome ye as "they who saved the land."

A remarkably sweet and youthful face was that of a rebel boy. Scarce eighteen, and as fair as a maiden, with quite small hands, long hair of the pale golden hue that auburn changes to when much in the sun, and curling at the ends. He had on a shirt of coarse white cotton, and brown pants, well worn, while upon his feet were a woman's shoes of about the size known as "fours." Too delicate was his frame for war; perchance some mother's idol. His left side was torn by a shell, and his left shoulder shattered. Poor misguided boy. Hyacinth was scarce more delicately beautiful than he. Mayhap he had his Apollo too.

Two men who had caught at a fig tree to assist them up a steep embankment lay dead at its feet, slain in all probability by an enfilade fire from the right; the branch at which they caught was still in their grasp. Some could not be recognized by their nearest friends. Several were headless—others were armless; but the manner of their death was always plain. The minie left its large, rather clear hole; and shell its horrid rent; the shrapnel and grape their clear, great gashes, as though one had thrust a giant's spear through the tender, quivering flesh.

In one trench lay two, grasping the same weapon—friend and foe. Across their hands fell a vine, the end upon the breast of the rebel, where it had fallen with them from above; the roots still damp with fresh earth; upon it was a beautiful passion flower in full bloom and two buds; the buds were stained with blood—the flower as bright as was the day when the morning stars sang together. On the faces of both was the calm that follows sleep—rather pale, perhaps, but seeming like him of old, of whom it was said, "He is not dead, but sleepeth." But ah, the crimson! All is not well where earth is stained with blood. In some places the dead were piled, literally, like sacks of grain upon the shore.

It is remarkable with what patience the fatally wounded, they who already stood upon the shore, bore their sufferings. Some knew that they could not recover, but bore it manfully. Sometimes a tear, and a low voice would say, "My sweet wife," or "Darling," "Mother," "God forgive"—a quiver, then all was over. Let us hope that friend and foe alike found favor in His sight, where all is well,

A Sad Incident of Real Life.

There are queer histories in the world. Walking home a few nights ago in a drenching rain, up South street, we overtook two females, composedly moving up under the shelter of a wide umbrella. The parties were a mother and daughter. The latter is about twenty-one years of age; the former cannot be much short of sixty.

In the Rogue's Gallery is the picture of a man named Burkie. The original is still in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was sentenced three years ago for the murder, in a house of ill-repute in Locust street, above Ninth, of a constable in the office of Alderman McMullen. The victim was named Johnson. Johnson was engaged to be married at the time of the murder to a young girl who then lived in a court near Fifth and Christian streets, and who lives there still. The young man was not worthy of such love as that entertained for him by the girl in question.

A quarrel arose in the house, and a stab with a knife in the hands of Burkie took effect upon his breast, and he was killed. The female whom we met in the pouring shower, as above narrated, were the girl to whom the murdered man was affianced, and her mother. The death of her lover caused the girl to become demented. She remains in that condition to this day. Her form of madness is *melancholia*. She believes, however, that at some time not definitely fixed, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning, by visiting the scene of the murder, her betrothed will appear to her. Of her mind this one idea has taken sole possession.

Every night, for three years past, in company with her afflicted mother, the girl has visited the locality of the tragedy; neither rain, snow, cold or heat, has ever yet interrupted this nightly visit. They take one regular route—up Fifth to South, up South to Ninth, and thence to Locust street, in an alley running from which street the murder was committed. During the whole walk the girl talks incessantly to her mother, in a low tone of voice, and the mother, with bursting heart, listens patiently but hopelessly. She knows the fruitlessness of the nightly walk, but takes it that her unfortunate child may to that extent be comforted.

They walk to the alley where the sad event occurred, heeding no one, and steadily moving to the house where the murderous deed was done. They wait there for some minutes, sometimes for as much as an hour. Then the girl says, "Never mind, mother, dear; he won't come to-night. He will be here to-morrow." And the poor creature returns hopefully, sometimes even cheerfully, and nearly a thousand to-morrows have since transpired, yet each night the girl, with her devoted mother, comes to the spot, only to retire in hope that the disappointment of the night may be consummated by better results the next.

So well is the history known down town, that even the vilest ruffian in Moyamensing passes the women by without an insult. The girl is comely, with a fresh complexion and fair shape, but no man says aught to her, as with her sorrow-stricken mother she makes her nightly journey. The mother's steps are growing feeble. They are poor; and not many days hence the girl must do her journey alone. God help her!—*Philadelphia North American, 4th.*

Party Blindness Illustrated.

The following report of a conversation between Mr. A., an intelligent War Democrat of Sandusky county and an illiterate "Dimicrat" of Seneca county, furnishes a good illustration of the party blindness of the day, and explains in a degree the facility with which demagogues are now leading well-meaning but ignorant citizens to the very verge if not to open acts of treason. The parties were old acquaintances, having formerly voted the Democratic ticket together:

Mr. A. John, how are the times in Seneca?

John. Oh, pretty hard now, and me dinks dey be harder soon aready. De war werry bad—great many mans be kilt.—more get kilt—daxes high—dey get higher soon aready. Ableeshunists make much drobles—Lincoln no care for de beeples, but only for de nigger. Mr. A., you Dimicrat yet?

Mr. A Oh yes, always a Democrat. I never was any thing else. John, do you know what the Democrats are going to do?

John. I can't tell.

Mr. A.—Well, I'll tell you. They are going to elect Vallandigham, [John, assenting—"Ya-as,"] then they'll stop the war and let Jeff. Davis bring slavery into Ohio and all other States [John, "Yaw,"] then we will have no more voting, but make Jeff. Davis our King, and then the Democrats will have no trouble with the Abolitionists, but every man can own his nigger, [John, still assenting, —"Yaw."]

John—(Soliloquizing thoughtfully)—Jeff. Davis for King. I never dinks of dat.

Mr. A.—Oh, yes; that's what the Democrats must go for.

John—(Still musing) Jeff. Davis for King. Vaal, I spose so. I goes mit the Dimicrats.

Having sufficiently tested John's blindness and party subserviency, A. bid him good-bye and left him to cogitate over the last stages of Vallandigham Democracy.—*Toledo Blade.*

Gen. Sigel at Harrisburg—His Speech to the Soldiers.

A letter from Harrisburg says: Gen. Franz Sigel arrived here this afternoon at three o'clock, stopping at the Jones House. His arrival has excited the greatest enthusiasm among the soldiers here. In response to loud calls and vociferous cheers, Gen. Sigel addressed the militia from the verandah of the Jones House, as follows:

Fellow Soldiers—I would not have ventured to come here; I would not have ventured to address you, I mean, were it not for your unbounded enthusiasm and importunate calls. My English is broken, but I think I may be able, at least, to reiterate the glorious news.

I have been among all the gallant men of all the States now fighting our enemies, and I am glad that I can rejoice with you that our army—the army of the Potomac and of the East—although sometimes an unfortunate army, has finally achieved a triumph which I hope and believe will very soon end this bloody war. (Cheers.)

If every State in the Union had come out so powerfully as the State of Pennsylvania, I am sure we would be strong, and it would not have taken half so long to get rid of our enemies. I am sure that we will very soon strike our enemies in their last stronghold. (Cheers.)

The American Republic is too strong to be defeated—its institutions shall be preserved.

Our armies which engirdle the doomed city of Vicksburg are now nearer the heart of their object than ever; and soon, very soon, that city will have fallen. (Long continued cheering.)

Rosecrans will defeat his enemy as sure as you have defeated Lee, and the rebels in Louisiana will be utterly routed. (Cheers for Rosecrans.)

And I think that before many days we will stand before the very doors of Richmond. (Tremendous cheering.)

As he disappeared through the window into the parlor the soldiers still continued to cheer.

Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court.

Albert Galloway vs. William M. Litchfield, et al.

In an action to have a mortgage cancelled, in which the mortgagee and another are joined as defendants with the assignee, and wherein the plaintiff seeks to recover the damages given by statute against a mortgagee, or his assigns, who refuses to discharge the mortgage after the conditions thereof have been fully performed, a general verdict for the plaintiff was rendered, assessing the statutory damages against all the defendants.

Held, That as their assignee alone was authorized to give a legal discharge of the mortgage, the verdict, so far as it assessed statutory damages against the other defendants, was irregular.

Calvin Forbush vs. Amos D. Seward, et al.

An attorney cannot acquire a lien on a judgment except for services rendered in the action in which the judgment is rendered.

The notice of the lien must specify the amount.

The lien can only exist where there has been a special agreement as to compensation.

The lien formerly given, where there was no such special agreement, to the extent of the costs included in the judgment, is taken away by the statute which abolishes statutory costs.

The State of Minnesota vs. Richard G. Eno.

The form of an indictment provided by our statutes, divides the same into two parts, the accusing clause and the descriptive clause or specification of the crime charged. Where the crime has a name such as treason, murder, arson, manslaughter or larceny, &c., and is susceptible of division into different classes or degrees, it is sufficient to charge the defendant with the crime by name in the accusing part of the indictment, and describe the particular degree or class of the offense in the specification.

Where a defendant is accused by the grand jury of the crime of larceny, and the specification makes out a charge of larceny from the person, and the proof establishes the larceny charged, as to time, place, property, and all the essential features contained in the specification, except that it was from the person, a conviction may be had for the simple larceny. Where the proof fails to sustain the aggravating circumstances charged, and leaves the crime simple larceny, the jury should be instructed to specify in their verdict the degree or class of larceny in which they find the defendant guilty. Where, however, they in such case render a general verdict of guilty, the Court may in its discretion enter a *nolle prosequi* as to the greater crime, and allow the conviction to stand for the minor offense, as all grades of the offense involve a simple larceny. This Court will hesitate to pass sentence upon a prisoner unless possessed of all the evidence taken on the trial.

—The latest news from Barbadoes states that a bark loaded with coal for the Florida, after a vain search for the pirate as far down as the Equator, was burnt in sight of land by her crew on the 22d ult., to prevent her falling into the hands of a United States cruiser.

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NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

WANTED!

A Girl to Cook, Wash, &c., in a small family.

None but a competent person need apply to

W. S. COMBS,

BOOKSTORE,

In the

Jan23 POST OFFICE BUILDING.

HATCH'S BATTALION!

RECRUITS WANTED.

$40 Bounty!

TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.

The men will be enlisted for, three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same

Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN,

Corner of Seventh and Jackson-sts.,

Je25-tf St. Paul.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. e6

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,

my6-1y St. Paul.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

NOS. 3 & 4 JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. nov15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *College Medici Chirurgis*. Without degrading it into empyricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former surgeons," and "benevolent associations," the like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a specialty during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in seperate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pneumatostikon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 76 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A.M. to 1 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,

(Box 190,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

jy2

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,

FLAGS, &c., &c.

Common and Patent Hoist Wheels, for buildings, constantly on hand.

GEO. F. FOSTER. (je23-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW LOT OF

LINEN COATS,

PLAN LINEN DRILL PANTS,

AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED

MARSEILES VESTS,

All of which we are prepared to sell at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. H. TEMPLE,

my30-tf THIRD-ST.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR

This Popular Loan

Until farther notice at our office.

THOMPSON BRO'S, Bankers, Ag'ts.

July 6, 1863. jy7-2w

HERNDON HOUSE,

Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,

HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,

W. E. HUNT,

Late of the Merchants' Hotel, of St. Paul,

PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Macbubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY

DRY GOODS

A Little Cheaper at

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN. If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE." We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, And all kinds of

Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

je5-tf

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots.

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz., Howey Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. dly

BILL POSTING, &c.

MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake jobs of whitewashing in different colors. j10-1m

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month, *invariably in advance*.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $8 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $15.00; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

Square.	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	11 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notice 15 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and 5 five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. MCABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Pencedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 13½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; Also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C.BURBANK & Co.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John R. Irvine and Nancy Irvine his wife, mortgagors, to William H. Ennis, mortgagee, bearing date, and duly acknowledged by said mortgagors, on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1859, which said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the mortgagee and his assigns, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota on the third day of October, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in Book "P" of Mortgages at pages 465, 466 and 467; which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of five thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($5,251.35-100) and interest according to the condition of two certain promissory notes made by said John R. Irvine, payable to the order of said mortgagee, and bearing even date with said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due, and is actually due and unpaid, upon said notes and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents ($6,672 50.)

And the said mortgagee did, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, pay certain delinquent taxes upon the mortgaged premises, to the amount of $175 96, and did thereafter, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1863, pay certain other delinquent taxes upon said premises to the amount of $71.30, for which several sums he has taken and now holds receipts of the person authorized to receive such taxes, and which sums with interest from the day of the payment thereof respectively, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, (amounting at this date to the sum of $577.33), the said mortgagee will claim, and collect with and as part of the amount secured by said mortgage, making the entire amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest upon the said mortgage, including the sums so paid for taxes with interest thereon to this date the just and full sum of $7,249.83.

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate and lying in Ramsey County, Minnesota, known and designated as lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in block numbered forty-six (46), of Rice & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul; also lots numbered twelve (12) and thirteen (13), of block numbered sixty-nine (69), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), in block numbered seventy-one (71), and lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8) nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered seventy-seven (77), of Dayton & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul, according to the plats or maps of said Additions respectively, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated St. Paul, June 10th, A. D. 1863.

WILLIAM H. ENNIS, Mortgagee.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE, Attorneys for Mortgagee. w je10-7w

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.
All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.
mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to
H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
je26-1m* St. Paul.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19-1 Jan 1]

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,
Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used. the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $53 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
ly15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL, ... MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
(LATE)
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF *WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,*

All of the very best material. Just received and for sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.

Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, St. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8. 5 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS
On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-1f Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
ST. PAUL, MIN.
my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York.

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

MR. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar20.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.

Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents. }

The State of Minnesota.

To the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.

Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.

GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For ——
Jan1-d1y

DR. DeMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST,
(Office in French's Block,)
Third Street, near the Post Office,
SAINT PAUL ..... MINNESOTA
Jan29-1y

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of
P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,
Third Street. Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.
ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a lifetime.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Class Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S

NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH
USE THE
DANDELION
AND
Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.
S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.
je6-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellane

THE CITY.

HAY, CATTLE, AND MARKETS.—The dry season is stimulating everybody to secure hay wherever grass can be found. Extensive intervals exist in the upper country towards Lake Superior, and drovers are calculating on a low price for cattle, and the Lake market. The increasing demand for the copper and iron of the Lake is being vigorously met by the opening of new locations. The Canada, Minnesota, and Wisconsin ranges are being searched by experienced miners and geologists, and the west end of Lake Superior is by ten per cent. a better cattle market to-day than Chicago or Milwaukee.

The people of Minnesota must supply that Lake market, or suffer millions of tax on their surplus over railways east.

THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.—We hear every day of sales of Real Estate for cash, indicating that the market is pretty brisk. Those having good property for sale at such terms as to attract purchasers, should advertise it. You may wait a year and not find a customer, when you could secure one in a day, probably, by an expenditure of a few dimes. Those wishing to purchase residences, farms, &c., should by all means advertise. They thus have the pick of the whole market, and can make splendid bargains, probably saving several hundred dollars by the payment of one or two.

MAJOR HATCH'S BATTALION.—The Stillwater *Messenger* of Monday speaks of some officers of Capt. Chamblin's company, recruiting over there, and says:

Capt. A. T. Chamblin is an old settler of St. Paul and was a captain in the Mexican war. Maj. Freudenrich, his recruiting officer here, has seen fifteen months' service in Tennessee in connection with the 1st Minnesota cavalry. He will be at the Minnesota House for a few days and will give any information to such as wish to kill "Injins."

Apropos of this, we hear that our fellow townsmen, Justis C. Ramsey, has been appointed Commissary of the battalion. Jus. is competent and popular.

A CARD.—At a special meeting of the Minnehaha Engine Company No. 2, held at their Hall July 14th, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this company be and are hereby tendered to the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company and to the Hope Engine Company, for their very generous collation and good cheer given to this company on the Fourth of July, and that on some future occasion this company will be able to reciprocate the courtesy. E. O. PATRIDGE,
Secretary.

ST. PAULS (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH..—Families and others desiring to rent a pew, half pew, or a seat in St. Paul's Church, corner of Olive and Ninth street, will please notify the Treasurer, C. W. Wooley, at his office, corner of Sibley and Third streets.

Pew rents for the half year, are now due, and those who have not yet paid, will please do so immediately.

MORE SCHOOL ROOM.—The upper story of the old Baldwin School House, formerly used for the Surveyor General's rooms, has been leased by the School Board for a primary or alphabetical school for the Adams' Division. This is a good choice. The lower story is already used for a German select school, thus bringing the old building, which was built in 1852, back to its original use.

MILITARY ELECTION.—At the election held on Tuesday evening in District No. 8, 32nd Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. John Q. A. Ward to the Majorship of the 32nd, Orderly Sergeant Monroe Sheire was elected Captain. Captain Sheire is in every way a competent and worthy gentleman for such a position.

WE were gratified yesterday by a call from Lieut. Joseph E. Chapman, of the 8th Regiment, now at Fort Snelling, and from Hon. A. M. Hayes of Hastings.

We observe that Lieut. Ross Wilkinson of the 5th Regiment, well known in and around St. Paul, is at the International.

SUPREME COURT—*Seventh Day.*—Nehemiah W. Bennett *vs.* Volney Brundage. Argued and submitted.

Oliver Ames, Respondent *vs.* The Mississippi Boom Company, Appellants. This case was argued by the council for Appellants, and leave was granted Respondent to file briefs.

MONUMENT FOR THE FIRST MINNESOTA.—There will be a meeting of citizens on Friday evening at Ingersoll's Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting a Monument to the First Minnesota. Addresses will be made by Senator Ramsey, Gov. Swift, Gen. Gorman, Col. Miller, and other distinguished citizens.

THE militia officers and privates at Stillwater have a school of instruction similar to our school at Armory Hall. A good idea. The amount of military knowledge distributed through the people by such means is considerable, and may ultimately be of use.

PERSONAL.—Our thanks are due to Maj. Samuel P. Adams, who arrived on the Ariel last night, for late Eastern papers. Maj. Adams is here on a furlough, for the purpose of visiting his family.

THERE are only about 300 troops at Fort Snelling now. Some of these are invalids, but probably 250 are effective men.

FIREMEN, ATTENTION.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the House of Minnehaha Engine Company No. 2. Every member of the Board is particularly requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of W. T. DONALDSON, V. P.
J. H. MATHEWS, Sec'y.

The Crops in Scott County.

From the Shakopee Argus.

We are glad to learn that in most localities the dry weather, in its effect on the crops, has not been so serious as we supposed—in many cases almost a full crop being anticipated, especially from those on new soil. Along the road between Belle Plaine and Henderson the wheat crops are said to appear very promising, and they will be nearly or quite up to the average of former years. In timber land the crops also look better, as the soil withstands drought better than that of the prairie.

In this vicinity, however, some fields of grain are already ruined, and unless we have rain very soon the crops generally will totally fail. Some fields between this place and Belle Plaine will not yield the seed sown, as about the time it came through the ground dry weather set in, which prevented the "stooling," and left the soil exposed to the scorching sun, and now it is not more than twelve inches in height and stands very thin upon the ground. Should we have plenty of rain soon some of the more backward crops may produce a fair yield; but unless that rain comes very soon, the crops in Scott county will be next to nothing.

HARVESTING.—We are informed that some of the farmers of Sibley county have commenced cutting their wheat, and a number of fields are already finished. The winter wheat, of which there is said to be considerable in that county, is excellent—equal to that grown in the Eastern States. It is said to stand thick upon the ground and to be from four to six feet in height.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

MERCHANTS.

J V H Benton, Wyoming; Asa Brown & son; T K Hazzard, Ottowa; W W Bixby, Newport; D R Kennedy, Traverse de Sioux; W H McLain, St Peter; Mrs Coles, New York; J P Wilson, St Cloud; J B Fiske and lady, Boston; Mrs S H Jones, Minneapolis; W Tibbetts, Stillwater; J A James and wife, Kokomo, Ind; H Marvin, Cooperstown, New York; T F Andrews, Minneapolis; H Heulbut, do; O E Vanders, do; Chas Eggleston; John A Peckham, City; Maj T E Adams, U S A; Ross Wilkinson, Vicksburg; A Dole, Wabashaw; M M Beuschoter, do; C Ford, Cincinnati; L R Conmer, Stillwater; S C Wilkin, Keokuk, Iowa.

INTERNATIONAL.

J K Cleveland, Mankato; W G Clark, St Louis; Isaac Staples, Stillwater; J B Fisk, wife and child, Boston; Mrs S H Jones, Minneapolis; Mrs Cowles, New York; Geo H Fria, Maine; K McDoweth, Memphis, Tenn; Hugh C Hill, Trenton N J; C M Southwick, do; M D Willey, Hudson.

AMERICAN.

Geo S Staples, Brunswick; O O Cullen, St Paul; J W W Polson, Northfield; H Hurd, River; L A Woods, Chicago; Geo Osburn, do; M O Smalley, Decatur, Ill; H G Hawley, Michigan City; A McCargar, St Paul; David Mumma, Mt Carrol, Ill; J W Moore, Minn.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

A Wilcox, Hudson; John Maston, Prdu Chien; J N Clement, Prescott; D D Price, do; Lieut J H Shepley; Robert Williams, Cottage Grove; J S Davis, do; J R Taft, Stillwater; J Ockersan, Prdu Chien; I M Sharp, Columbus, Ind; W Altenberg, Pt Douglass; W B Johnson and lady; La Crosse.

Steamboat and River News.

☞ The Ariel was the only arrival yesterday. She came into port in the evening, with a number of passengers and a mail. The Ariel will be the morning packet down.

From the Shakopee Argus.

Navigation on the Minnesota is about *statu quo*. Within the past week steamboat arrivals are like angel's visits, and promise to become a good deal more so, unless, as a last resort, the inhabitants of the Valley go to drinking lager beer. The Ariel arrives now and then, and brings as much freight as she can carry, which is not much—there being but eleven inches on Mendota bar. We occasionally see a barge making its way down the river, but there is so little current their progress is very slow. If we do not have some rain Capt. Houghton will put the Ariel on wheels, for he will "run her or bust" in the attempt.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVE., July 15.

The subscriptions to the National Loan continue unabated. They average over $10,600 per day.

Messrs. Thomson & Brothers have received bonds for all subscriptions up to the 1st of June last, which they are now ready to deliver to subscribers.

We spoke yesterday of the supply of currency expected from the "National Banks." As yet there are but few, but it is said on good authority that before the next Congress assembles one hundred and fifty or two hundred national banks will have been organized in the Northern States. We observe that one has been recently started at Hudson, Wis. It is called the "First National Bank of Hudson." John Comstock is President; Alfred J. Goss Cashier. This is the first National Bank in this corner of the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15.

The market here is reported quite dull at present, and, as is always the case during this month, jobbers find their trade slack. In a few days the Fall Trade will commence, when, should we have high water, we may look for an active and busy season.

Wheat is yet quite weak, and ranges from 80 to 85c, with light sales. The growing crops are reported quite good, notwithstanding the bad accounts regarding it, which were in circulation a few days since.

Oats are quite excited, and we heard of sales to-day at 60c, and some retail sales at 70c.

Corn partakes of the upward movement, and was quoted to-day at 60c.

Reports from the growing crops are very favorable, but the failure of pasturage has advanced the price of all feed grains.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.

Markets all very dull; little business.

Flour declined 5c.

GRAIN.—Wheat declined 1@2c. Corn dull, and declined 1c.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Stocks dull, but unchanged.

N. Y. C. $1.18½.

U. S. 5's, 74; U. S. 6's, 81; U. S. 6's, '81 coupons, $1.06¾.

[By Telegraph.]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 15—6 P. M.

Flour dull.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull; nothing doing. Corn dull; sales at 56c.

The Mission of Alex. H Stephens.

The Correspondence in Full.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.—The following is the mission of Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Ould, at Fortress Monroe:

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 4, 1863.
U. S. STEAMER MINNESOTA—2 P. M.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The following communication is just received from Mr. Stephens, who is on the flag of truce boat anchored above I shall inform Mr. Stephens that I await your instructions before giving him an answer.

S. H. LEE, Admiral, &c.

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER TORPEDO
IN JAMES RIVER, Saturday, July 4.

SIR:—As Military Commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication in writing from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. Robert Ould, Confederate States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me, as Secretary, for the purpose of delivering the communication in person, and conferring upon the subject to which it relates. I desire to proceed directly to Washington, in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut. Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate States Navy, no person being on board but Hon. Mr. Ould, myself, and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

To S. H. LEE, Admiral, &c.

REPLY OF SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1862.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. H. Lee, Hampton Roads:

The request of Alexander H. Stephens is inadmissable. The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

—An order has been issued from Washington for three hundred thousand men under the recent enrollment law.

Official Report of Capt. Burgess.

The Minnesota Sharpshooters at Gettysburg.

BATTLEFIELD near GETTYSBURG,
July 5th, 1863.

Adjutant General Oscar Malmros,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that on July 2d and 3d, a heavy battle was fought by the Army of the Potomac, resulting in the defeat of the rebels.

My company took part in it. The report of Capt. Coates, at present in command of the regiment, will show how far the company was engaged previous to its being detailed, by order of Brigadier General Gibbons, commanding the division, to the support of battery I, First U. S. Artillery. This detail was made some time on Thursday afternoon, about two or three o'clock, and I reported immediately to the above named battery, which was posted in a grove on the right of the center.

No attempt on the part of the rebels to make an assault on that battery was made on July 2d, and it was therefore our only duty to rid ourselves and the cannoniers of rebel sharpshooters. I think my men did this pretty effectually.

On the next day (July 3d) a body of infantry having taken position on both sides of the battery, supporting the same, I was thrown to the front with my company as skirmishers, to assist four companies of the 39th N. Y. Volunteers (Garibaldi Guards) in a charge on a barn and farm house, out of which rebel sharpshooters kept up an annoying fire. I advanced about 400 yards, deploying my men across an open field, and keeping up a sharp and well directed fire, and drove the rebels out of an orchard, which surrounded said barn and farm house. This being accomplished, four companies of the 39th New York advanced on double-quick on the buildings, took them and set them on fire.

It was then my duty to cover the retreat of these men, and to prevent the rebels from advancing too near to our line under cover of the smoke of the burning buildings. An attempt of the enmey to drive my men back, by throwing shell and cannister at them, failed, our batteries silencing those of the enemy after a short combat. After having been out for about two hours I was relieved, my ammunition getting short.

Ozias B. Baker was the only one wounded in this skirmish. Shortly after my return to the battery the rebels opened a tremendous artillery fire on our whole line. All kinds of missiles did they throw—solid shot, cannister, grape, shell, shrapnell, and even railroad spikes. Though this cannonding lasted for two hours and though the battery which I was supporting had to withdraw their pieces on account of the great number of shells thrown at it, none of my men were injured. I had previously taken the precaution of building a low barricade of stones and cord-wood, behind which the men found shelter at the time of the cannonading.

This cannonading was followed by a charge of rebel infantry. They advanced in three lines of battle to within about forty yards of the barricade mentioned above. Not one of men left his place, but keeping up a rapid fire they did great execution in the rebel ranks, which caused them to break and run back in confusion.

Here Sylvester Brown was killed, and Wilbur N Colenean wounded severely in the head.

Some of my men getting out of ammunition, took the muskets of those killed or wounded and kept their positions to the last.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant,

EMIL A. BURGESS,
Capt. Co. I, 1st Minn. Vol., 2d Minn. Co. U. S, Sharpshooters.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

REBEL REPORT OF A FIGHT NEAR WHITE HOUSE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 4.

Dispatches were received last night by Major General Elry, commanding the Department of Richmond, stating that our troops under Major General D. Hill attacked the enemy yesterday evening at Crump's farm, four miles below Bottom Bridge, and drove him within five miles of the White House. We lost one man killed, none wounded. We took six prisoners, who state that the enemy has not less than twenty thousand men.

Since the above was written, we have received the following: We are informed by an officer from the Peninsula that our forces under the command of Major-General D. H. Hill, advanced to attack the enemy on Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock. General Jenkins' South Carolina brigade, and General Ransom's North Carolina brigade, formed a line of battle a quarter of a mile this side of Crump's Cross Roads, with Col. Spingler, Holcomb's legion on both our right and left wings. Six pieces of Major Branch's artillery were near the center of our lines.

The enemy's force consisted of four pieces of artillery, three regiments of infantry, and portions of two regiments of cavalry, under Col. West, commanding the United States forces. Skirmishing immediately commenced by the sharpshooters on both sides. Several of the enemy were wounded and a few taken prisoners. Major Branch's artillery commenced a terrific shelling, firing with accuracy and telling effect.

Our infantry made a splendid advance at the double-quick, and though the enemy was under cover, his artillery making some resistance, he soon commenged a hasty retreat, at which point the General ordered Col. Spingler to charge with his cavalry. Two hundred mounted troops made a most daring charge; three times the enemy ambushed him, firing volley after volley, but onward he dashed, calling his men to "forward"—"never mind fire—forward!" he drove them three and a half miles, to near the White House, and long after night fall.

One officer and three of the enemy were killed and four wounded. Our loss was one killed, one wounded, and two missing. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the gallant bravery of the brigade of Gen. Herron, and to Spingler of the cavalry, and Branch's artillery. Gen. Hill's brilliant advance has thus scattered the forces of the enemy once again menacing our capital.

It was rumored yesterday that the enemy had abandoned the idea of another "On to Richmond" movement at present, and is pressing forward in a more northward direction, with the supposed intention of attempting to cut our lines, with Lee at some point further west on the Central road, toward Gordonsville.

Our Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The consolidation, which was so nearly perfected a few days since, between the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien and the Milwaukee and St. Paul (the old La Crosse) railroads, has fallen through, and the two lines are now actively competing with each other for business at war rates, greatly to the advantage of the farmers of that region. Thus far the old La Crosse has had the best of the contest. Its earnings for the past six months show an increase of $177,000 over last year, while those of the Prairie du Chien show a decrease of some $60,000. It seems likely that the St. Paul line will continue to gain upon its opponent. The attempt which was lately made by the Prairie du Chien to secure an extension of its line through Northern Iowa into Minnesota has failed and been abandoned for the present, while, on the other hand, the St. Paul road is building a line from St. Paul to Owatonna, where it will connect with the line now in course of construction from that point to Winona, and will drain, for the exclusive benefit of the St Paul road, a region which last year furnished one-fourth of all the wheat that was received at Milwaukee. Meanwhile the St Paul line controls after or nearly all, the boats on the Upper Mississippi; so that altogether the prospect of traffic this summer on the Prairie du Chien line, especially as there is no local crop on the road, is not very encouraging, and holders of the preferred stock are feeling nervous about their dividends.

—On the 6th inst., a serious tragedy occurred in Philadelphia. A Prussian named Reichert shot one Mrs. Hankman, wife of a German carpet maker, with whom he had been on terms of familiarity, and ended the tradegy by committing suicide. The woman is not yet dead.

—According to a report presented to the Board of Supervisors on Monday last, the increase in the value of the real estate of New York city for the past year, shown by the assessment rolls, is $21,-499,548. The total valuation of real and personal estate is placed at nearly $600,-000,000—which is, of course, far below its actual value.

New Advertisements.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

LA CROSSE AND LA CRESCENT BANK,

A Banking Association organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "An Act to authorize and Regulate the Business of Banking," approved July 26, 1858, showing a Statement of the following items on the morning of the first Monday of July, in the year 1863, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Due from Brokers	$1,500 00
Stocks on deposit with State Auditor at their par value, nominal	49,000 00
Treasury Notes	6,000 00
Loss and Expense account	15,539 08
Bills of Solvent Banks on hand	5,170 00
Due from Banks	1,000 00
	$78,509 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital, (nominal)	$50,000 00
Registered Bank Notes received from Auditor and not returned	$27,960
Deduct Registered Notes on hand	10,960
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in circulation	17,000 00
Due to others not included under either of the above heads	11,509 08
	$78,509 08

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
HOUSTON COUNTY. }

DANIEL WELLS, JR., President, and W. H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the above named Bank, being severally sworn, do say that they are respectively the President and Cashier of said Bank, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true and correct Statement of the condition of said Bank, on the first Monday, being the sixth day of July, 1863, before the transaction of any business of said Bank, on the morning of that day, according to the best of their several and respective knowledge and belief; and that the place where the business of discount and deposit of said Bank is carried on, is Hokah, in the said County of Houston.

DANIEL WELLS, Jr., President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Subscribed and Sworn to by both Deponents, before me, this sixth day of July, 1863.

MONS ANDERSON,
Commissioner of Deeds, for Minnesota.

jy16-1t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

MARINE BANK,

A Banking Association organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "An Act to authorize and Regulate the Business of Banking," approved July 26, 1858, showing a Statement of the following items on the morning of the first Monday of July, in the year 1863, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, except to Stockholders and Brokers	$9,079 99
Due from the Stockholders of this Bank	3,787 53
Due from Brokers	511 12
Over Drafts	614 24
Stocks on Deposit with State Auditor, at their par value	29,000 00
State Stocks not deposited with State Auditor	5,000 00
Specie	947 50
Cash Items, viz: Treasury Notes $1,-998.00; Checks, &c., $2,825.48; Vouchers and Scrip, $2,201.58	7,025 06
Office Fixtures and Personal Property	781 30
Loss and Expense account	170 90
Bills of Solvent Banks on hand	2,321 00
Premium on Stocks	3,757 00
Due from Banks	1,392 96
	$61,588 62

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$25,000 00
Registered Bank Notes received from Auditor and not returned	$26,851
Deduct Registered Notes on hand	327
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in circulation	26,524 00
Due to Banks	1,136 20
Due Depositors on demand	10,746 70
Undivided Profits	1,187 72
	$64,588 62

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
RAMSEY COUNTY.

JOHN HOLLAND, Vice President, and O. B. TURRELL, Cashier, of the above named Bank, being severally sworn, do say that they are respectively the Vice President and Cashier of said Bank, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true and correct Statement of the condition of said Bank, on the first Monday, being the sixth day of July, 1863, before the transaction of any business of said Bank, on the morning of that day, according to the best of their several and respective knowledge and belief; and that the place where the business of discount and deposit of said Bank is carried on, is St. Paul, in the said County of Ramsey.

JOHN HOLLAND, Vice President.
O. B. TURRELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to by both Deponents, before me, this thirteenth day of July, 1863.

E. C. LAMBERT,
Notary Public, Min.

jy16-1t

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by

jy14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 16, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds	¼ per ct. prem
American Gold	40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent*
Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.
L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.
June 24th, 1863. dly

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the Oakland Cemetery Association, will be holden at the Banking House of Parker Paine, in St. Paul, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for the choice of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, for the year ensuing.

By order of
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, President.
P. P. FURBER, Secretary.
St. Paul, July 15, 1863. jy14-td

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my23-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maldies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a simple copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
may 4-d&w3m. No. 60 Nassau St. New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
my4-d&w3m]

EDITOR OF PRESS—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
Jn1d&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

In connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER for sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags, ropes and old printed papers. jy15-tf

NOTICE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, July 13, '63.

All persons holding vouchers given by officers acting in the Quartermaster's Department in this Military District, will present the same at my office for settlement on or after Monday, July 20th, 1863.

E. B. CARLING,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster,
jy14-3t District Minnesota.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Oakdale Town, Washington County, about July 1st, 1863, a large Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, about 10 years old. Has a white face; is a little sore in his fore feet, and steps short. Any person returning the above horse to the subscriber, at Oakdale, or giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded.

jy11-1w* J. P. BOYD.

FARMER WANTED.

I want a responsible man and wife to take charge of my farm and sheep on shares. 300 acres of land—50 of it under plow. 200 sheep or more. Address,

jy7-tf H. W. BARRY, Dundas.

TAKEN UP.

The subscriber has taken up a dark red COW; brindle head and legs, rather old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away.

BRIDGET MANLEY,
Near the German Catholic Church,
jy15-3t* St. Paul.

AUCTION SALE OF FIXTURES OF A DRUG STORE, ALE, WINE, &c.—Will be sold on Thursday, July 16th, at the store of R. & J. M. Warner, cor Third and Wabashaw streets, at 10 o'clock A. M., a set of Drawers and Shelves of Drug Store, Office Desk, a lot of Champagne, Cider and Bottled Ale, &c.

jy15-2t R. & J. M. WARNER, Auctioneers.

Miscellaneous.

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,

230 Fulton Street,

Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK.

W. S. M'CLURE. C. M'CLURE.
H. F. BALLARD.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. White, Cash, Mechanic's Bk, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
R. H. Huntington, Adam's Ex Co, N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H. Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin
jy10 1y

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. m1-6m.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE.

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

je25-2w

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,

Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 00 Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from Michael McGraw, town of Dayton, Hennepin Co., about the middle of June last, a three year old, bay horse colt, black mane and tail, and dark-ish legs, and star in the forehead; was last seen near Monticello. Any one giving information that will lead to his recovery, or will return him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

Dayton, July 6, 1863. jy9-d2w*

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

jy14 CHAS. SCHEFFER,
State Treasurer.

YACHTING ON LAKE COMO.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that the beautiful and well-known yachts Pauline and Claude Melnotte, have been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and are now at the service of parties desiring a sail upon the placid waters of Lake Como. No labor nor expense has been spared in fitting them for this purpose. The Claude Melnotte has been carpeted and specially fitted for the accommodation of ladies, and select parties and families desiring its exclusive use will please leave their orders twelve hours in advance at the store of W. Sherman Potts, Druggist, St. Paul. The subscriber is an old sailor, and as such, contributes his skill and and experience to the comfort of pleasure parties.

jy7-2w* K. G. ALDRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

160 acres in Rose town, adjoining the school section, the following described land: N. W. ¼ section 21, town 29, Range 23; about fifty acres under cultivation, some improvement, all fenced, and a good well on the premises. Will be sold in a body or in lots of forty or eighty acres, one-fourth cash, the balance in three yearly payments, at seven per cent. per annum. Title perfect; possession given after harvest.

Also: The undivided N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of section 18, Town 29, Range 23, on the road to Lake Johannah, about three miles from St. Paul.

Enquire of J. P. THOMPSON,
At Nichols, Dean & Co.
July 9-d1m.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and see Real Estate on Commission. ap8-d&w1y

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. jy14-dwly

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge.

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey, Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

05-d tw&wly

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block

Where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C.

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We have a consignment of the following goods to sell cheap for cash: Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, Ladies' Hoop Skirts, sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Notions of all kinds.

Auction sales every evening and special sales at 10 A. M., on Third-st., second door from the Merchant's Hotel, front the levee.

jy8 H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers.

BROAD ACRES!

160 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE.

Third Street St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&w1y CATHCART & CO.

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

For Bats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863. NUMBER 167.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JULY 16.

THE MISSISSIPPI OPEN!

The news of yesterday is to-day confirmed under the hand of Gen. Banks. New England and the great North-West have joined hands at Port Hudson, the last rebel stronghold on the banks of the Mississippi; and now, from source to mouth, from Minnesota to New Orleans, the great river is free.

It is but a few weeks since, that rebel newspapers and rebel stump speakers were insolently suggesting that they might perhaps permit the North-West to enjoy the free navigation of the Mississippi, if we would prove false to our alliance, break our solemn covenants to support the constitution and the government, and ally ourselves to the perjured villains who sought to destroy both. Our answer has been given at Donelson and Henry, at Shiloh, Iuka and Corinth, at Island No. Ten, at Memphis, Helena, and Milliken's Bend, at Port Gibson and Raymond, at Jackson, at Champion Hill, and in the trenches before Vicksburg, where the best blood of every State of the great North-West mingled together in one grand oblation. Minnesota and Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, Missouri and Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, have all furnished their share of that glorious army which has destroyed the last hope of the rebels, and at Vicksburg sealed the fate of the wicked rebellion which has cost the country so dear.

Nor is New England "left out in the cold," for the army of the gallant Banks, which has been the chief actor in the last act thus far performed of the great drama, is almost exclusively from Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, while New York, a nation in herself, and with soldiers in almost every Union army, is nobly represented there.

And even the poor despised African has contributed his share to the great event, for the history of the war records no more brilliant episode than those six successive charges of the black soldiers at Port Hudson. Let not our pride of race lead us to so unworthy a jealousy of the unfortunate race we have so maltreated and affected to despise as to fail to award to them the meed of praise so well earned by their unexpected heroism.

The control of the Mississippi which we have obtained, we shall keep undisturbed, save temporarily by a few scattered guerrillas, for we have learned how to keep it. We have learned that no treaty will bind those who have repudiated the Constitution they have so often sworn to protect and support. Henceforth, until the law is restored to its proper supremacy, we rely upon the strong hand to preserve and maintain the rights guarantied to us by the Constitution and now so hardly regained.

LEE'S RETREAT.

There seems to be no reason why Lee's army should not be harrassed and pretty thoroughly destroyed before it reached Richmond. If our readers will look to the map, they will see that its course must first be up the Shenandoah Valley, with its left flank protected by only the mountains, through which are several gaps or passes which doubtless have been occupied before this by federal forces from Washington. It was for not pouring through these gaps, and then attacking Lee's army on its route North, that McClellan journals abused Hooker roundly. If that were then practical, with the rebel army intact, and its Generals' plans unknown, it cannot be too much to expect, now that Lee's army is so badly damaged, and his route easy to divine. The long wagon trains, filled with Pennsylvania plunder, will be likely to grow "small by degrees and beautifully less," as they draw near Richmond

If we have a force largely superior to theirs, and General Meade proves himself as active and capable as he seemed up to the crossing at Falling Waters, the nation will be likely, before many days, to hear something from the Army of the Potomac which will do away with all the chagrin caused by Lee's escape across the Potomac. Let us hope that the opportunity will not be lost.

REBEL LOSSES.

The rebel armies must be weaker by 100,000 men at least, than they were at the time Grant commenced his march upon Vicksburg. In that brilliant campaign, closing with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, not less than 50,000. The figures given us by this morning's telegrams, of Lee's losses, are 33,000. Add to this say 10,000 at Port Hudson, since the attack upon it commenced, 4,000 captured by Rosecrans, 2,800 killed, wounded and prisoners at Helena, with their losses at Miliken's Bend and other smaller affairs, and it will be seen that our figures cannot be too high.

THE DRAFT NOT SUSPENDED.

We rejoice to learn that glorious "Old Abe" refused to suspend the draft, notwithstanding Governor Seymour's pitiful supplications. Thank Heaven, our President stands erect, however unequal to the crisis the New York Governor has proved.

INDIANS AT BLOOMINGTON.

They Endeavor to Drown a Man in the River.

A DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE.

THE SETTLER ESCAPES.

On Monday last three men residing at Bloomington, a settlement on the Minnesota River, about eighteen miles from St. Paul, went to the flats just below there to cut hay. While they were so engaged, one of the men, Thomas McAuley, (brother of Mr. McAuley who keeps the meat store corner of Roberts and 4th streets) went to the river to get a drink. While stooping down to drink, he was seized from behind by some one, and forced down into the water. He struggled so desperately that he got his head above water, and saw that his assailants were two Sioux Indians! They still kept hold of him, and endeavored to force his head under water, but being a muscular man, and better at the fist game than the devils, Mr. McAuley succeeded after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with the savages, in releasing himself from their grasp, and ran towards his friends, hallooing for help. The Indians then walked rapidly away, and hid themselves. No pursuit was made of them as the party had no arms.

Mr. McAuley recognizes the two Indians as braves who had often been in that locality, which, as our old settlers are aware, is, or was before the present war, a favorite resort for the Indians of Shakopee's band. The Indians were well acquainted with the whole neighborhood, and had undoubtedly been scouting around their old camping ground. Whether there were any more in the vicinity or not, it is impossible to say. Mrs. Pond, wife of the missionary, is reported to have seen these same Indians, coming from the direction of Mother Faribault's house, just below Shakopee, about daybreak in the morning. When they attacked Mr. McAuley, they had no guns with them, nor could they have even had knives, or they would certainly have used them. They must have left all their arms at their camp, which was probably near by, and seeing Mr. McAuley in a favorable position for drowning, thought they could dispatch him in that manner.

DEATH OF LIEUT. W. F. MILLER.

We are pained to learn of the death of Lieut. Wesley F. Miller, of the 7th Regulars, at the battle of Gettysburg. Wesley was formerly a printer boy in the *Minnesotian* office, and was a son of Col. Stephen Miller.

He entered the war as a private in the glorious First Minnesota, and received his commission for bravery at Bull Run. He was a talented and amiable young man.

PROMOTIONS.

Capt. John C. Becht of Co. E, Fifth Regiment, promoted to Major of the Fifth Regiment, vice Major Francis Hall, resigned.

First Lieutenant Henry Stasson, to be First Lieutenant vice Koch.

Second Lieutenant John Groetsch of Co. D, promoted to First Lieutenant vice F. A. Carriveau.

Quarter Master Sergeant Muhlenberg to be Second Lieutenant vice Groetsch.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We would fain impress upon the minds of our Postmasters that they can frank no letters to this office. Inasmuch as each letter thus franked costs us six cents, we have, in view of our extensive business correspondence, a decided pecuniary interest in the matter.

Will our friends take due notice and act accordingly?

STAMPEDE OF SETTLERS.

From Capt. Lueg, and Mr. Probst, of Georgetown, which gentlemen arrived from St. Cloud, yesterday, we learn that the settlers on the west side of the Mississippi are becoming alarmed at the defenseless state of the settlements. A number of them have come to Anoka, St. Anthony and Minneapolis. Itasca, a settlement of five or six houses, has been entirely evacuated. A force of men to drive out and kill all the Indians in the Big Woods is badly needed. This will restore confidence to the settlers, and prevent the depopulation of the country.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to see once more in our midst yesterday, the handsome phiz of I. F. Gear, Esq., of New York, Eastern Freight Agent of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad. Mr. Gear will remain here on business several days.

John N. Treadwell, formerly of this city, but now a resident of St. Peter, is in town.

SUPREME COURT. — *Eighth Day.*— Agnes Foster respondent, vs. Peter Berkey, et. als, Appellants. Argued and submitted. Judge Emmett being related to one of the appellants withdrew from the bench during the progress of the case.

Court adjourned until Monday when the session will probably terminate.

FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT.—All the present or honorably discharged members of the First Minnesota Regiment now in this vicinity, are requested to meet at the headquarters of Col. Miller, International Hotel, at 6 1-2 o'clock this evening.

OWING to the press of matter on our columns by the Telegraphic and Indian Expedition news, we cut our Local Department as short as possible to-day.

New Advertisements.

Castello & Van Vleck's

MAMMOTH SHOW,

AND

Great Moral Exhibition.

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK,....PROPRIETORS.
R. VAN VALKENBURG,.....MANAGER.
T. POLAND,.....MASTER OF ARENA.
J. FREHE,.....LEADER OF ORCHESTRA.

A combination comprising all that is excellent in the Equerian profession, all that is novel in the school of Gymnastics.

A GENUINE CIRCUS,

with all the standard features of the Legitimate Arena, blended with all Modern Improvements and Acquisitions furnished by ambition, close application and the practical working of those Artists whose motto is

EXCELSIOR.

More Blooded, Trained Horses, and a better assortment of other rare specimens of animated nature than have ever been brought before this community.

Superiority in Every Department.

The Company consists of at least

Forty Performers,

EQUESTRIANS, VOLTIGERS, LEAPERS, DANCERS, ACROBATS, VOCALISTS, MUSICIANS;

New Wagons, New Carriages, New Canvas, New Dresses, New Costumes, New Trappings, New Seats and New Appointments,

The whole forming an establishment paramount to the finest ever formed either in this country or in Europe.

This Model Show will exhibit at ST. PAUL, on

Tuesday, July 28th, at 7 o'cl'k p. m.

Also on

Wednesday and Thursday, July 29th and 30th, at 2 and 7 p. m.

Admission 25 cents—Reserved Seats 50 cents.

MR. DAN CASTELLO,

As Equestrian Manager, will introduce his

Wonderful Trained Horse,

MONITOR,

The Champion of the World; also his

WONDERFUL EDUCATED BULL,

Don Juan.

Mr. JOHN GLENROY,

Who has been received with admiration and applause by appreciating audiences on both continents, and gained the title of the CENTAUR HORSEMAN, will execute his daring Somersault Act.

WM. J. SMITH,

Who has won unfading laurels, as the most graceful and accomplished Two and Four Horse Equestrian of the age.

MR. J. TINKHAM,

The intrepid Horseman and bold Bare Back Rider, will appear as the Inspired Hurdle Leaper.

Messrs. C. W. BURROWS and M. J. KELLY,

Who stand unrivalled as first class Artists, are also engaged in order to render the Gymnastic Department superior to all precedents. Among the successful feats achieved by those performers, are the

HORIZONTAL BAR EXERCISES,

Double Trapeze,

Classical Groupings.

Mr. DAN CASTELLO,

The Great Talking Clown, whose bon mots and original sayings are copied by the entire motley brotherhood. When such a man as this dons the cap and bells, the public may rest assured of a feast of humor unalloyed by vulgarity.

MR. T. W. POLAND,

The ready conversationalist and refined gentleman, the paragon of Ring Masters.

T. BURGESS,
MORRIS MILES,
R. VAN VALKENBURG,
M. McCOLLUM,
A. SULLIVAN,
R. HARMON, AND
C. LESLIE,

Complete the list of male artists, while

MADAMES FRANK and CARRIE,

The beautiful and gifted equestriennes lead the female cortege.

A grand procession, consisting of the Band Chariot, Frehe's Silver Cornet Band, assisted by Mr. La Rue, the Champion Drummer, all of the Wagons, Carriages, Horses, &c., will be given each morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of demonstrating to the public the extent, force and superiority of

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK'S

MAMMOTH SHOW.

jy17-td

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

The Cheap Cash Store.

We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS,

Summer Shawls,

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

BALMORALS,

COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,

At greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,

Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

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FOR RENT,

The two story frame building at the west end of the Bridge. To a good tenant, the terms will be low enough to equalize the bridge toll. Inquire of

H. WEBER,
jy15 Third street, above the P. O.

LATEST NEWS,

By Telegraph.

THE ATTACK ON MORRIS ISLAND PROGRESSING.

WE HOLD NEARLY ALL THE ISLAND.

The Cummings Point Battery Attacked.

Gen. Banks' Official Report.

LOSS OF LEE'S ARMY 33,000.

The New York Riot Suppressed.

BUSINESS BEING RESUMED.

THE LEADER, ANDREWS ARRESTED.

He Was Where F. F. V.'s Usually Are.

THE RIOTERS ENCOUNTER THE MILITARY.

They are Mowed Down With Grape and Cannister.

NEGROES BRUTALLY MURDERED.

The President Refuses to Suspend the Draft.

He Will Interpose the Strong Army of the Government if Necessary to Quell the Riot.

Not Horace Greeley, but "Another Man."

SERIOUS RIOT IN BOSTON.

A Six-Pounder Disperses the Mob.

Disgraceful Mob in Troy, New York.

MORNING REPORT.

RIOT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 14.

Quite a disturbance, but hardly amounting to a riot occurred in the north part of this city this P. M. It originated in an assault on David Howe, at a house on Prince street, where Howe had called to serve a notice that the resident had been drafted.

Some loafers in the street next interfered and beat Howe badly, when he was rescued by a policeman but not before he was badly, but not severely wounded.

In the meantime the mob rapidly gathered, and a strong force of Police was called out when brick, stone and other missels were thrown at them, by which several policemen were wounded. The outbreak was suppressed, and several arrested.

As a precautionary measure against further riots, a company of regulars from Fort Independence will be quartered in the city to-night, and notice has been issued to the 44th and 45th Regiments. Notice has also been given to Capt. Jones' light battery and 1st dragoons to be in readiness for immediate services if called upon.

There are no indications of further disturbance.

Our authorities are determined to squelch any outbreak at once.

8:30 P. M.—A mob has just gathered and broken into several gun shops. The alarm bells are ringing and the soldiers and police are rapidly gathering. It is reported that two men have been shot.

MIDNIGHT.—Everything is now quiet. The rioters have dispersed and no further outbreak is anticipated. The police and military are stationed in different parts of the city.

At the attack on the armory on Cooper street one of the rioters was killed and another fatally wounded. An aged citizen who resided in that street who was looking on was also killed. Several persons were wounded.

A gun store in Dock Square was broken open but the police rallied and by the free use of their revolvers quickly dispersed the rioters, but not before one or two of them were wounded.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The President has refused to suspend the draft in New York. He will leave the State authorities to put down the riot and if they cannot do it he will interpose the strong arm of the government.

NEW YORK, July 15—P. M.

This afternoon the mob again collected in 32d street, near where a negro was hanging. Failing to disperse, a howitzer was trained upon them loaded with cannister. The first discharge wiped out six. Two more discharges increased the number to twenty-two, when the villains skedaddled.

Two negroes were killed this P. M., one on pier No. 4, and the other in Passington street.

Harper Bros. and J. A. Gray, printers, and others, have been warned that their establishments will be destroyed. The hands are kept on duty.

Colored people are fleeing the city in all directions.

Gold has fallen to 1.27. Markets are dull and nominal, no business being done of importance.

We have some particulars of the riot in 37th street to-day.

Another attack on 7th Avenue Arsenal was to be made, and a detachment of 250 with an artilery company with four twelve pound howitzers, proceeded to the corner of 35th street and Broadway. From 6th to 7th Avenue it was crowded with men, women and children. Fifteen minutes were given them to disperse, and at the expiration of the time allowed the artillery, loaded with cannister, opened and five rounds were fired. A good many were hurt but it is not known how many. The street was cleared, the artillery having dispersed the mob from the vicinity.

The firemen checked the flames, so that only three or four buildings were destroyed.

The rioters proceeded to 33d street, and erected a barricade of wagons across 33d street and 6th avenue. Some hundreds of negro women and children were allowed to escape, but none of the colored men. Buildings occupied by colored people were set on fire with the intention of burning colored men in them.

At last accounts the military had arrived at the scene and a fight probably occurred.

NEW YORK, July 15.

A negro on 32d street, early this morning, was met by a Zouave, who advised him to return to his house. The negro was excited, and shot the Zouave dead. A crowd immediately seized the negro, beat him to death, and then hung him to a tree.

Several clothing and hat stores and private residences were sacked last night.

The mob on Staten Island sacked the Lyceum and attacked the hospital, taking off about 500 muskets, with ammunition.

The same mob hung a negro there.

Stages will commence running this afternoon.

The majority of stores down town are closed.

NEW YORK, July 15.

We understand that the retreat of Lee's army is now a rout, and it's spirits utterly broken. This places at the disposal of the Federal Government an ample force to overawe rioters in this and other cities.

No doubt need be entertained that the power of the Government will soon be shown in the matter.

RIOT IN TROY, N. Y.

ALBANY, July 15—10:30 P. M.

This morning 300 or 400 men, said to be workmen in the Renselear Iron foundry and Albany railworks, marched thro' the streets of Troy, finally stopping in front of the *Times* office, which they stoned and gutted, destroying all the property within.

The mob was addressed by Father Havermann, who advised them to go home. They subsequently visited the colored church, but were deterred by Father Havermann, from demolishing it.

They next went to the jail, forcing it open and releasing all the prisoners.

The Arsenal and Marshal's office are strongly guarded.

The steamer Francis Skiddy, having colored waiters aboard, was warned away from the dock, and dropped down during the day. The steamer has left the dock, it being reported that violence was intended by the mob.

The 25th regiment of this city has not gone to New York, less than 100 men reporting for duty.

OFFICAL REPORT OF GENERAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

The following dispatch has been received:

VICKSBURG, 3 P. M.—July 11th.—Maj. Gen. Halleck: The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Banks, before Port Hudson, 8th:

GENERAL:—The Mississippi is now opened.

I have the honor to inform you that the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally this P. M. We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen.
U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

LOSSES OF LEE'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14, 1863.

Officers report that they have captured about 2,000 prisoners, two guns, several caissons, and a stand of colors this morning at Falling Waters.

The following estimate has been made by competent officers of Lee's losses, since crossing the Potomac: 5,000 killed, 9,000 wounded prisoners, 9,500 uninjured prisoners. It is known that 6,000 wounded have been carried over the river. Deserters will probably reach 3,000, making a total loss of not less than 33,000.

A number of deserters from our army have arrived in camp and will be summarily punished.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day, has the following:

CHARLESTON, July 13.

To S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

There is nothing new since yesterday. The enemy is engaged in establishing batteries for long range guns, on the middle of Morris Island, being aided by the fire of their wooden gunboats, which are firing on batteries Wagner and Gregg on the north end of Morris Island.

(Signed) P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MORGAN HEMMED IN.

CINCINNATI, July 16.

At 12 o'clock last night Morgan's advance reached West Union, Adams Co., ten miles from the river. His scouts approached the river opposite Maysville this morning, but were driven back by gunboats.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 15.

The Persia arrived to-night from Liverpool 4th, via Queenstown 5th.

Warlike rumors continue to come from Paris.

It is rumored Russia assents to the essential points of the proposition of the three powers regarding Poland, but the answer was not yet received.

Insurrection continues active.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A. M.

The Treasury Building and Custom House, and other public buildings, are guarded by cannon supported by infantry.

Elevators were destroyed by the mob in Brooklyn last night to the value of over $100,000.

Some negroes' houses in Jersey City were sacked and burned.

Numbers of negro women and children are encamped in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

The mob at Staten Island last night was overawed by a patrol of armed citizens.

The residents of Williamsport have organized volunteer companies.

The Mayor of Brooklyn refused to call a meeting of citizens on the plea that it would inflame the rioters.

Inquests have already been held on the bodies of about fifty persons, including nearly a dozen innocent people, one a mother and infant just born.

A dry goods store on Avenue C, was sacked of forty thousand dollars worth.

The residence on 28th street destroyed by the mob, was not Horace Greeley's as the mob supposed, but Mr. Sinclair's, where the former sometimes stayed.

A man resembling Greeley was awfully beaten.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, July 16.

The steamer Union arrived here from Charleston.

She reports that Gen. Gilmore captured nearly all of Morirs Island with a large number of prisoners, siege guns, and cannon.

Five gunboats were shelling Fort Wagoner, and have probably captured it ere this.

EVENING REPORT.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

NEW YORK, July 16—2 P. M.

Things have fully resumed their wonted appearance. Tracks have been relaid on the railroads and telegraph lines are being rapidly repaired.

Regiments and batteries are arriving, with more on the way. Business is resumed, and a general feeling of security pervades. The scoundrels and thieves who have been the terror of this city for three days and nights, are skulking to their dens, endeavoring to hide themselves and their plunder, while their abettors are endeavoring to leave the city.

THREE P. M.—The gratifying intelligence of the arrest of the villain, Andrews, leader of the rioters is announced. He has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

A gang of ruffians drove off the workmen this morning from the gas works, on 14th street.

A small gang stopped a horse car, on 4th avenue, this morning, robbed the conductor and all the passengers, and let them go.

There is no truth in the reported burning of factories in Newark.

In several small towns in the suburbs riotous demonstrations have been prevented by the action of the Catholic Priests imploring their parishoners to desist.

Rioters on Staten Island burned the depot and water station. Afterwards they attacked and burned negro shanties, killing two negroes. Many people have left the Island, including prominent citizens, whose lives have been threatened.

It is stated that a riot is now going on in the 1st avenue, where a company of the 65th N. Y., Buffalo Regiment, was going to protect a steel factory. The soldiers were fired upon, and fifteen of them killed. The soldiers returned the fire. Reinforcements are being now (one o'clock) sent to the soldiers.

A station house and bell tower in 2d Avenue were burned at midnight.

Sixteen rioters were killed by grape shot in 2d street yesterday morning, besides five women and two children. Several were wounded slightly in the encounter.

Last evening, on 1st Avenue, Col. Winslow, with 150 men and two howitzers, charged on the rioters, who took refuge in the Intelligence Office, from the roof of which they hurled stones and bullets on the soldiers. The howitzers were raised on the mob and ten rounds of cannister poured into them, mowing them down fearfully.

The mob appeared to be well organized and only partially dispersed.

Col. Winslow had ten men killed, including a Captain and a Lieutenant. He retreated in good order, firing on the mob.

Col. Jariden was fearfully wounded in the thigh. Several of our wounded were left in the hands of the mob. In this affair some thirty of the mob were killed and more wounded.

At 11 o'clock, 150 regulars with two howitzers, repaired to the scene, and were furiously assaulted, but the soldiers fired regularly, and finally the cannon were turned on the houses with terrible effect, the rioters getting cut up fearfully. About one o'clock the troops had possession of the locality.

It is feared Col. Jariden is fatally wounded. This took place yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Five thousand cavalry sabres and 1,000 muskets have been seized by the police in a house in State street.

Two negroes were killed and thrown into the East River, last night, by their murderers.

The arrest of Andrews is received with the livliest satisfaction. It took place in a house of ill-fame where he and his fit consort, a black woman named Wilson, were located. He is said to belong to a first family of Virginia, and has been quite prominent at certain political meetings held at Cooper Institute and other places of late. Some four hundred dollars in rebel money was found on him.

The Mayor of Brooklyn in view of the large conflagration last night has requested the citizens to form patrols for night duty to maintain order assuring them of his co-operation.

A Michigan regiment is expected here this evening from Washington.

The mob appears to have got the best of the military in 2d Avenue, and have driven the latter into a foundry in 28th street, near 1st Avenue. More force has been sent, with artillery, to rescue them.

Brigadier General Lester has been appointed to command the military in the city.

GEN. GILMORE'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, July 12.

To Major General Halleck:

I have the honor to report to you that at five o'clock on the morning of the 10th, I made an attack on the enemy's fortified position, on the south end of Morris Island, and after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, captured all his strongholds on that part of the Island, and pushed forward my infantry to within sixty yards of Fort Wagner. We now hold all the Island except about one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner, and a battery on Cummings' Point, mounting at this time fourteen or fifteen heavy guns in the aggregate.

The assaulting column was gallantly led by Gen. Strong. It landed in small boats under cover of our batteries on Folly Island and four monitors, led by Rear Admiral Dahlgren, which entered the main channel abreast of Morris Island, soon after our batteries opened. The monitors continued their fire during the day, mostly against Fort Wagner.

On the morning of the 11th inst., at daybreak an attempt was made to carry fort Wagner by assault. The parapet was scaled but the supports recoiling under the fire to which they were exposed could not be got up.

Our losses in both actions will not vary much from 150 killed, wounded and missing.

We have taken eleven pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of 200.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

THE BOSTON RIOT.

BOSTON, July 16.

All is quiet here this morning. Four or five were killed last night, and probably a dozen wounded. Some of them seriously.

The most daring act of the rioters was the attacking of the Armory in Cooper street, where a force of military was stationed to protect it. When the mob had beaten in the doors they were fired upon by a six pounder loaded with cannister. This effectually scattered the mob at that point. One rioter was completely riddled with shot and fell dead at the door of the Armory.

Wm. Currier 71 years of age, standing on the stoop of his house, on Cooper street, was killed. Wm. Lock, provision dealer, was seriously wounded in the thigh. Three young women and three or four boys were wounded, but not seriously. They were not participators in the riot. Two soldiers in the armory were injured by bricks thrown through the windows. The rioters then attacked the gun shops in Dock square, stealing and destroying from four to five thousand dollars worth of property. They were shortly dispersed by a volley from the revolvers of the police.

The first dragoons appeared at nine o'clock and patroled along the streets, which, together with an infantry force, overawed all farther outbreak. The military continue in quarters in the sections of the city where the disturbance occurred.

Mayor Lincoln issued a proclamation warning all the riotously disposed from further violence, and calling on the citizens to aid in the preservation of order.

Four of the leading rioters arrested last night are to be proceeded against for burglary, and wilful murder. They are committed without bail.

THE DRAFT NOT SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Contrary to published statements the execution of the draft was suspended in New York only by the uprising of the mob and not by the President.

It has not been ascertained here that any directions have preceeded from this city for prolonging the suspension beyond the period when order shall be restored.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Stocks inactive, but higher.

Gold 26.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 16—6 P. M.

Money easy; 6@7c.

Sterling dull and lower.

Gold lower; opening at 26½, reclining to 25⅝, closing steady at 26¼.

Government stocks quiet; U. S. 6's, 61 coupons $1.06¼; 7-30's nominally unchanged.

Stocks better, but quiet.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Flour dull; 10@30c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; 2c lower. Corn dull and drooping. Oats dull; 70@76c.

Pork dull and lower.

Lard dull and nominal.

Whiskey dull.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 16—3 P. M.

Flour dull and unsettled, and 10@20c lower.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull and fully 2@3c lower. Corn 1c lower; moderate business.

Pork a shade easier: more doing.

[By Telegraph.]

Foreign Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.

Breadstuffs dull.

Flour easier—21@24s.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull: 1@2d lower during the week. Corn in fair demand; Mixed 22s 6d@27s. Provisions generally unchanged.

Consuls unchanged.

DIED.

In St. Anthony, on the 16th inst., Mrs. CLARA, wife of John Wenslager.

Her funeral services will be held in the Universalist Church, on Friday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Her friends are invited to attend.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A girl only thirteen years of age has been committed by the coroner of Leeds, England, on a charge of manslaughter. She attacked a little boy, and flung him to the ground with such violence as to fracture his skull.

—A board of guardians in the midland counties of England recently received an application for relief from a man who a short time ago was himself the chairman of a similar board for some years. The change of fortune has not been the result of improvidence, nor of any act he could control.

—By a letter from an officer in the army at Vicksburg we learn of a most miraculous escape. It says that Colonel Lloyd D. Waddell, Inspector General, while he was inspecting siege guns, had a mortar-shell burst within three feet of him, knocking him down, stunning him, tearing his clothes and literally burying him with earth. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he got on his horse, only to be knocked down, horse, and all, by the concussion of another shell, which wounded several others of the staff, but Col. Waddell escaped injury. The lads consider him bomb-proof. Well they may.

—The people of Boston have in two days raised and forwarded to the President of the Christian Commission at Philadelphia fourteen thousand dollars for the purchase of stores for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. There is something practical in the labors of this commission, which must commend it to all patriotic men. The Commission has over two hundred laborers at and about Gettysburg.

—A letter from St. Helena says that the Emperor Napoleon's ancient residence of Old House continues to be the object of numerous pilgrimages. Most of the officers and passengers belonging to the vessels touching at the island visit that celebrated spot. In one day as many as sixty persons of all ranks, in spite of the distance and the difficulty of procuring conveyance, went to Longwood and inscribed their names on the registers.

—The Harrisburg *Union* says:

"During the late squally times the Pennsylvania Railroad Company took the precautionary step of concentrating, at points removed from immediate danger, such of their rolling stock as was not absolutely required to carry on a limited business. They had thus concentrated locomotives, freight and passenger cars upon the sidings between East Liberty and Wall Station, on the western division of the road, extending for twelve miles in length. This long train has all been distributed to different points along the line, as the road is considered out of danger."

—Twenty-five thousand Turks recently petitioned the Sultan to sit for his photographic portrait, that copies of it might be had for circulation all over the empire. The deputation was received with great affability at the entrance to the imperial kiosk, in front of which the huge cylinder of thick paper, mounted on linen, and profusely illuminated, was unrolled, and its prayer read by an attendant secretary. The Sultan granted the petition, so that *cartes de visite* of Sultan Abdul Aziz will therefore be as plentiful as those of the most popular subject of the day.

—Pennsylvania is gradually recovering from the effects of the rebel invasion. The long trestle-work destroyed by the rebels on the Cumberland Valley Railroad has been so far repaired as to enable the cars to get over it. Telegraphic communication has been opened with Chambersburg. Mails will soon be despatched again up the Cumberland Valley.

—During the month of June there arrived at Hamilton, Canada, 4,067 immigrants, of whom 3,048 were destined for the United States, and 1,019 for Canada. Last year 6,525 arrived during the same month.

—A Baltimore female rebel, named Featherston, draped the American flag in crape on account of the rebel reverses in Pennsylvania. She is to be sent South forthwith.

—A bill is pending in the British House of Commons, extending only to Scotland, proposing that after February next a schoolmaster or schoolmistress shall be liable to a penalty for receiving into a school a child under fourteen without a medical certificate of its having been vaccinated.

—The New Bedford *Mercury* says that a letter dated 17th June, received in that city from a seaman in one of our gunboats off Vicksburg, states that bets to the amount of $1,000 had been made on board the Benton that Vicksburg would be ours on the 4th of July.

—The unity of the Canadas is seriously affected in the matters of localities and religion. The French say they fear the extinction of their laws, language and religion, and the Irish Catholics are afraid of their religion only.

—The Toronto *Leader* has received the news from Gettysburg; and "fears that there is every reason to believe that Gen. Lee has experienced a repulse."

—Seven hundred and fifty rebel prisoners arrived at Fort Delaware on Wednesday. Among these were several field and staff officers, and two hundred and three captains and lieutenants.

—A Baltimore despatch gives the following particulars of the death of Archbishop Kenrick:

He died suddenly, as is supposed, of apoplexy. He was found died in his bed at five o'clock on Wednesday morning by Father Foley, who, surprised at his absence from early mass, went to ascertain the cause of his non-attendance. His hands were crossed upon his breast, his countenance evincing serene Christian composure. The whole Catholic community is much affected, and all the Catholic churches are draped in mourning. No man was more generally beloved by all the religious denominations in Baltimore, as a pure Christian, social companion, and unquestionably loyal citizen."

CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

The Correspondence Between Gens. Grant and Pemberton.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following was received at the War Department today:

"NEAR VICKSBURG, July 3, '63.

"Vicksburg has capitulated. Yesterday Gen. Grant received the following letter:

"'HEADQUARTERS VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863.

"'Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding U. S. forces:

"'GENERAL.—I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for —— hours, with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three commissioners to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent,—feeling myself fully able to maintain my position as yet for an indefinite period.

"'This communication will be handed you, under a flag of truce, by Maj. Gen. Bowen.

"'Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

"'JOHN C PEMBERTON.'

To this Gen. Grant replied as follows:

"HEADQ'TERS DEPARTM'T OF TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD NEAR VICKSBURG, July 3, 1863.

"Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate forces, &c.:

"GENERAL.—Your note of this date is just received, proposing an armistice of several hours for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation through commissioners to be appointed. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I can assure you, will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war. I do not favor the proposition of appointing committees to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

"I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT."

Major General Bowen, the bearer of Pemberton's lettter, was received by General A. J. Smith. He expressed a strong desire to converse with General Grant, and accordingly Grant, while declining this, requested General Smith to say that, if General Pemberton desired to see him, an interview would be granted between the lines, in McPherson's front, at any time in the afternoon which Pemberton might appoint.

A message was soon sent back to General Smith, appointing three o'clock as the time.

Grant was there with his staff, and with Generals Ord, McPherson, Logan, and A. J. Smith. Pemberton came late, attended by General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. He was much excited, and was impertinent in his answers to Grant. The conversation was held apart between Pemberton and his officers, and Grant, McPherson and A. J. Smith. The rebels insisted on being paroled, and allowed to march beyond our lines, officers and all, with eight days' rations, drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their property and body servants.

Grant heard what they had to say, and left them at the end of an hour and half saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing, to which Pemberton promised to reply before night—hostilities to cease in the meantime.

Grant then conferred at his headquarters with his corps and division commander, and sent the following letter to Pemberton by the hands of Gen. Logan and Lieut. Col. Wilson:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR VICKSBURG, July 3, 1863.

Lt. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, commanding Confederate forces at Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL.—In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I submit the following proposition for the surrender of the city of Vicksburg, the public stores, &c. On your accepting the terms proposed, I will march in one division as a guard, and take possession at 8 A. M. to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by the officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines,—the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, and staff, field and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property.

If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons also, counting two horse or mule teams as one, you will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed all sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles of these latter must be signed, however, whilst officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

"The officer who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it by night, and it was not till a little before daylight that the following reply was furnished:

"'HEADQUARTERS VICKSBURG, July 4.

"'To Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding U. S. forces, &c.

"'GENERAL.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main your terms are accepted; but, in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, manifested in the defense of Vicksburg, I have the honor to submit the following amendments which, if acceded by you, will perfect the agreement. At 10 o'clock to-morrow I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out with my colors and army, and stacking them in front of my present lines; after which you will take possession; the officers to retain their side-arms and personal property, and the rights and property of citizens be respected.

"'I am, General, yours very repectfully,

"'J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen.'

To this General Grant immediately replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF TENNESSEE, BEFORE VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Forces in Vicksburg:

GENERAL.—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d of July. The amendments proposed by you cannot be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of prisoners, will necessarily take some time.

Again, I can make no stipulation with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause any of them any undue annoyance of loss, I cannot consent to place myself under restraint by stipulations. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be as stated in my proposition of last evening; that is, officers will be allowed their private baggage and side-arms, and wounded officers one horse each.

"If you mean, by your proposition, for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack their arms, at 10 o'clock A. M., and then return to the inside and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objection.

"Should no indication be made of your acceptance of my terms by 9 o'clock A. M., I shall regard them as having been rejected and act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags will be displayed along your lines, to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified from firing upon your men.

"I am, General, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"'U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.'

"To this the subjoined answer has this moment been received:

"'HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863.

"'Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding U. S. forces:

"'GENERAL.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and, in reply to it, say that the terms proposed by you are accepted.

"'Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

"'J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen.'"

How the Rebels Kept up their Courage at Vicksburg.

It is amusing to see how the rebel editors deceived themselves, or at any rate the Southern public, respecting the condition of affairs at Vicksburg.

The Mobile *Register* of the 24th ult., is sure that there was an abundance of salt in the city, that Pemberton had cattle pastured on the Louisiana shore, and that if the siege continued all summer Grant's army would be swept away by the malaria and bad water of the region.

The Natchez *Courier* learns by a "reliable gentleman" that perfect confidence existed in the garrison, nobody was in a hurry, and there were no signs of starvation. A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutional* of June, says:

Mark my word, the wives and sisters and daughters of those who have used every term to revile Pemberton will, in a few weeks, be strewing flowers in his path and heaping praises upon him as their heroic savior."

The same writers are equally confident in regard to Port Hudson. One says: "Give Joe Johnston a little time to organize and plan and rest confident that he will relieve Vicksburg, open the way to Port Hudson, drive Banks like chaff before the wind, and sweep like an avalanche upon New Orleans, now mourning like Niobe 'in her voiceless woe.'"

Still, some are honest enough to express their fears that Johnston could not do anything.

One paper remarks:

"Our information as to General Johnston's operations leads us to the opinion that up to the 22d he had not materially changed his lines from those we stated he occupied some days ago, viz:—*His right at Yazoo City and his left at Bolton's, on the Southern Railroad west of Jackson.* There were signs of an early movement manifest; but General Johnston provokingly continued reticent as to the direction. *If he only succeeds in getting from the authorities the help he asks, the campaign will be a short but brilliant one.*"

Another cries:

"Oh, for ten or fifteen thousand men to add to General Johnston's army, just at this juncture, when dismay begins to spread itself through the enemy's lines, and despair begins to hover over their ranks. Ten or fifteen thousand men to add to his little army, and then hurl them, with the impetuosity of men fighting not only for liberty, but life, against the mangled horde of thieves and assassins besieging Vicksburg. Will the administration at Richmond send them."

The Death of Gen. Barksdale.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from the battle field of Gettysburg, July 6, says:

The following particulars of the death of the noted rebel General William Barksdale have just been communicated to me. Lieut. Col. Charles E. Livingston, of New York, A. I. G., on Major General Doubleday's staff, on the night of Thursday, July 2, went out in the extreme front to discover if possible the body, he having been informed by a prisoner of the locality where Barksdale was shot. The spot was about a quarter of a mile in advance of our pickets, and Colonel Livingston, with his small party of stretcher-bearers, was once driven in by rebel scouts, but on a second attempt was so fortunate as to be successful. The body of the General was found when life was not yet extinct; but his wound was a mortal one. He was lifted upon the stretcher, and being a very heavy person, eight men were required to bear his weight. He declared with his last breath that he was proud of the cause he died in fighting for; proud of the manner in which he had received his death wound; that the rebels were invincible, and although repulsed to-day were sure of victory on the morrow. He left with Colonel Livingston his watch, pocket book, and other trinkets, to be sent to his friends in Mississippi.

Barksdale, as every one knows, was an extremely bitter secessionist, who indulged in many and repeated threats, previous to the war, of the dissolution of the Union. The watch is a large gold one, elaborately chased; there are several articles of jewelry in addition to it.

A Little Darkey's Exploit.

We learned yesterday, (says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 6th,) the following incident, on the authority of an officer in the Custom House, on leave of absence from Col. Thomas' regiment:

When the regiment was at Wrightsville, Col. Thomas, at a point about a mile above the bridge, gave his horse to a little black boy to hold. The boy is about thirteen years old, and about the color of Russia sheet iron. The first thing the boy knew, a squad of rebels came up. "Here, you black ——," said a sergeant, grasping at the bridle of the horse, "we want that animal." Quick as a flash the little darkey struck the horse's ribs with his heels, gave an Ethiopian yell, and away the animal sped, like a frightened deer. The rebels drew guns on him, and fired several shots, one of which slightly grazing the animal's haunch, gave him wings as well as legs. The little darkey rode till he came to a point where he could take the water, and then swam the quadruped safely over by the light of the burning bridge. Col. Thomas has taken the boy with him, and has undertaken to see to his future well being.

General Sickles.

General Sickles, his friends will be gratified to learn, is doing well. After receiving his wound and undergoing amputation he was conveyed to Washington by a crooked route, to avoid the enemy. At one house in Pennsylvania the wounded man was obliged to pay five dollars for a night's stay. After his arrival at Washington he showed symptoms of exhaustion, which gave rise to apprehension; a message was sent to Mrs. Sickles to repair thither, which has since been countermanded.

Gen. Hooker paid him a visit and he was admitted; the two grasped each other's hands, neither of them saying a word. Tears rolled down the cheeks of the iron-hearted veteran and he turned away. Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin also called, as is generally known.

According to the present indications it will not be many months before General Sickles will again be in the saddle. His surgeon has declined proffered assistance because of the improved condition of the patient; and application has already been made for a Palmer's patent leg, to replace, as early as can be permitted, the limb lost at Gettysburg.—*Evening Post, 9th.*

—A pleasant incident occurred at the celebration of the Loyal League of Newark on the Fourth. Shortly after the exercises had commenced, the proclamation of the President, announcing the victory of our arms, was received and read. Immediately the audience rose to their feet, and with one voice, sung the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." This was followed by prayer; and some minutes after by a fresh outburst of rejoicing, men, women and children all uniting in the demonstrations of thankfulness.

Brutalities of the Chivalry!

Atrocities of their Attack on Brashear City, La.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

I regret that I have to come to you with a record of cruelties the like of which challenges history for a comparison. A week ago, Brashe (city was surprised and captured, with all the troops, numbering about 1,000 men, including nearly all the Ironsides regiment. Major Morgan, three or four officers, and about 150 men, being absent from the regiment at the time, are the only ones who are free. Before I come to my story of cruelties, I express what is every day being repeated by all hands, that the surprise was the most disgraceful and inexcusable of almost any in the history of the war.

Now, my story: From two men who escaped, and from rebel sympathizers in the city, I learn that the great contraband camp near Brashear City, was dashed upon by the furious Texans. When in the camp a few weeks previously, I found there as many as 6,000 old men, women and children. Of these, 2,000 or 3,000 were removed before the attack. Those who remained were slaughtered by the Texan cavalry in the most shocking manner. The cry of the sucking babe, the prayer of the aged, the shrieks of the mother, had no effect. The slaughter was terrible. I thought the massacre at St. Martinsville, where 500 men were found on mules striving to reach Gen. Banks' army, and were surrounded, captured, and all hung—I thought that, of a month ago, was bad enough; but this eclipses it completely.

One incident about a few black soldiers at the surprise of Brashear. Capt. Allen, one of Gen. Ulman's recruiting officers, had about 150 recruits, with a couple of recruiting Sergeants. They were all armed, and on board a car, waiting patiently to start for New Orleans in a few moments. The attack was made. The Captain was not surprised. He and his men made a breastwork of the car, and there they fought the rebels alone, till nearly every one died. Those who survived were instantly slain by the ruffians, who hungered for their blood as a lion for his prey. Whether the Captnin survived, is a mystery. When, O! when shall the nation rise to a comprehension of the infamous character of the wretches who thus, in the face of heaven and earth, and in the boasted light of this nineteenth century, perpetrate these atrocities within our borders? God enable all our loyal men and women to discard, dispise, and disown any who talk of "peace" with such wretches.

HOW LIEUT. HAZLETT WAS KILLED.—In trying to catch the final words of Gen. Weed, Lieut. Hazlett was kneeling, and bent his head close to Gen. Weed to receive his dying command, when a bullet, the unseen messenger of death, hit him in the forehead, and, falling on the bosom of his friend and associate, he breathed his life away without a word or groan. It was a touching spectacle to those witnessing it. Such, however, are some of the natural incidents of war. Lieutenant Hazlett graduated at West Point in 1861. Though young, he was a most thorough and efficient, as well as brave and popular officer. He was attached to Gen. Griffin's old battery, at the time of the formation of the regiment, and ever since the promotion of the latter to be a Brigadier General has been in command of the battery. He was unmarried and has a mother at Zanesville.—*N. Y. Herald's Gettysburg Cor.*

—Gen. Hancock, who was wounded in the Gettysburg fight, received a musket ball and *a ten-penny nail* in his leg.

—The Loyal Union League of Philadelphia sent one full regiment of one thousand men to the scene of conflict in Southern Pennsylvania, and another is to organized immediately. Has any "democratic" society by whatever name distinguished, done as much in the national behalf?

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St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

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St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

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Gum Blankets, Gum Ponches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

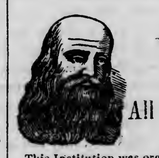
Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.



FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1859. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *Collegii Medici Ohiocensis*. Without degrading it into empyricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," he, like Ricord, Ciclate, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and *Prof. Scherber's Pangymnasticon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A.M. to 1 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,
jy3 (Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,

FLAGS, &c., &c.

Common and Patent Hoist Wheels, for buildings, constantly on hand.

GEO. F. FOSTER. (je13-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW LOT OF

LINEN COATS,

PLAN LINEN DRILL PANTS,

AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED

MARSEILES VESTS,

All of which we are prepared to sell at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. H. TEMPLE,

my30-tf THIRD-ST.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR

This Popular Loan

Until further notice at our office.

THOMPSON BRO'S, Bankers, Ag'ts.

July 6, 1863. jy7-2w

HERNDON HOUSE,

Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,

HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,

W. E. HUNT,

Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,

PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY

DRY GOODS

A Little Cheaper at

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN. If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE." We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, And all kinds of

Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

je5-tf

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets,

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill cast logs, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

BILLL POSTING, &c.

MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake jobs of whitewashing in different colors. jl0-1m

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month, *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50; twenty or more, to one address, $1.00 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
Dry time	$0	$0
Three times	50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $50 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, first insertion; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notice $10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each subsequent insertion, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Pencedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, IN DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c.,

Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap19-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents,

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse-de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Waseoja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 14 Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Amber, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. 508 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 10 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec10 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

mar5 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price Lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
jel4-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-d3m St. Anthony, Min.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John R. Irvine and Nancy Irvine his wife, mortgagors, to William H. Ennis, mortgagee, bearing date, and duly acknowledged by said mortgagors, on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1859, which said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the mortgagee and his assigns, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, on the third day of October, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in Book "P" of Mortgages at pages 465, 466 and 467; which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of five thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($5,251.35-100) and interest according to the condition of two certain promissory notes made by said John R. Irvine, payable to the order of said mortgagee, and bearing even date with said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due, and is actually due and unpaid, upon said notes and mortgage, at the date of this notice the sum of six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents ($6,672.50.)

And the said mortgagee did, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, pay certain delinquent taxes upon the mortgaged premises, to the amount of $475.93, and did thereafter, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1863, pay certain other delinquent taxes upon said premises to the amount of $71.30, for which several sums he has taken and now holds receipts of the person authorized to receive such taxes, and which sums with interest from the day of the payment thereof respectively, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, (amounting at this date to the sum of $577.35), the said mortgagee will claim, and collect with and as part of the amount secured by said mortgage, making the entire amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest upon the said mortgage, including the sums so paid for taxes with interest thereon to this date the just and full sum of $7,949 83.

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate and lying in Ramsey County, Minnesota, known and designated as lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in block numbered forty-six (46), of Rice & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul; also lots numbered twelve (12) and thirteen (13), of block numbered sixty-nine (69), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), in block numbered seventy-one (71), and lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8) nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered seventy-seven (77), of Dayton & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul, according to the plats or maps of said Additions respectively, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated St. Paul, June 10th, A. D. 1863.

WILLIAM H. ENNIS, Mortgagee.
RIGELOW & DALRYMPLE, Attorneys for Mortgagee. w je10-7w

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-d1m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.

my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at Wells', on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ½ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
je25-1m* St. Paul.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.

[je19-t Jan 1]

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Sices' Furniture Store,
Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work. ☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used.

The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $33 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by

ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.

ap17-1y J. B. BRADEN.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.

je14-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 25, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.

St. Paul, June 3d, 1863 je4-3m

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, St. Paul, Minnesota,

nov14-d&w1y

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.-5 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds. Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

my26-tf ST. PAUL, MIN.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

Warerooms on Fourth-st.

The above Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Mallets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar20.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents. }

Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota.

To the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.

Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.

GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHŒNIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.

jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY,
ST. PAUL,
jan1-d1y For——

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all or which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of

P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street. Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

apstf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in an wer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants; or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S

NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.

je5-y

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH USE THE

DANDELION
AND
Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE,

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. F. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Bluing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.

je6-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHAN

THE INDIAN WAR.

Movements of General Sibley's Expedition.

A FULL DIARY OF ITS PROGRESS TO THE FIFTH OF JULY.

BODIES OF THE VICTIMS OF LAST YEAR FOUND AND BURIED.

GEN. SIBLEY RECEIVES A MESSAGE FROM LITTLE CROW.

He Proposes to "Stop This War."

INDIAN BONES EXHUMED.

THEIR SKULLS SCATTERED ABOUT PROMISCUOUSLY.

An Indian "Morning Report."

The "Staff" Discover the First Brooch Clout and Leggins.

IT PROVES TO BE MR. "HAWK-TAIL!

Difficulties Arising from the Drouth.

[Below will be found a series of letters from our correspondent with General Sibley's expedition. They should have arrived several days since but by an unfortunate blunder, after the arrival of the mail at Alexandria it was returned to the expedition, and the mail from this point to Gen. Sibley's force was returned here, instead of *vice versa*:]

Special Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

"CAMP RAMSEY," Minn., June 22, '63.

The expedition is progressing. To-day we have marched about fifteen miles from Camp McPhail, and about nine above the "Inkpa" stream. Here we are encamped by a small lake, without a tree or bush around it. Lac qui Parle itself lies about three miles to the north-east of us. The camp is called for our worthy Governor, and the lake we cannot name more appropriately than by calling it "Lake Anna."

It was expected that wood would be taken on board the train at the Inkpa river, but many of the teams failed to understand and provide for the necessity, and consequently the camp is but poorly supplied. Ordinarily this time of year, this is a beautiful little lake of good water, but the great drought has diminished the amount of water and filled it with moss and other vegetable substances.

Just before passing the Inkpa river, we came upon the ruins of Mr. Huggins' residence. At the time of the outbreak, he, with his wife and two children and Miss Julia Laframboise, formed the only white family living near Lac qui Parle. They knew nothing of the uprising until Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. Huggins was shot down as he came towards his house from the meadow. His murderers had been waiting for his return. The woman and children were then ordered to leave. Where Mr. Huggins fell, there he lay, and was buried by friendly Indians. Taking advantage of the passage of this expedition, a friend of his came up last week, and this morning left Camp McPhail with his remains, taking them down to St. Peter, to bury them near the home of his friends. The field which he had planted last season is now a *field of roses*. And as he was a good man and loved and served his God, that may be only a very inadequate representation of the beautiful world above where he now dwells.

"CAMP AVERILL," June 23.

This camp we have made after a hard, warm day's march of fifteen miles. We are not far from a wooded lake which connects with the Makage River.

This morning the infantry were relieved of their knapsacks, which were becoming very galling to the men. As we pass up the country it is becoming more and more parched. The unspeaking earth is everywhere opening its hundred mouths for rain; and the poor mules and horses, not to say the men, must necessarily suffer more or less of thirst in this campaign. Beautiful are the Scripture images of a dry and thirsty land: The hart *panteth* for the water brooks, and nothing is more grateful than the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

"What king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand? Or else, while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an embassage, and desireth terms of peace."

Little Crow desires peace. Through Gov. Dallas, of Red River settlement, he sends to General Sibley to say, that he gave up the white captives which were in his hands, and that the Dakotas who gave themselves up have been imprisoned and some of them hung, and now he thinks they might stop on both sides. He seems to have a very inadequate idea of what justice demands. Report places him, with only one hundred and forty *tepees*, at St. Joseph, in this doubtful attitude. He has evidently failed to make any combination with the Indians of the plains, or in any way to increase his forces.

"CAMP MARSHALL,"
DAKOTA TERRITORY, June 25.

It has fallen to the lot of the Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the Seventh, to afford a name to our present camp. We have to-day crossed the line which divides Minnesota from Dakota, and are now encamped about three miles from the western border of our State, on the banks of "Whetstone Creek." On the map of Minnesota it is marked as the "Izuza." We crossed at the "upper crossing," and are some distance above the lower end of Big Stone Lake, and about three miles back from it.

So far everything goes on well except that some of the mules are giving out, and the barrels of hard bread are being smashed up. We have since the Sabbath made about forty-eight miles, or an average of sixteen a day.

Yesterday Lieut. Putnam's horse turned a complete somersault, passing over the rider, but neither the Lieutenant nor his horse received any injury. And to-day while the General and his staff were galloping over the bottom of the Whetstone, in search of a camping place, Capt. Pope's horse fell down and came directly under the fore feet of the horse to the right. But providentially neither sustained any serious injury.

At the time of the outbreak, Mr. Louis Roberts, of Saint Paul, had four men engaged in haying, at the lower end of Big Stone Lake. Three of these, Patnode and Pichette and one other, if not the fourth also, were known to have been killed in the meadow. This morning Gen. Sibley sent out a burial party composed of his scouts, with instructions to find and bury the bones of these men. They report having found the bones all pretty much together, considerably injured by fire as well as by exposure to the weather. They buried them all in one common grave.

"CAMP JENNISON," June 25, 1863.

At an early hour to-day the expedition reached its encampment on White Heron Lake, which lies about two miles back from the old trading posts on Big Stone Lake. We preferred camping on the Big Stone, but the entire destitution of grass along that Lake made it an impracticable camping place.

Col. Marshal, Capt. Pope, and George H. Spencer, were over at the old trading posts, and found there the bones of two men, with portions of their clothing, supposed to be Mr. Dubuque and Mr. Carmier. It is known that Mr. Ryder was killed there also, but it is supposed he crawled away to some hiding place to die.

We are now looking out for buffaloes, and shall be somewhat surprised if we don't meet with some straglers at least in a day or two. Indeed, to-day, when the commanding General and his staff were surveying the beautiful panorama of the coteau des prairies, with their glasses, something that appeared very much like a herd of buffaloes was seen. But as it did not appear the second time, it could not be verified. We are also expecting that we shall soon see Indians, who will come either for peace or for war.

While the last paragraph was in the process of being writen, a young buffalo was killed by the Mounted Rangers only a short distance beyond the lake. They saw three, but only succeeded in killing one.

Besides the persons mentioned above as killed at the time of the outbreak, there were four men employed by the Department to burn coal. Of this company George Scott was the Chief. They were all killed, and a burial party has been sent to find, if possible, what remains of them.

Big Stone Lake has been visited this evening by General Sibley and many of the officers and men. It is pronounced by all to be a beauty of a lake, a pearl embeded in the ocean prairie. But now the whole land mourneth and is desolate, for the wickedness of the inhabitants thereof.

CAMP MCLAREN, Dakota Territory,
June 26, 1862.

The bugle sounds and the drums beat reveille at four o'clock, and at five the order to march is sounded, and the gets in motion at about half past five. This morning we came along without difficulty, and the head of the column reached the camping place before noon. Here we are on the little stream which still retains the name of Minnesota, above the head of Big Stone Lake and in sight of Lake Traverse. We are near the great water-spout, whence the streams run northward and eastward and southward. We are on the western border of the purchase of 1851. We are near the villages of Burning Earth, and Sweet Corn, and Standing Buffalo; and we have this afternoon appropriated the houses for fuel to this camp during the two or three days we shall rest here to recuperate our wearied mules. As these villages stand on the Minnesota side of the stream, they are forbidden by the law of last winter to be again inhabited, and so it is according to law to take the houses. But there is no law of Congress which authorizes soldiers to pull down dead men who are laid up on scaffolds, or to dig up the bones of those who are buried, simply because they belong to the Indian race. And if there were such a law, it would certainly be in very bad taste. It is a modification of heathenish barbarity which our people ought not to be guilty of.

On our march to-day over a beautifully level prairie, we came to a pile of stones by the road side. Some were painted red and some blue. It was a Dakota temple—a place of prayer and sacrifice.

Since coming into camp we have been delighted and edified with the perusal of a certain paper called the Faribault *Republican*. It seems that the editor made a visit up to Camp Pope shortly before this expedition started. This visit appeared to have been made for the purpose of filling up his canteen with gall. Misrepresentation and bitter words are the result. But few of the prominent officers of this command have escaped his anathamas, but they have come with great profusion upon the heads of the commanding General and the field officers of the Sixth Regiment. It is admitted that whatever sins public men commit and whatever blunders they are guilty of, are the proper subjects of criticism. But when an editor descends to misrepresentation and personal abuse, willfully and maliciously, to be silent is the best way to answer him Wisdom will be justified of her children.

Instead of two or three hundred scouts as stated by Mr. Orville Brown, General Sibley has only employed some sixty odd, all told. Of them about one-half are Indians and Half-breeds; the other half is made up of Canadians and Americans; men, of course, who know the country and are accustomed to frontier life. They have all, Americans, Canadians, Half-breeds and Indians, with very few exceptions, lost all their property by the Indian outbreak. Some of them had children killed. Of our Indian scouts quite a number are known to have stood faithful to the white people, all through the outbreak, and to have finally succeeded in producing such a counter revolution as resulted in the return of the white captives. I am aware that the time for doing justice to these men is not yet.

Moreover, the duties of a scout are both laborious and dangerous. If hostile Indians are encountered in a ravine or wood, our scouts stand the first chance to receive their first fire. They are also to be employed in secret service. They will be sent on missions of danger and responsibility. It is submitted then, whether under these circumstances—with these dangers and labors, and responsibilities—two dollars a day is more than a reasonable compensation.

CAMP MCLAREN, D. T.,
June 27, 1863.

The command rests to-day. This morning the clouds covered the heavens, and the Lord uttered His voice in the thunder, and there promised to be an abundance of rain. But there was only a very little shower upon us—a few drops that did not at all satisfy the thirsty earth. Nevertheless we will accept of it as an earnest of better things to come.

Accompanied by some others, I have just visited some points of interest. The *Iron Post*, or "Initial Post," as it is called, stands in the marsh near Lake Traverse. On the one side is "Minnesota," on the opposite is "Dakota," and on the side joining Big Stone Lake, is "B. S. Lake, 1859."

We went down the shores of Lake Traverse, and drank cool water out of springs bubbling up out of the sand and gravel. We washed in the waters that run into Hudson Bay. We saw men out fishing, some standing in the water waist deep, and others in canoes which they had found along shores.

We went up on the hills to see the scaffolds and the burial places of the dead. There we saw Vandalism and Barbarism of the most sickening kind. The boxes had been taken down and opened and the contents scattered all around. The blankets and shortgowns, and other clothing in which the bodies were wrapped, were torn open and thrown hither and thither. More than a dozen skulls were there, some of them with portions of the hair still fastened on. Here was a very little *papoose*, not more than fifteen inches long, quite fresh; and there was another a little longer, in a good state of preservation. But how old the face looked! If it had not that the little feet and hands were all there attached, the face might have been taken for an old woman. These were all scattered about as if they had been pigs feet, and the skulls and other bones were broken on the stones. This was done by men who claim to be civilized! Oh, my soul, come not thou into their presence, and mine honor, be not thou with them united.

On a proper representation being made of these facts to General Sibley, he immediately detailed a burial party, who gathered up these human remains and decently buried them.

Yesterday a marked stick was found. It had on it the figures of two tents or *teepees*, and by them was straight marks for the men, women and children in each family. In one of the teepees was the figure of an either pot or jug, which was readily interpreted as being the coat of arms of "Ma-ha-cho-ga," a civilized Indian, living before the outbreak at the Yellow Medicine, commonly known among white people as "The Jug." In the other teepee was a figure that might be taken for a furnace where thunder-bolts were made, and on the outside was the figure of the thunder-bird. Thunder and lighting are the component parts of so many Dakota names, that it was difficult to determine who was the proprietor of this teepee. The idea was that two families were here not a great while ago and left their card. They are probably not far off, and are desirous of opening a communication with us.

Another party of a different character has been here still more recently. They spent a night in the summer houses at Standing Buffalo village. As they occupied three of these houses, it is supposed the party consisted of twenty-five or thirty men. The grass and weeds on which they lay indicated that they were here within ten days. Whether they were going up or down is not manifest.

One of the scouts, who was up here three or four weeks ago, had set up a board with the figure of a white man and an Indian, and the white man holding out his hand toward the Indian. This board was taken down, and another was put up with birds, ducks, and geese, and beaver, and other animals, worked on it, as much as to say, "We can live without making peace with the white men."

An expedition to Abercrombie is to leave us on Monday, to carry in and bring out a mail, and for other purposes. It is to consist of a batallion of cavalry, and two companies of infantry, with a section of the battery, all under the command of Lieut. Col. Averill.

"CAMP BRADLEY," June 30, '63.

We have seen buffalo which appeared to be the advance guard of herds that might be passing down on the Coteau des Prairies, or on the James River side. The Indians would probably be with them. Besides we had seen the signs of a war party having slept at Standing Buffalo's village.

In addition to this, on yesterday, one of the scouts brought a "morning report," in the shape of a stick, with four *teepees* cut in the bark, the said stick having been stuck in the ground, leaning *towards* our encampment. These facts and inferences seemed to require that a reconnoissance of the Coteau should be made.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock last night, Gen. Sibley sent out two companies of cavalry in command of Major Buell. They were expected to proceed by night to the Coteau, and not be discovered by Indians, if any are there, until this morning, when it would be too late for them to escape.

This morning our camp "between the lakes" was in motion. First, the detachment under Lieut. Col. Averill, to go to Abercrombie, was off, and soon after the whole command was passing up the hill on the west side of Lake Traverse. We made a short march of about nine or ten miles, and have encamped on some lakes near Chan-Sanneeha, or, as the French call it, Bois d'un Bord; which, being interpreted, is "Wood on one border."

One poor fellow to-day met with a sad accident. Either from drowsiness or negligence, he fell from his mule, and his heavily loaded wagon passed over his leg, and broke it. He was sent over to the Abercrombie train. At the Fort he will be better cared for than he could be in the campaign. A few sick and feeble soldiers and officers were sent home by this train to Abercrombie, who will when able, report for duty to Col. Miller.

The sad evidences of a great dearth increase as we pass up the country; but a little shower last night leads us to hope that God has not wholly forgotten this land, and that there are good things in store for us.

"CAMP COOK," July 1, 1863.

Our camp this evening is on the margin of an *unnamed, unwooded* lake, about twenty-five miles a little west of north from the upper end of Lake Traverse. The country traveled over to-day is characterized, more than any other we have seen, by its numerous lakes, some of them with good pebbly and rocky shores, but all without names. If it were not for these lakes, this country would now be a desert where animals could not live. Boulders are scattered over the knolls and higher portions, and many places may be characterized as *stony*. These stones are mostly granite, but sprinkled in with limestone, especially near Lake Traverse.

The only new thing that appeared on our march to-day was the old buffalo paths. It is a curious fact that a herd of buffalo, when on the march, usually goes single file. This is done, especially, when they start for a watering place. Hence the deep worn paths. But they are all old. No considerable number of buffaloes have been in this region of country for many years. A few tolerably fresh "buffalo-chips" were seen on the march to-day, but no more buffalo.

Major Buell, and his reconnoitering party, returned into camp this morning. They went to the top of the Coteau and examined the country for some distance, but did not go to the further border. They saw no Indians, and discovered no signs, except a stick with two tepee marks on it, the families consisting of six and seven persons respectively. Having taken only one day's rations with them, and traveled, according to their estimate, seventy-five or eighty miles, they were glad to rejoin the camp. This pretty well settles the question about Indians being, in any numbers, in this part of the country.

The Major was a good spy. He brings back a good report of the land he visited. That land of lakes and timber was the garden spot of earth—the most beautiful and glorious land he ever set his eyes upon—was that part of the Coteau des Prairies, where the Big Sioux and the Minnesota take their rise.

"CAMP PARKER," July 2, 1863.

To-day we have made only about ten miles, and have encamped on the margin of "Maka," or "Skunk" Lake. It is quite a beautiful sheet of water some two and a half miles long, and a mile wide, with bays and headlands and wooded points, and full of fine fish, which hundreds of men are engaged in catching this afternoon. Several of the pontoons are out on the lake. The dryness of the season has, thus far on the expedition, made them unnecessary for the purpose they were intended, and it is only right that they should be made some use of.

On our march this morning, in addition to "buffalo paths," we noticed any number of "buffalo pawings." They are most numerous around the hills and hillocks. These *pawings*, as they occur on the slopes of hills, are generally crescent shaped, and are from ten to fifteen feet across, often two feet deep. But they, too, like the paths, are the work of former years.

As we came into the lake before the head of the column, and while watering our horses before marking out the camping ground, an Indian was discovered on the farther side of the lake—or rather I should have said a man, who by the gentlemen of the staff was pronounced to be an Indian, with breech-clout, leggins, and shirt, and carrying a spear. A squad of the scouts were immediately sent around after him, but it turned out to be *Mr. Hawk-Tail*, one of our scouts.

For two or three days past it has been noticed that the grasshoppers were increasing in size and numbers. To-day the ground is covered with them, and they rise up in swarms. They are eating up the grass and every green thing. If they should continue to increase, they will, more than the dry weather, embarrass our operations.

Blessed be God for the night—and blessed be NIGHT. The sun parches and scorches us by day; and there is neither shadow nor shade that we can avail ourselves of on this great prairie, until we get our tents pitched in the afternoon. The evening comes on with its coolness, and our parched lips and fevered faces are refreshed. And then comes Night with its deep and glorious shade and wraps us around, and brings upon us sojourners the blessings of the morning. So we say again, blessed be God for giving us the night.

We are now opposite the head of the Coteau des Prairies, and a most splendid sight it is, as we see it across the lake in the region of the setting sun. The outlines of the Coteau, or as the Dakotas call the nearest ridges, "*the younger brothers*," are only a few miles off. The head of the Coteau is a high hill which is regarded as sacred. There is almost always a strong wind blowing there, and there the warprophet and the conjurer have, for generations back, gone to dream. There, as he believes, the divine afflatus has blown upon him, and he has held communion with the spirit world. To the Dakotas this is a "sacred mount."

Yours truly, S. R. RIGGS.

THE LATEST FROM THE EXPEDITION.

Lieut. A Sinclair Flandrau, came down last evening as bearer of dispatches from Gen. Sibley. He left the expedition on the 5th. They were then progressing without special incident. The previous reports from the expedition were rather overdrawn and though the drouth has occasioned considerable suffering, the abandonment of the expedition has not been seriously contemplated by the General in command.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

THURSDAY, July 14.

MERCHANTS.

S B Catton, Monton, Ill; J B Parkhurst and lady, Prescott; J F Bennett, St Peter; F M Stowell, Anoka; A K Birge, White Bear; S S Conger, Alton, Ill; Geo F Phelps, New Haven, Ct; H Hubner, Hannibal, Mo; W Tibbetts, Stillwater; Mrs Lathrop and daughter, New York; R S Knapp, Hastings; John Swentzel, Peoria, Ill; Chas H Kaufman, New York; W S Randolph, Anoka; John P Farley, steamer F Sigel; S S Exton, Ninadger; Jas Whitall, Philadelphia; W Whitall, do; H A DeLand, Farrport, N Y; Mrs Hunding and daughter; T Kennedy, Memphis; M Heilman, Cincinnati; C W Whitsted, Joliet, Ill; D L Reynolds, Princeton; J N Treadwell, St Peter; J E Sheal, Red Wing; H M Ketchum, St Peter; R Butters.

INTERNATIONAL.

A A Rice, Mankato; Charles F Kerchard, Baltimore, Md; Miss Wolcott, St Anthony; Oliver Dalrymple, St Paul; John B Murry, White Bear Lake; S B Hill, Indiana; W W Johnson, Cincinnati; Capt R J Soosley, Wood Lake; C B Roondoot and lady; Philadelphia; Miss M E Roondoot, do; Frank Steele, Fort Snelling; H D Wood and wife, Pittsfield, Mass; Mrs Lansing, child and nurse, Springfield, Mass; O M Wetherly and wife, St Anthony; C B Putnam, Rock Island; Miss Putnam, do; Miss Richards, Millwaukee; J D Hammond, New York; C C Clark; B B Armstrong, St Anthony; C S Springer, Fort Ripley, Miss Springer, Janesville, Wis; Miss Cassey, Milwaukee; Louis B Williams and wife, Fox Lake, Wis; A B Anderson, N Y; J L Rowe, do; Chas Berch, do; N P Clark, St Cloud; Lieut A S Flandreau.

AMERICAN.

A McCargar, St Paul; David Mumma, Mt Carroll, Ill; John W Mooro, Minn; Wm Wallace and lady, New York; Stephen Ruggles, Boston; H H Williams, St Paul; N H Sargent, Parkman, Mm; J W Eustis, Fort Snelling; G Woodburg, do; H A Mosher, do; E V Stebbins, Anoka; A Wright, Preston; I F Geer, New York; J R Folsom, Minn; Capt E B Carling and family, St Paul; Samuel Clarke, Chillicothe, O; F W Peake, Crow Wing; O Townsend, Salem, Mass.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

M W Burchalte, Wabashaw; C L Angell, Minneapolis; F F Johnson, Forestville; Wm Altenberg, Pt Douglass; J L N Dudley, Minneapolis; John Maloy, Stillwater; Wm Gilmore, Taylor's Falls; Geo McKeusle, Stillwater; C N Hubbell, L C R R; R H Garrett, Pr du Chien R R; R Morey, Cottage Grove; Wm Watson, do; J Morey, do; J Cochran, Burlington; L C Johnson, Neenah; R R Segar, Henderson; Mrs Easterbrook and three children, Stillwater; Mrs Forbes, do; J V B Benton, Wyoming; J M Farmer, Le Sueur.

Monetary & Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 16.

The markets have received another shock today, from the large decline in gold to $1.25. Wheat at Milwaukee was reported to have fallen to $1.11. Of course this produced a mild panic in the market here, and the price declined to 70c in the forenoon, but rallied again to 80c in the afternoon. The sales were light.

Oats continue firm, and are in request at 60@65c.

Corn is active at 60c.

No change reported in other produce.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 16, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for,	Premium
Bankable Funds	¼ per ct. prem
American Gold	40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

DENNIS WOOD was arraigned at the Police Court yesterday and sent to jail for a week for being drunk.

THE dense smoke that prevailed here on Friday and Saturday, extended as far as Milwaukee and Dubuque.

THE CITY.

THE MONUMENT FUND.—A meeting of the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Council to take steps relative to the building of a monument to the fallen soldiers of our Minnesota Regiments, was held on Monday.

The Mayor was requested to act as chairman.

Alderman Peckham was appointed Secretary, and Alderman Paine appointed Treasurer.

The ollowing communication was received from the Mayor. Read and approved:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—BATTLE MONUMENT.

I herewith give notice after consultation with a majority of the Board of Aldermen, and with the Special Committee appointed by that body, that it has been determined to render the proposed Monument, not an exclusive tribute to any one of our gallant Regiments, but a lasting memorial of the bravery and distinguished services of them all.

To make any distinction between the heroic dead of different regiments, might seem invidious, and such imputation we desire to avoid. Although, therefore, the subject was suggested by the terrible destruction which has befallen the "Minnesota First," we would by no means seem to overlook the equal bravery and patronism that has characterized the conduct of other regiments, that have suffered in a less degree. The noble deeds of them all should be signally commemorated. We therefore announce, as the grand purpose, for which the proposed monument is to be erected, the commemoration of the distinguished services of the heroic dead of Minnesota—of all those who have fallen upon the battle-field, and shed their blood in defence of the Union, and the preservation of the liberties of their country.

For such purpose it is hoped and believed that all citizens will contribute with liberality.

JOHN ESAIAS WARREN, Mayor.

Signed by all the Aldermen.

The city was divided into five Ward Districts, and a Committee of one appointed to collect in each.

The Mayor appointed as follows:

First Ward—Parker Paine.
Second Ward—Wm. P. Murray.
Third Ward—J. G. Betz.
Fourth Ward—I. P. Wright.
Fifth Ward—John A. Peckham.

Col. Stephen Miller was appointed collector for the several regiments, with power to appoint sub-collectors for each regiment.

Citizens should not forget the meeting tonight at Ingersoll's Hall, for the purpose of taking measures towards the erection of the Monument to the Minnesota First. The meeting was originally called for the purpose of planning a monument to that Regiment alone, but it is not improbable that the design may be changed so as to include all the regiments.

FROM SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION.—A very large mail from Fort Abercrombie arrived last night, bringing bushels of letters from the expedition.

Regulations in Regard to Substitutes.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1863.

1st. Any person enrolled may, at any time, on or before the time at which he is ordered to report at a rendezvous, obtain and present to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which he resides a substitute.

2d. The substitute must be in every respect suitable for the military service, which shall be determined by the Enrolling Board in the manner prescribed for examining recruits.

3d. Every substitute, after being examined and approved by the Enrolling Board, shall *enlist* in the service of the United States.

(Form 40.)

4th. And when he shall have so enlisted, and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, the Board shall give the person who has furnished the substitute a certificate of exemption (according to Form 31, in Regulations for government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General) setting forth that the person is "not properly subject to do military duty during the time for which he was drafted * * by reason of '*having furnished an acceptable substitute.*'"

5th. Every substitute, who shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal, shall be held subject to all pains and penalties for desertion or other offenses, in the same manner as other soldiers, and the person who has furnished the substitute shall not be responsible for the acts of the substitute, committed after he shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, as required in the preceeding paragraph.

6th. The Board of Enrollment will give public notice, after a draft has been made, that they will, between such hours on every day, up to the time when the drafted men are ordered to report at a rendezvous, hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offering.

7th. All persons who may be drafted, and who desire to present substitutes, shall give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen.

8th. The Board of Enrollment shall make the enlistment papers of substitutes in triplicate, of which one shall be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, one to the Adjutant General of the Army, and the other retained among the records of the Enrolling Board.

9th. Substitutes, after being enlisted, are to be considered as, in all respects, on the same footing with other soldiers, receiving the same bounties, pay and allowances, and amenable to the same regulations and discipline.

10th. After all the substitutes have been accepted and enlisted in a district, the Board of Enrollment will render a statement (according to Form A) to the Provost Marshal General.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Duration and Incidents of the Vicksburg Siege.

The following is a chronological record of the siege of Vicksburg as published by a rebel paper:

May 12, 1862—Flag Officer Farragut demands the surrender.
June 28—Farragut passes Vicksburg with his fleet.
June 23—United naval attack upon.
July 24—Naval siege raised by Farragut.
Dec. 28—Gen. Sherman defeated.
Jan. 2, 1863—General Sherman withdraws from.
Jan. 22—General McClernand prepares for siege operations.
Feb. 4—General Grant arrives.
Feb. 18—General Grant commences bombardment.
March 21—Admiral Farragut arrives.
March 25—Two gunboats run past.
April 16—Six gunboars run past.
April 17—Fire opened from peninsula batteries.
April 29—Admiral Porter shells and passes Grand Gulf.
April 30—Gen. Grant lands at Bowlingsburg and moves on Port Gibson.
May 12—Engagement and victory at Raymond.
May 13—Battle at Mississippi Springs.
May 14—Occupation of Jackson.
May 16—Battle at Baker's Creek.
May 17—Battle of Big Black River bridge.
May 16—Evacuation of Jackson by General Grant.
May 18—Haines' and Chickasaw Bluffs captured.
May 18—General Grant invest Vicksburg.
May 19—General Steele carries the rifle pits and General Grant's right and left rest upon the river.
May 22—An unsuccessful assault made by General Grant.
July 4—Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the Oakland Cemetery Association, will be holden at the Banking House of Parker Paine, in St. Paul, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for the choice of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, for the year ensuing.

By order of
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, President.
P. P. FURBER, Secretary.
St. Paul, July 15, 1863. jy14-td

Miscellaneous.

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,

230 Fulton Street,

Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK.
W. S. McCLURE. C. McCLURE.
D. F. BALLARD.

REFERENCES:
Geo. W. White, Cash, Mechanic's Bk, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
R. H. Huntington, Adam's Ex'r Co., N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H. Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin.
jy10 1y

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.
je25-2w

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,

Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-1f

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 00 Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from Michael McGraw, town of Dayton, Hennepin Co., about the middle of June last, a three year old, bay horse colt, black main and tail, and dark-ish legs, and star in the forehead; was last seen near Monticello. Any one giving information that will lead to his recovery, or will return him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

Dayton, July 6, 1863. Jy9 d2w*

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M and 2 and 3 P. M.

CHAS. SCHEFFER,
jy11 tf State Treasurer.

YACHTING ON LAKE COMO.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that the beautiful and well-known yachts Pauline and Claude Melnotte, have been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and are now at the service of parties desiring a sail upon the placid waters of Lake Como. No labor nor expense has been spared in fitting them for this purpose. The Claude Melnotte has been carpeted and specially fitted for the accommodation of ladies, and select parties and families desiring its exclusive use will please leave their orders twelve hours in advance at the store of W. Sherman Potts, Druggist, St. Paul. The subscriber is an old sailor, and as such, contributes his skill and and experience to the comfort of pleasure parties.

jy7-2w* K. G. ALDRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

160 acres in Rose town, adjoining the school section, the following described land: N. W. ¼ section 21, town 29, Range 23; about fifty acres under cultivation, some improvement, all fenced, and a good well on the premises. Will be sold in a body or in lots of forty or eighty acres, one-fourth cash, the balance in three yearly payments, at seven per cent. per annum. Title perfect; possession given after harvest.

Also: The undivided N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of section 28, Town 29, Range 23, on the road to Lake Johannah, about three miles from St. Paul.

Enquire of J. P. THOMPSON,
At Nichols, Dean & Co.
July 9-d1m.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and is conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land, Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. ans-d&wly

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dw1y

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey, Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

o5-d tw&wly

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block

Where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C.

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y R. D. STRONG.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We have a consignment of the following goods to sell cheap for cash: Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, Ladies' Hoop Skirts, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Notions of all kinds. Auction sales every evening and special sales at 10 A. M., on Third-st., second door from the Merchant's Hotel, front the levee.

jy8 H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers.

BROAD ACRES!

760 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water*. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE.

Third Street St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

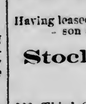
mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $2 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d2w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.



POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5